"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; unsettled Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,844. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NOTED SURGEON AT HARRIMAN'S SIDE

Dr. George W. Crile Arrives in a Special Train at the Arden Place.

OTHER SPECIALISTS THERE

Wall Street Gets Favorable Reports of Financier's Condition—He Spends Part of the Day Outdoors.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDEN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—With eight physicians in his home on Tower Hill to-night, it is believed that E. H. Harriman is to undergo an important surgical operation early to-morrow morning.

The arrival this afternoon of two tanks of oxygen and a hospital truck, such as is used in surgical operations adds strength to the belief that the financier's condition is such as to require an operation and that it will not be long delayed.

First of the physicians to arrive was Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, who came on a special train over the Erie Railroad from Jersey City at 11 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Crile has been in Bretton Woods, N. H., enjoying a vacation, and last night Judge Lovett succeeded in reaching him on the long-distance telephone. The Judge held a conversation that extended more than three-quarters of an hour, and it is believed that arrangements were then made for Dr. Crile's trip to Arden.

Surgeon Comes on Special Train.

Judge Lovett, it is said, gave the surgeon a diagnosis of Mr. Harriman's case, which had been given him by Dr. Lyle, and Dr. Crile consented to come on at once. A special train was supplied for him, and he came without a moment's delay. The trip cost $1,200 for railroad transportation alone.

Just as darkness was falling over the Ramapo Valley, another special train pulled into the Erie station at Turners and from it stepped four specialists from different parts of the country. A man who acts as an attendant at the Harriman house jumped from the train with the men and hurried them to automobiles which were in waiting. A portable hospital truck arrived at Turners Station this afternoon, and that was also taken to the Arden place. Two tanks of oxygen came in the special train which brought Dr. Crile and his assistants and were taken up to the Harriman home.

It is said that an operation will probably be performed early to-morrow morning. Mrs. Harriman has been outside the house very little to-day, and except for a short time to-night Mr. Harriman has not been seen all day. However, he had a talk with the boss mason on the work done at Arden Place early this evening.

Mr. Harriman Resting.

Mr. Harriman, it was said, rested much to-day, and did no work at all in his temporary offices. His secretary did all his correspondence without his help, and Judge Lovett transacted all business with the offices of the Union Pacific over the telephones.

Mr. Harriman is more secreted to-night than he has ever been before. He has always been a difficult problem for newspaper men, but now no one can reach the top of Tower Hill, where is located Mr. Harriman's mansion, except on urgent business. Every person who came to or went from Arden Place was instructed to avoid the newspaper men. All telephonic communication with the mountain home has now been denied those at the base, and the pickets will be armed to-morrow.

Mr. Harriman was outdoors the greater part of to-day, but he did not walk as much as he has other days. This evening he sat on one of the verandas talking with his son, W. Averell, who arrived here yesterday from the West. Averell has been very attentive to his father since his arrival, and has frequently been in secret conference with him.

Son-in-Law Denies Operation.

Dr. Lyle declined to make any comment whatever, as did Judge Lovett, but when Robert L. Gerry of New York, Harriman's son-in-law, descended the incline railway on a flat car this afternoon he talked at some length.

"I have just left Mr. Harriman sitting on the porch," he said, "talking to some of his workmen. He has spent a good part of the day out there in a chair."

Mr. Gerry denied that an operation was to be performed, and said that Dr. Lyle was the only physician in attendance.

C. T. Ford, Superintendent of the estate, confirmed Mr. Gerry's statement about Mr. Harriman's sitting on the porch. At intervals throughout the day he had appeared on the porch, he said, and had talked with the head mason and others at work on an unfinished part of the house.

"The stories that Mr. Harriman is in a critical condition are not founded on fact, in my opinion," said Mr. Ford. "He has a firm grip when he shakes hands, and he appears brighter. He is in competent hands with Dr. Lyle and Judge Lovett, and while it is not my place to ask questions, I believe he is suffering from a natural breakdown from overwork and will rally up here with plenty of rest and good food, and be about again as usual after a while."

Judge Lovett was urged to say something concerning Mr. Harriman's condition, but he replied: "I have decided to say nothing, no matter what is published. I don't wish to appear discourteous, but I deem it best to keep silent."

House Well Guarded.

In a vain attempt to reach the house a carriage was procured by some newspaper men this afternoon and driven past the guards up the winding road to the summit of the Ramapo Mountains, where the Harriman home nestles in the woods. Within a stone's throw of the house the vigilant Superintendent stopped the vehicle and said positively that no one was allowed to enter the grounds immediately surrounding the mansion.

"I just saw Mr. Harriman on the porch—he is up there now, talking to some workmen," said the Superintendent with a wave of his hand. Then he politely but firmly requested the party to turn back, which was done.

A glimpse of the grounds, however, failed to reveal any unusual preparations or a spirit of unrest among the members of the Harriman family. Mrs. Gerry and the two unmarried Harriman girls, accompanied by Mr. Gerry, W. A. Harriman, the eldest Harriman boy, and Roland Harriman's tutor, were seen with tennis racquets going down back of the house to the courts.

The great stone house loomed darkly on the crest of the hills to-night against a brilliant moonlight sky. What was transpiring there no one outside the estate knew. Early in the evening the big elec-

Continued on Page 2.

SEEING NEW YORK STEAM YACHTS; free transportation from Seeing N. Y. auto office, Flatiron Bldg. 5th Av. side; only starting point W. 22d St. N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 4044 Gramercy.—Adv.

FOOTBALL TRICK SAVES LIVES.

Ralph O'Sullivan Snatches Child and Nurse from in Front of Flying Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 27.—Ralph O'Sullivan, one of the managers for the New York Life Insurance Company, who played football before he had to earn his own living, showed this morning at the railroad station here that courage, the ability to think and act quickly, and the physical training that taught him the trick of throwing himself headlong at a given mark and then rolling to one side, stood him in good stead when he saved one, and probably two, lives and performed the act without more than slightly bruising himself and ruining a good suit of clothes.

O'Sullivan saved the life of a baby and prevented a nurse who inadvertently got in the way of an automobile from being crushed. He was on his way from his home to catch the 8:09 train for New York. As he reached Morris and Springfield Avenues, near the station, he saw a three-year-old baby break away from the nurse in charge and step directly in the path of a swiftly moving automobile. Without hesitation, O'Sullivan, who was on the other side of the street, lunged forward, as he would have done in the old football days, and, with none of his accuracy of eye lost, caught the child as his left shoulder hit the ground. Gripping the child in his arms, he rolled clear of the front wheels, and, brushing against the frantic nurse, who had followed the child, threw her also out of the way.

The baby was absolutely unhurt, and the maid was only shaken up. O'Sullivan himself was only bruised. With their hearts in their mouths the autoists made sure that no harm had been done, then passed on. The names of neither the autoists nor the nurse and child were obtained by witnesses. O'Sullivan went to New York on a later train.

BLAME FOR AUTO DEATHS.

Owners of Indianapolis Speedway Held Responsible by the Coroner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company's officers are held responsible by Coroner Blackwell for the deaths of William Bourque and Harry Holcomb, driver and mechanician of a Knox car that was wrecked during the automobile races on Aug. 19. Coroner Blackwell's report was made public to-night. It recommended an investigation by a Grand Jury.

Bourque and Holcomb were the first of several persons killed on the course during three days of racing. The Coroner says that the course was not properly built for racing, and that for 200 feet at the place in the track where Bourque and Holcomb lost their lives the broken rock surface, imperfectly welded with asphaltum, had been torn by the wheels of the cars. There was not sufficient foundation for the roadway, the Coroner declares.

Further, the Coroner says, there was an open ditch 20 inches wide and 2 feet deep at the edge of the track, and when Bourque and Holcomb's machine struck this ditch the car was battered to pieces and its occupants were mangled. Had it not been for this ditch, adds the Coroner, the car would have held upright and the two men would not have been killed. The Coroner concludes:

"It is clear to my mind that the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company knew there was going to be a loss of life and limb. The surroundings indicated everything of that kind. They were prepared with a hospital, ambulance force, and every convenience to take care of the dead and dying."

SHOOTS MANUFACTURER.

Husband Uses Shotgun in St. Louis After Talk with Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Louis Denny, a well-to-do manufacturer, President of a bottling works and a lifelong resident of St. Louis, was shot from ambush this afternoon and mortally wounded by George Snider. Denny was shot twice just over the heart after he had been lured from his office by a telephone call from a woman. Physicians say Denny cannot live.

Snider used a single-barrel shotgun, which he reloaded and fired the second time at Denny before the latter fell or could locate his assailant. As he fell Snider reloaded his weapon, and, standing off a crowd of twenty-five or thirty men which had been attracted by the shooting, he escaped. He was arrested to-night at his home and admitted he did the shooting.

"Denny knows why I shot him, and he can tell if he will," was his answer to the Deputy Sheriff's question of motive.

The county authorities discovered to-night that Snider got his gun and went to Denny's office and tried to kill him after a statement had been made to him by his young wife, who had been taken from an orphan home and had lived in the Denny family several years before he married her.

Three weeks ago a child was born to the Sniders and only yesterday Mrs. Snider returned to her home from a hospital. All attempts on the part of the county authorities to obtain from Snider a statement as to his wife's confidences have failed. Mrs. Snider has been on the verge of a collapse since the shooting and is unable to make a statement.

Denny, who is unmarried, lives with his parents. He was at work in his office when Mabel Reiserleiter summoned him to a telephone across the street.

Unconscious that she was luring him toward his assassin, the girl walked ahead, and was but a few feet in advance of him when the first shot was fired.

Snider lay underneath a building, which is elevated a few feet from the ground by wooden pillars.

FORTUNE TELLER'S JOKE KILLS

Church Fair Prediction of Death Results Fatally to Scared Mother.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 27.—It is believed that worriment over the prediction of a fortune-teller at a church lawn party two weeks ago caused the death of Mrs. John Hammond of Sixth Street, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the dining room of her home.

The lawn party was held on the grounds of the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Cliffside. Mrs. John D. Coysh, organist of the church, took the rôle of fortune teller, and pretended to predict the future from the arrangement of the tea leaves in a cup. She told Mrs. Hammond jokingly that a death would occur in the latter's family.

Mrs. Hammond's boy had just before that cut his arm, and Mrs. Hammond feared blood poisoning, and that the prophecy meant that the boy would die. She moaned constantly, although a physician assured her the lad was in no danger. It is believed that her heart finally yielded to the strain. Her husband and three children survive her.

Superior to Lemonade—Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, refreshes and invigorates. A wholesome tonic.—Adv.

STEEL CAR PLANT CALLED A PRISON

Strikebreakers Testify They Were Held in Stockade Against Their Will.

FOOD UNFIT AND SCARCE

Threats of Violence and Confinement in Box Car Kept Men in State of Terror, Witnesses Say.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The testimony presented before the Government investigation to-day in continuance of the conditions existing at the Pressed Steel Car Company's works at McKees Rocks was the most sensational that has ever been heard so far.

Nathaniel Shaw, a strikebreaker from New York, was the star witness. He testified that he wanted to leave the plant the day after he arrived, but was intimidated and prevented from doing so.

His accusations were brought chiefly against Sam Cohen, the man who is immediately under Leo C. Bergoff, in charge of the strikebreakers. He said that Sam Cohen has surrounded himself with about thirty-five men, whom he has installed in the positions of company guardsmen, and that these men back Cohen in all his acts of tyrannical control. He told about gambling within the work and of winning $50 from a Deputy Sheriff.

He said that while a game was in progress Cohen came along, and seeing what was going on told the men if they did not give him a "rake-off" he would break it up, which later he did, and Shaw was thrown into the box car prison within the works and allowed to remain three hours and a half. He gave the court a minute description of that famous box car prison. He described it as a badly ventilated, filthy hole, where there were no accommodations for the men. "Men were placed in the car on the slightest pretext," he said, "and the guards always held imprisonment in the car over the men as a threat. Men were put into it for smoking, and you daren't talk to no one, no matter what they said to you."

Confined in a Box Car.

Chief of Police Farrell put him in the car, he said, when he caught him gambling with pennies, following the game with the Deputy Sheriff, and after his refusal to allow Cohen a rake-off. "I told Farrell," he testified, "that I wanted to quit work and leave the plant, but Farrell said, 'Let him stay there'—meaning the box car—'and he will get it by morning.' This was at 8 o'clock at night." Continuing, he said: "Farrell and Cohen were hand in hand, and when Farrell found that one of Cohen's friends had been locked up in the box car through mistake, he opened the door and let him go, but kept us there."

He told an incident concerning Cohen's methods, as follows: "A friend and I thought we would make a little money on the side while we were in the plant, and my friend went downtown and bought some shirts and underwear which we purchased to sell to the men, seeing that they needed these things.

"A messenger boy brought the goods, which amounted to $27, to the gate and Sam Cohen was there. Cohen said: 'Now you know Shaw that nothing of this kind can be allowed here. You can't sell these things.' And he paid us the $27 and took charge of the bundle. It seemed pretty white in him to pay us the money, seeing we could not be allowed to dispose of the goods, but the first thing we knew Cohen was selling that underwear and the shirts all for a dollar a throw. He must have made a lot of money out of the deal."

He testified that he was made a timekeeper at the plant, and was a sort of guardsman over the men. He said that Cohen gave him, in common with the other guards, to understand that the sick men in the plant were to be kept out of the way of any investigating committee or other men that might come through the plant.

From the facts he gave, it appeared that there was difference in the conduct of affairs in the works before and after the investigating committee made its official visit a few days ago. Before the investigation, he said, he had taken men who wanted to quit work to Chief Farrell and Sam Cohen, and that these men had told the strikebreakers that they could not quit until after they had worked out the cost of their transportation. But he testified that after the investigation on certain days the company posted notices up in conspicuous places that the men could quit work and receive their pay on those particular days.

"On one occasion," he said, "when matters had gotten to a high pitch, I went to Sam Cohen and told him I was going to quit, and he told me if I said anything about quitting he would get a black jack after me."

Questioned as to the condition of the foreigners in the plant who could not speak English, he said their condition was deplorable, and that they were beaten and kicked about unmercifully.

Call the Food Unfit.

As was the case yesterday, all the men testified that they were brought to McKees Rocks without knowing that they were coming to break a strike.

To a man they testified that the food was bad and that they had trouble to get it, even such as it was. Shaw said that he suffered from ptomaine poisoning, and Thomas B. Snowden of Philadelphia told of being brought from Philadelphia to McKees Rocks without being given anything to eat.

"I ate dinner in Philadelphia on Monday night," he said, "and the next meal I got was Wednesday noon, and then the food they gave me in the plant was so bad I couldn't eat it."

Snowden said when he found himself a strikebreaker he wanted to quit at once, but he understood from the men that he would not be allowed to get out. So he went to a knothole in the stockage and spoke to a passing foreigner. And, finding a piece of paper on the ground, he wrote the following letter and threw it over the fence to the foreigner, who took it to the strikers' Executive Committee:

"I got your letter, [meaning the one the foreigner had tossed over the fence to him,] but it is hard to get over the fence, for there are men with guns stationed 100 yards apart at the fence with guns. A man tried to get out last night and got shot in the leg. There are about 1,000 scabs in here. I hired as a machinist, but had only worked about two

Continued on Page 2.

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN Sunday next, August 29, Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6:45 A. M.; returning leaves Atlantic City 7 P. M.—Adv.

BOURTSEFF'S OWN STORY.

Bourtseff, the "Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution," whose exposures of the Czar's police methods have created a sensation in Europe, has written an account of his investigations. The first installment will appear in THE TIMES to-morrow.

SHIP'S SINKING ENDS WIRELESS MESSAGE

"My God! I'm —," Last Words of Operator, Who Had Called Help to Alaska Steamer.

FOUR OTHER LIVES LOST

Steamers Summoned by Operator Pick Up All but One of the 135 Passengers—Ohio Struck Rock.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—A tragedy of the wireless is a part of the news received here of the sinking of the steamer Ohio off Steep Point, Alaska, at 1 o'clock this morning with a loss of five lives, though no passengers were lost. One of the five was George C. Eccles, the wireless operator. Eccles, who had been in wireless conversation with an operator of the United Wireless Company at Ketchikan, Alaska, just before the Ohio struck a rock, called Booth, the Ketchican operator, to tell him that the Ohio had struck. He got into communication with two other steamers, flashed them the Ohio's bearings, and described the state of affairs aboard the Ohio down to the time when he said that they were waiting for him in a boat.

This, his last, message was not finished. It ended:

"My God, I'm—"

The telegraphic account of the disaster from Operator Booth, who had it by wireless from Eccles, is this:

"About 1 A. M. I was sitting with my receivers clapped to my ears, having just finished working with Operator Eccles on board the Ohio, when I was startled by hearing him call 'C. Q. D., C. Q. D.'

"I immediately answered, and he sent the following message:

Ohio struck a rock—steamer sinking—send aid immediately, or everybody will be lost.

"The steamships Humboldt and Rupert of the McKenzie Brothers' Steamship Company happened to be near at the time and they both called the Ohio, asking for her latitude. Eccles gave it immediately, and the Rupert flashed back that they would change their course and stand by the Ohio as soon as possible.

"In the meantime Eccles sent another message:

Ohio sinking fast—cannot hold out. Passengers being taken off in small boats. Captain and crew will stick to the last.

"The Humboldt and Rupert City both replied that they were headed for the Ohio and would pick the passengers up. Then came the final message from the stricken vessel. It was never finished:

Passengers all off and adrift in small boats. Captain and crew going off in the last boat, waiting for me now. Good-bye. My God, I'm—

"I was unable to get him again," concludes Booth, "and I knew he had gone down with his ship."

The steamer Ohio left Seattle for Valdez, Alaska, Aug. 24, with 135 passengers. The steamers Humboldt and Rupert City, which were in the neighborhood, took off the Ohio's passengers. M. J. Heney, the Alaska railroad contractor, was on board the lost steamer—but was not injured. The Ohio belonged to the Alaska Steamship Company, was valued at $300,000, and is a total loss.

News of the disaster came through Booth, who continues in touch with the operator on the Humboldt.

According to a dispatch from M. J. Heney, who is on the Humboldt, the dead are:

F. J. STEPHENS, purser, of Seattle.
GEORGE C. ECCLES, wireless operator.
A QUARTERMASTER.
A SOLDIER.
A STEERAGE PASSENGER.

Mr. Heney telegraphed:

Stephens and Eccles went down saving the lives of passengers, instead of looking to their own safety.

Pilot Snow was on the bridge when the ship struck. The boats were lowerd at once, and women and children taken off first. The soldier and steerage passenger were drowned by the upsetting of a boat during the rescue of the passengers.

Among the passengers was Clarence Cunningham, the Alaska coal land locator, who lays claim to Alaska coal mines valued at a large sum and whose title is being investigated by President Taft.

A wireless dispatch says the Ohio sank in three minutes. This probably means that she was on the reef a considerable time and that the passengers were all off before the ship slid into deep water, which she did so speedily that she carried down five of the crew.

Some of the passengers were taken ashore in lifeboats and taken by the fishing boat Kingfisher to Swanson Bay. The Humboldt's rescued passengers will be landed at Ketchikan, while the Rupert City is taking her passengers to Vancouver.

The Dolphin, another Alaskan Steamship Company boat, which left Seattle Wednesday night, and is due at Ketchikan to-night, was ordered by wireless to stand by in Swanson Bay and give assistance.

It is 320 miles from Seattle to Steep Point. The rocks where the Ohio sank shelve off rapidly into usually deep waters.

The Ohio was insured for $220,000. Capt. John Johnson, her navigator, was regarded as one of the most skillful on the Pacific Coast.

BIG TREE GROVE MENACED.

Forest Fire Starts at the Entrance to Yosemite Valley.

YOSEMITE, Cal., Aug. 27.—A forest fire at the entrance of the Yosemite Valley threatens destruction of the Big Tree Grove, known as the Merced Group, one of the world's famous collections of sequoias.

The flames also menace the hotel at El Portal, a $100,000 frame structure, which is filled with Summer visitors. Sparks from a freight engine started the fire.

A Perfect Outing. Po'keepsie and back on Str. Albany; Day Line's second morning boat.—Adv.

FARMAN WINS $10,000 BY 111-MILE FLIGHT

Dark Horse at Rheims Captures Distance Prize in a Biplane—Up Over Three Hours.

ACCIDENT BALKS PAULHAN

His Craft Broken in Starting—Wright Aeroplane Takes Fourth Place—Fast Lap by Curtiss.

DISTANCES MADE BY AVIATORS.

Record in Grand Prix de la Champagne, for airships traveling the greatest distance without touching the ground or replenishing their supplies of oil or fuel. Purse $20,000, of which $10,000 goes to the winner, and the balance to the next five.

Pilot and Type.	Miles.
Henry Farman, biplane	111.78
*Hubert Latham, monoplane	95.92
Louis Paulhan, biplane	81.35
Count de Lambert, biplane	72.03
*Hubert Latham, monoplane	68.93
M. Tissandier, biplane	68.93
Roger Sommer, biplane	37.26
M. De La Grange, monoplane	31.05
M. Blériot, monoplane	24.84
Glenn H. Curtiss, biplane	18.63
M. Lefebvre, biplane	18.04

*Records made with different machines, and second ones takes no prize.

BETHENY AVIATION FIELD, RHEIMS, Aug. 27.—Henry Farman, the English aviator, a dark horse in the aviation contests, in a biplane of his own design to-day broke the world's records for duration of flight and distance in a heavier-than-air machine. He won the Grand Prix de la Champagne—the endurance test—and $10,000 by a memorable flight, officially recorded as 180 kilometers, (111.78 miles,) in 3 hours, 4 minutes, 56 2-5 seconds, although he actually covered an extra 10 kilometers (6.21 miles) and remained in the air ten minutes after 7:30 o'clock this evening, the hour that the timekeepers, under the rules, ceased to keep a record of the flight.

The other contestants for the Prix de la Champagne finished in this order:

Hubert Latham, in monoplane No. 29, 154 kilometers, 500 meters, (95.92 miles;) time, 2 hours, 18 minutes, 9 3-5 seconds.

Louis Paulhan, in a Voison biplane, 131 kilometers, (81.35 miles.)

Count de Lambert, Wright biplane, 116 kilometers, (72.03 miles.)

Hubert Latham, in monoplane No. 13, 111 kilometers, (68.93 miles.)

M. Tissandier, Wright biplane, 111 kilometers, (68.93 miles.)

Roger Sommer, biplane, 60 kilometers, (37.26 miles.)

M. De La Grange, monoplane, 50 kilometers, (31.05 miles.)

M. Blériot, monoplane, 40 kilometers, (24.84 miles.)

Glenn H. Curtiss, biplane, 30 kilometers, (18.63 miles.)

M. Lefebvre, Wright biplane, 21 kilometers, (13.04 miles.

Although Hubert Latham, with different machines, took second and fifth positions, the Aviation Committee held that he was ineligible for two prizes and awarded the fifth to M. Tissandier, and the sixth to M. Sommer.

Farman a Complete Surprise.

Farman's brilliant record as an aeroplanist should have warned the watchers that he was a dangerous competitor, but his victory came as a complete surprise. He had been preparing his machine secretly, and had not appeared upon the field until to-day except for a few practice flights, and had been almost forgotten. Indeed, after he started about 4:30 P. M., keeping close to the ground, while Latham and others were soaring in spectacular fashion high in the air, Farman attracted no attention until he had flown 80 kilometers, then suddenly the watchers woke up and began to make inquiries only to discover that he had gone out carrying petrol enough for a five hours' flight and equipped with a self-cooling, revolving motor, built by the Gnome Company after his own design.

All eyes had been riveted on the beautiful, graceful monoplane of Latham, who, after the accident in the morning had ended Paulhan's chances, had become the favorite for the Grand Prix de la Champagne. They also had watched the enchanting, changing pictures unfolding above the sunlight plane of Betheny—white-winged men-birds, circling and wheeling a genuine race for five miles between two biplanes, and Latham's soaring monoplane, and finally the arrival of two huge dirigibles, which sailed high in the air above the fleet, nimble machines in the lower strata. The thousands of spectators literally rubbed their eyes to make sure that this evidence of man having conquered the air was not a dream.

Trouble with his ignition plug forced Latham to descend after he had covered 111 kilometers, and Tissandier came down after accomplishing the same distance. The others had ended their efforts earlier, a majority of them in the "aeroplane graveyard," a hollow at the lower end of the field.

Farman Flies on in Darkness.

Only Farman continued. Round and round he went as regularly as clockwork, always hugging the ground, taking no chances, and avoiding any attempt at display. Record after record fell before his methodical flight. Dusk came, darkness fell, and the twinkling lights appeared in the villages on the distant hills. Lanterns were hung on the towers marking the limits of the course, and shone like beacons set for the mariner at sea. The judges no longer could tell whether the record-breaking aeroplanist was flying, and the searchlight from the grand stand could not pierce the gloom. A dozen automobiles raced to various points to make sure that Farman was still in the air.

The crowds in the stand waited patiently, content that all records had been broken. Finally at 7:30 o'clock the announcement was made that the timing of the aeroplanist had ended under the rules. Ten minutes more and suddenly out of the darkness a ghostly thing appeared in front of the tribune and came to earth on the starting line.

Congratulated by Government.

A great cheer arose and hundreds of persons vaulted the fence in order to be the first to greet the hero of the moment. Mr. Farman appeared almost overcome by the long strain he had undergone. He

Continued on Page 2.

WORLD'S SUBMARINE RECORD.

The Norwhal Breaks It in Her Official Speed Trial Off Provincetown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 27.—The submarine torpedo boat Norwhal, one of the largest submarines in American waters contracted for by the Navy Department and built at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company plant at Quincy, Mass., returned to Provincetown this evening after having broken the world's record of submarines for speed.

The Norwhal made 12¼ knots for 300 miles without a stop or hitch of any kind in twenty-five hours on the surface.

The test completed the official trials of the Norwhal, save for her deep submergence test of 200 feet.

MR. GATES EXPORTS COTTON.

Becomes Director in Texas Concern Which Will Deal in the Staple.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 27.—The large cotton buying and exporting company that has for some time been promoted by John W. Gates and associates, was today perfected. It is called the Furst-Edwards Company.

T. A. Edwards is President, G. A. Furst Vice President, and A. S. Ratcliff Secretary. John W. Gates and George M. Craig, President of the First National Bank of Port Arthur, are on the Board of Directors. The company has a paid-up capital of $100,000 and the main offices will be in Dallas with a branch office in Port Arthur. The company will buy and export cotton. This is Mr. Gates's first venture in exportation of the staple.

BOLIVIA ASKS FOR TIME.

Meanwhile Peru Is Said to Have Its Army Ready to Strike.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 27.—The Bolivian Government has asked Senor Polo, the Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, to suspend for a few days the negotiations which are in progress looking to a settlement of the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia, in order that the Bolivian Congress may have time to finish its debate on the question.

The Peruvian Government has called 2,000 conscripts to the colors to replace those who have finished their term of service. It is reported that the Government has 15,000 men ready for any emergency.

BOY KILLED IN FIST FIGHT.

Trivial Quarrel Proves Fatal to Philadelphia Lad.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—During a fist fight in the northeastern section of this city to-day Frank Walsh, aged 16 years, fell backward to the ground, and when picked up was dead. His opponent, Eugene Rahill, 16 years old, thinking the fall was due to weakness was about to administer more punishment when the boys were separated.

Both were employed in industrial establishments in the vicinity of the quarrel, which was due to a trivial difference.

AGAINST DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Witnesses in Detroit Tell Legislative Committee Their Disadvantages.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—The committee of the New York Legislature appointed to investigate the working of the primary election laws in different States held a session here to-day in the County Building. Circuit Judge James O. Murfin, Corporation Counsel P. J. M. Hally, and several other witnesses were examined.

They expressed a preference for the convention system instead of the primary.

WOULD RAISE THE MAINE.

Argentine Engineer Makes a Proposal to the Cuban Government.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—An application has been made to the Cuban Government by Jacinto Alla, an Argentine engineer, for permission to raise the battleship Maine, which lies in Havana harbor.

His proposition is under consideration by the Department of State.

FAIL TO SWIM CHANNEL.

One Englishman Was Within a Mile and a Half of France.

DOVER, Aug. 27.—Edward Heaton of Liverpool almost swam the English Channel to-day. He entered the water here at 8 o'clock this morning bound for the French coast, but had to abandon his attempt at 11:27 P. M., when within one and a half miles of Cape Grisnez, France.

Heaton was favored with ideal conditions. The temperature of the sea was 64 degrees, which is higher than it has been all season, and the tides, which, which were remarkably dead, enabled him to make splendid progress. Burgess, the Yorkshire swimmer, joined him in the water at 9:30 o'clock, and swam with him for some hours.

Jabec Wolff, who started from Dover yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to cross the Channel was compelled to give up after having covered thirteen miles in eight hours.

GETTING POINTS FOR NAVY.

Officers Have Been Learning of Improvements in Foreign Warships.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The American Navy Department is gathering particulars of all improvements being made in the construction of European battleships with the view of incorporating the best of them in the new American ships.

Following the visit of Rear Admiral W. L. Capps to the shipyards and docks of Great Britain the early part of this month, Commander Harold P. Norton of the Engineering Bureau, has just concluded a tour of the engineering works of Great Britain. Admiral Capps is continuing his investigations in Germany and France.

Commander Norton came to England on the White Star-Dominion liner Laurentic, and with the understanding that he would not divulge the results of his investigations except to the Navy Department, the company permitted him to examine the engines of this vessel in which many innovations have been introduced. Upon arriving here Commander Norton attended the conference of engineers at Glasgow, and then made a round of visits to the engineering establishments, particularly those where high-power machinery is being built.

"What struck me most forcibly," Commander Norton said to-day, "is the hold turbines have taken in England. They have practically supplanted the reciprocating type of engines, and England certainly has gone further than any other country in introducing this new style of machinery."

$9 NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN Via West Shore R. R.: $10.25, New York Central. Going Sept. 3d, 4th, and 5th; returning to Sept. 7th. Tel. 6310 Madison.—Adv.

1 DEAD, 5 HURT, IN 24-HOUR RACE

Cole, Stearns Car Mechanician, Killed, and Grosse, the Driver, Dying.

CRASHED INTO ACME NO. 3

Chauffeur and His Assistant Buried Under Their Wrecked Auto.

ANOTHER CAR IN FLAMES

Driver Hughes's Clothes Burned Off—Four Cars Out—Race Stopped Temporarily and Then Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

Score At End of Fourth Hour.

Miles.		Miles.
Rainier 201	Acme First	144
Renault 197	Lozier	122
Palmer-Singer 174	Houpt	120
Acme Second 161	Allen-Kingston	96

Stearns and Flat withdrawn. Record is 211 Miles.

BRIGHTON MOTORDROME, Aug. 27.—Louis Cole, mechanician of the Stearns car, was killed and Laurent Grosse, the driver was mortally injured when the Stearns car collided with No. 3 Acme shortly before midnight to-night during the running of the twenty-four-hour automobile race.

The accident occurred in front of the clubhouse and was witnessed by hundreds of the spectators. The Stearns had just come from the paddock and was rounding the south turn when both rear wheels seemed to collapse.

The Stearns struck the Acme, then shot up into the air, turning over twice and going to pieces on the track. Grosse and Cole were buried in the wreckage and lay there for several minutes.

It was at first believed that both driver and mechanic had been killed. Grosse's back was broken and he was taken to the hospital dying.

Patcheke and Maynard, the crew of the Acme car, were only slightly injured. Both cars were wrecked.

Race Temporarily Stopped.

The officials ordered the race stopped until the wreck of the Stearns car could be carried from the course. Hundreds of men and a number of women crowded to the edge of the track to see what had happened, and the Pinkerton men had great difficulty in keeping some of the spectators off the course.

The special ambulance was hurried to the scene, but there was such confusion for a number of minutes that the body of Cole and the nuconcious form of Grosse remained untouched under the twisted and tangled wreck of the Stearns car.

The other drivers in the race became angry when they saw that nothing was being done by the track officials, and demanded that the two inanimate forms be at least carried into the infield and laid on the grass. This was done.

For some time the officials denied that Cole had been killed, but shortly before midnight an official account of the accident and its frightful result was given out. Despite the accident the race was resumed at 11:40 o'clock, and very few in the crowd left when they learned what had happened.

Lozier Car Breaks Wheel.

There was another accident shortly before 1 o'cock. The Lozier car, driven by Heina, broke a wheel on the far turn and turned over. Heina and his mechanician were thrown across the track, but both escaped uninjured. The two Acme cars returned to the track early this morning, and the drivers of both machines set out to make up some of their lost ground.

The series of accidents put the Rainier car, driven very consistently by Disbrow, far in the lead.

Nearly Another Fatal Accident.

The accident to the Stearns followed what came near being a fatal accident to the crew of the Allen-Kingston car. While the car was rounding "Death Turn," its rear tire exploded. The first car was alongside at the time and the Allen-Kingston side-wiped it. The impact cracked the gas tank of the Allen-Kingston.

Instantly there was an explosion, followed by a flash of flame, and both the driver, Hugh Hughes, and his mechanician were enveloped in flames. The crew of the Flat stopped their car, and ran to the assistance of their two rivals. From the grand stand the men looked like human torches.

The clothes were burned completely off Hughes's back, and he was seriously, although not mortally, injured. His mechanician escaped with slight burns. Both were taken to the hospital.

Four Cars Out by Accident.

The first hour of the race was uneventful, except for the fact that the two Acme cars equaled the world's record of 55 miles for the hour, but after 11 o'clock accidents occurred by which the Flat car was put out of the race by being hit by the Allen-Kingston, the Stearns was put out by the collision with the Acme, the Acme had its rear axle broken and had to withdraw, while the second Acme met with an accident shortly after the race had been resumed and was put out.

The Acme, struck by the Stearns, was driven by Cyrus Patschke. Both Patschke and his mechanician were hurled from the car, but they were not much injured. The Acme No. 4, driven by Vantine, was in front of the old saddling paddock when the left front wheel collapsed. Vantine cleverly steered his car into the infield and got it off the track before the other racers came around.

The series of accidents had the spectators on their feet all the time. The officials considered stopping the race entirely, but decided not to. Up to midnight the race had been the most sensational ever held in the East.

12,000 See the Contest.

It was much the same crowd as attended the twenty-four race held here a month ago that was on hand to-night to witness the second round-the-clock event to be held this season by the Motor Racing Association.

During the running off of the afternoon programme, there had been about 8,000 persons in the grand and field stands, while hundreds of automobiles were parked around the course.

Before the one-mile speed trials came to an end darkness had descended and the searchlights were turned on. The scene was a weird one as Christie's latest invention and Ralph De Palma's cyclone,

came around the mile oval with fire darting from their exhausts, in an effort to swallow the track mile record.

At 8 o'clock the all-night crowd began to file in, and when the big race was started there were 12,000 spectators in the grounds. For an hour the track was clear of racing demons and the spectators became impatient to see the twenty-four-hour cars out for practice. The afternoon racing had cut the track up considerably, however, and a gang of track builders was sent to fill in and roll the wrinkles out of it. It was not until 9 o'clock that the twenty-four-hour contestants were permitted to take the track, when the crowd became enthusiastic.

Ten Powerful Cars Start.

The big Lozier was one of the first to appear. It was followed by the Fiat, then one of the two Ames cars; next the Renault, after this the Rainier, and so on until all the big machines were whirling around the course at more than mile-a-minute speed.

The start was made at 10:01 o'clock, the cars lining up thus, according to numbers:

No.	and Car. Drivers.
1	—Renault, Barle and Raffalovich.
2	—Palmer-Singer, Lescault and Haward.
3	—Acme, Patcheke and Maynard.
4	—Acme, Vantine and Kayouh.
5	—Lozier, Heina and Cobe.
6	—Stearns, Gross and Mulford.
7	—Houpt, Robertson and Alphole.
8	—Allen-Kingston, Hughes and Idi.
9	—Fiat, De Palma and Parker.
10	—Rainier, Disbrow and Lund.

Thousands Watch the Race.

Ten powerful motor cars, the fastest in the country, started in the big race. Fifteen minutes before starting time the big autos were called to the tape and lined up before Starter Fred Wagner. With engines churning, rumbling, and snorting, they presented a spectacular pitcure as they awaited the signal to get away. Scores of piercing searchlights illuminated the track, and a great cloud of smoke was shot from the exhausts of the speed monsters. It seemed almost as though the great trembling things were imbued with life and were impatient to start on the long journey.

With the firing of the starter's pistol the cars darted away. Ralph De Palma was at the wheel of his Fiat Cyclone, having the post position, and got his metal monster off in the lead, but he was only a few lengths in front of the Stearns, driven by Grosse, when the clubhouse turn was reached. The new Houpt car, driven by George Robertson, was third; Hugh Hughes, in the Allen-Kingston, was fourth; Charles Bosse, Renault, was fifth; Acme, Frank Lescault, was sixth; Palmer, Singer, was seventh; Harry Heina, Lozier, was eighth; Lyons Patchke, Acme, was ninth, and Louis Disbrow, Rainier, tenth.

The Stearns was in the lead at the end of the first mile, which was made in 1:13 3-5. De Palma jumped into the lead during the next lap and held first place thereafter until the fortieth mile had been reeled off. De Palma's time for five miles was 5:32 3-5; for ten miles, 10:57 4-5; fifteen miles, 16:21 2-5; twenty miles, 21:42; twenty-five miles, 27:04 1-5; thirty miles, 32:24; thirty-five miles, 37:42 1-5; forty miles, 43:00 4-5.

Opening of the Carnival.

Amid a din of shrieking sirens the afternoon speed carnival opened. The first event was a one-hour scratch motor cycle race. Walter Goerke, riding an Indiana, finished with a record of 55¼ miles for the hour. The track was in splendid condition, and it was prophesied that the twenty-four-hour racers would eclipse the world's record of 1,177 miles, made last year by George Robertson and Frank Lescault in a Simplex car.

The feature event of the afternoon programme was the six-hour race for small cars. Two S. P. O. cars, a Hupmobile, a Mitchell, and an Allen Kingston were the starters. This race was made sensational by the conduct of Phil Adams, driver of No. 1 S. P. O., who constantly crowded the Hupmobile at the turns. These tactics resulted in the disqualification of Adams's car, and gave the race to the Hupmobile, driven by Fred Woltmann.

When the judges called the S. P. O. from the track Adams became greatly excited. He hurried to the S. P. O. camp and told Stefan Kjelsden, the entrant, that he had been disqualified. Kjelsden thought that he would be permitted to continue the race by changing drivers, so had Maitland P. Batts take the wheel. The judges were astonished to see the S. P. O. start out again, and again ordered it from the track. Meantime hundreds of spectators crowded around the judges' stand, demanding that the S. P. O. be taken out of the race.

Car Ruled Off; Owner Ejected.

Batts drove back to the S. P. O. camp and explained to Kjelsden that the car had been ordered from the track. Kjelsden jumped into the machine and drove to the stand to demand a reason for the ruling off of his car. The judges curtly told him to leave the course, and when he refused two Pinkerton men assisted the owner of the S. P. O. car out of his machine and escorted him to the gate.

Too much cannot be said for the performance of the Hupmobile, a little 1,200-pound car, which from appearances started outclassed by its more powerful adversaries. But in the six hours the twelve horse power Hupmobile did 226 miles, against 212 by the second S. P. O. entry. The No. 1 S. P. O. was far in the lead when disqualified, having made 236 miles. This was the car that was entered in the international light-car race at Savannah last November, when Morris Derosa was thrown from it in an accident before the race. The car was afterward withdrawn from the contest.

Adams, the driver of the S. P. O., today was suspended for thirty days.

Car Goes Through Fence.

Following the six-hour race there was a five-mile free-for-all, which was won by Ralph De Palma in his Fiat Cyclone, the time being 5:14 3-5. Kilpatrick, in his 150 horse power Hotchkiss, finished second in 5:16 4-5. The three racers got off once to a false start, and the big green dragon car, driven by R. Gilhooly, went through the fence at "Death's Turn." The new cement surface gave way under the weight of the car, a rear wheel snapped off, and the huge green car plunged off the course, tearing away the cheesecloth sheet that marked the outer fence. No one was injured.

The Red Devil, driven by Charles Bowers, stopped on the backstretch shortly after the start and did not finish.

Walter Christie in his new front-drive car gave an exhibition mile record trial, but the best he could do was the circuit in 57 4-5. His business-like looking car called forth applause when it appeared on the track, but it was soon apparent that Christie would not break the mile record, as his car would not hold the track when going at high speed. It was evident, however, that if the inventor could with safety have opened up his car to full speed he would have hung up a new record.

De Palma made two attempts for the mile record in his Fiat Cyclone, his trial for the first lap being 57 flat and for the second lap 55 4-5.

The summaries:

The Winners.

One-Hour Scratch Motor Cycle Race.—Won by Indian, (Walter Gorke,) distance 55¼ miles; Indian, (A. C. Chapple,) second, 54½ miles; Merkel, (Stanley Kellogg,) third, 51 miles; Indian, (F. A. Baker,) fourth, 50 miles.

Six-Hour Race, Open to Stock Cars Costing $2,500 or Less.—Won by Hupmobile, (Fred Woltmann,) distance 226 miles; S. P. O., (John Julasse,) second, 212 miles; Mitchell, (Keene Carruthers,) third, 182 miles; Allen-Kingston, (Frank Lawell,) fourth, 120 miles; S. P. O. No. 1, (Phil Adams,) disqualified at 236 miles.

Five-Mile Free-For-All.—Won by Fiat Cyclone, (De Palma,) time 5:14 3-5; Hotchkiss, (Kilpatrick,) second, time 5:16 4-5; Green Dragon, (Gilhooly,) and Red Devil, (Bowers,) started but did not finish.

SUES OPPER FOR $20,000.

Stamford Peddler Was Hit by the Cartoonist's Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Samuel Greenstein, a vegetable peddler of this city, has brought suit against Fred Opper, the cartoonist, for $20,000 damages, alleging that he was permanently injured by Mr. Opper's automobile on June 9 last. He was knocked down and dragged seventy feet, one side of his face was paralyzed, his skull fractured, and his mentality impaired, he says in the complaint.

Mr. Opper's daughter, Miss Sophie Opper, and a friend, Miss Wright of Cleveland, Ohio, were in the car at the time. They got a physician for Greenstein and had him taken to the hospital. Then they drove to Police Headquarters, and Paul Stokes, the chauffeur, was arrested. Subsequently he was fined.

Mr. Greenstein says his injuries were due to Stokes's carelessness and an inadequate contrivance for stopping the car.

ZEPPELIN BALLOON RESUMES JOURNEY

Was Compelled to Land After Going 150 Miles—Expected in Berlin To-day.

CAPITAL GREATLY EXCITED

Reception Like That to Bismarck In 1871 Arranged for the Inventor—Kaiser to Greet Him.

NUREMBURG, Saturday, Aug. 28.—The voyage of the dirigible balloon Zeppelin III. to Berlin was resumed at 2:10 o'clock this morning after a damaged cylinder in a motor had been replaced by another received from Friedrichshafen.

NUREMBERG, Aug. 27.—Although it was able to make only 150 miles to-day of the scheduled 450 miles' journey from Friedrichshafen to Berlin it is declared by Count Zeppelin that his great military dirigible balloon, Zeppelin III., will land in the capital to-morrow. Defects in the propeller and cylinders of the forward motor compelled her to make landing at this city at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, but the engineers hastened to make repairs.

The Zeppelin III. left Friedrichshafen in a pouring rain at 4:30 o'clock this morning, and passed Ravensburg at 5:12. The rain had ceased, and there was a very light wind. The balloon was being driven at an estimated speed of twenty-four miles an hour.

Ulm was passed at 6:45. The balloon was flying low, and its screws were buzzing like monstrous hornets. A weighted envelope was dropped on the edge of the town, containing this message from Chief Engineer Duerr: "Everything is in good condition."

Tells of Intention to Land.

Noerdlingen was passed at 9:50, and the balloon was then traveling against a strong wind. Violent gusts shook it from end to end, and at one time blew it out of its course. Steerage way, however, was recovered quickly. Engineer Duerr threw out a message giving notice of his intention to land at Nuremberg. The machinery of the craft appeared to be running smoothly.

A preliminary descent was made at Ostheim, near Nuremberg, a little before 12 o'clock, to take on water and ballast. The balloon went up into the air again at 2:30 o'clock and came direct here.

It passed over this city at 4:10 o'clock, displaying a red flag as a sign that it was going to descend. A safe landing was made at 4:45 o'clock. It was then announced that a landing was made to enable repairs to be made to machinery. One of the propellers and two cylinders of the forward motor had proved defective.

Nuremberg is 150 miles from Friedrichshafen. It was the original intention to make the run to Bitterfeld without stop. The airship was to remain at Bitterfeld until noon to-morrow, when Count Zeppelin planned to go on board and pilot the vessel into Berlin, where the Emperor was to have welcomed her. The crew now consists of only enough men to manage the ship.

BITTERFELD, Aug. 27.—Count Zeppelin arrived here by rail early this evening and was greeted by an enormous crowd. Their enthusiasm was unbounded. They broke through the police cordon and rushed forward to meet the noted aeronaut, and he was compelled to leave the station by a side entrance. A large crowd, singing patriotic songs, lingered in front of his hotel until a late hour despite the rain.

Similar scenes of enthusiasm occurred at many places during the Count's trip to Bitterfeld.

Berlin Waits Anxiously.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Count Zeppelin alone occupies the minds of the populace of Berlin to-night. A welcome has been prepared for his coming to-morrow in his big airship such as has not been equaled since Prince Bismarck's return from Versailles after the coronation in 1871 of William I. as Emperor of Germany. Most of the factories and offices and all of the schools will be closed. The Mayor has ordered all public buildings decorated and has requested that citizens make displays of bunting.

Throughout the day throngs crowded about the newspaper offices eagerly reading the bulletins announcing the progress of the dirigible over various cities. When the news came of the landing at Ostheim the faces of the people fell. They waited on, nevertheless, through a drenching rain, and when the dispatches arrived announcing the reascension of the balloon and its departure for Nuremberg they shouted with joy.

When the bulletin told of the landing at Nuremberg for repairs disappointment was renewed. Then came a telegram from Count Zeppelin saying that it was his confident belief that the voyage would be continued during the night and that the airship probably would arrive at its destination on schedule time.

The revulsion of feeling in favor of Count Zeppelin, as compared with that existing three or four years ago, is most remarkable. Then he was regarded as a visionary, throwing the family fortune to the winds. Now he is honored as few living Germans are. It is generally reported that he will be created a Prince by Emperor William. The Kaiser arrived in Berlin to-night to be present at the landing place of the dirigible to-morrow.

Shortage of Telegraph Operators.

A shortage of competent telegraphers was officially reported yesterday on behalf of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, on account of improvement in business and because following the strike of 1907 many operators went into other businesses. There is a decided shortage in Chicago of competent telegraphers of the first class. In Indianapolis extras are working full time, all the telegraphers are working at St. Paul, only one telegrapher was idle at Memphis and two at Louisville. There was a shortage of first-class men at Montreal, it was stated, and some of the railroads could not get enough competent men.

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Send for Booklet and learn more.

American Real Estate Co.
532 Night and Day Bank Building, New York
Assets over Eleven Million Dollars

NEW SCHUMACHER CLUE.

Man in Gray Says He Will Kill Himself to Avoid Arrest.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27.—Sheriff Gillette this morning ordered a posse of four deputies and twenty-five farmers to go to the town of Webster, about ten miles from this city, to find a suspect in the murder of Anna Schumacher near Holy Sepulchre Cemetery on Aug. 7.

Several witnesses at the Coroner's inquest stated that the girl was last seen decorating her family graves in the cemetery, and that soon after a man in a gray suit was seen climbing over the cemetery wall.

Yesterday a man in gray applied for food at the home of Albert Stephens, a tenant of a farm between West Webster and Forest Lawn, Monroe County. This man is described as about 35 years old, with scratched and plastered face, wearing gray clothing and a gray felt hat. He paid for his food.

He is said to have refused to go next door on the ground that there was a telephone there and he was afraid. He is said to have asked for a paper containing an account of the Schumacher murder and for two sheets of note paper. After going from the house to a corn field, it is reported, the man came back to the house and thrust a note, unobserved, into a bedroom window.

This note is said to have been signed "John W. W., New York City," and to have stated the writer's intention of making away with himself before he was arrested for the murder of the Schumacher girl. While fearing the man is demented, Sheriff Gillette is determined to find him.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Heavy Rainstorm in Chicago Breaks Long Heat Spell.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Three men on a farm west of here were killed by a stroke of lightning this afternoon. This was the most serious incident of a deluge of rain which broke over this city, doing much damage, but breaking a hot spell of seventy-two hours' duration.

For nearly half an hour the city was in comparative darkness, street cars and vehicles being compelled to use their lights.

DYNAMITE KILLS TEN.

Fatality in Florida Follows Casting of Cigarette Among Fuses.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 27.—As a result of the explosion at noon to-day of 700 pounds of dynamite at Boca Chica, 12 miles from Key West, on the Florida East Coast Railway, ten men are dead, five probably fatally injured, and at least a dozen others suffering from less serious injuries.

The explosion was caused by a member of the railroad construction force carelessly throwing a lighted cigarette into a box of fuses.

LAWYERS ATTACK SHORT LAW COURSE

Profession Hurt, Says New York County Association, by Two Years' Term of Study.

URGE A FIVE-YEAR LIMIT

To Ask the Court of Appeals to Amend the Rules Making This Necessary—Other Reforms.

New York State's "short law courses," which Dean Wade of the Yale Law School attacked before the American Bar Association at Detroit on Wednesday, have received another blow from the New York County Lawyers' Association.

The Association's Committee on Admissions issued a report on Wednesday, condemning as superficial the two and three year courses which are given by this State's law schools, and members of the committee stated yesterday that their Association, of which such jurists as Judge John F. Dillon, Judge Henry G. Ward of the U. S. Circuit Court, Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, and ex-Judge Alton B. Parker are either members or sympathizers, will, within the next month, ask the Court of Appeals of this State to so amend its rules that the term of legal apprenticeship for all lawyers in this State shall be lengthened to five years.

Part of the apprenticeship, according to the Admissions Committee yesterday, may be spent in a law office and part in law school. But the period of legal training before admission to the New York State bar must be more than three years, members of the committee say, if the "downward movement" of the bar in this State is to be arrested.

The Admissions Committee states in its report that the deterioration of the judiciary, the multiplicity of laws, the delay in administering justice, and the inroads of commercialism into the legal profession are all due, either directly or indirectly, to insufficient training of the would-be lawyer before he is admitted to practice.

The New York County Lawyers' Association was organized with Judge John F. Dillon as its President about a year ago. Its members comprise the leading lawyers and jurists of this city, and, at their first annual banquet, the officers stated frankly that the association's object was to arrest what they termed the "downward" trend of the legal profession and to elevate the profession in this county and State.

Among the committee appointed for this purpose was that on "Admission to the Bar" of which John R. Dos Passos is Chairman. The other members of the committee are Henry D. Hotchkiss, Eliot Norton, Carlisle Norwood, David Thornton, John Mason Knox, Chase Mellen, Seth Sprague Terry, C. B. Tyler, Frank J. Dupignac, Charles W. Ridgway, Morris Cukor, Edwin L. Kallish, S. K. Lichtenstein, Robert L. Luce, Cortlandt Nicoll, and E. A. Sumner.

"The State Court of Appeals does not formally reconvene until October," said Charles W. Ridgway yesterday. "But we shall present our report to its members individually before that time and use what just influence our association has to have a law student or law clerk's term of study and apprenticeship raised from two or three years, as at present, to a five-year term. The Court of Appeals will then consider amending its rules on bar admissions.

"What effect would the requiring of a five-year course of study or clerking have on the average poor young man who is perhaps studying nights, and who wants to become a full-fledged lawyer as soon as possible?" Mr. Ridgway was asked.

"We shouldn't consider the law student so much as the client, whom he will advise as soon as he is admitted to practice," Mr. Ridgway replied. "As our report points out, many of the unfortunate conditions which prevail in the administration and practice of law in this State to-day is caused by insufficient training on the part of lawyers."

The Association's Committee on Admissions, in its report, recommends:

"First, a full preliminary examination of each applicant under the direction of the Board of Regents; second, the lengthening of the term of legal apprenticeship from three to five years; third, the establishment of a fixed or permanent curriculum of study; fourth, the institution of strict methods to be followed by the committees which pass upon the moral character of the candidates, and fifth, the abolition of rules by which lawyers from other States can be admitted to the Bar by motion upon the mere production of a certificate and placing such applicants upon the same plane as resident candidates, except in extraordinary instances sanctioned by special order of an Appellate Division."

NOTED SURGEON AT HARRIMAN'S SIDE

Continued from Page 1.

tric light in the front vestibule could be seen clearly from the valley below, but about 9 o'clock this was extinguished.

DR. CRILE A FAMOUS SURGEON.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Dr. George W. Crile of this city, whose experiments in transfusion of blood and with artifical respiration have made him famous the world over, is one of the best-known abdominal specialists in the country and has had many successful operations for appendicitis and cancer.

He was born in Chili, Ohio, in 1864, was graduated from the University of Wooster Medical Department in 1887, and later took a post-graduate course at the University of Vienna.

He began to attract National fame for his skill as a surgeon fifteen years ago, after he had returned to Cleveland from experiments made in London.

Several years ago he startled medical men with his discovery of a method for the restoration of respiration to the dead, basing his announcement upon a series of remarkable experiments with adrenalin, a drug obtained from the glands directly above the kidneys of animals. In one experiment he restored life to a dog which had been dead fifteen minutes. He is the author of half a dozen standard surgical works.

BETTER REPORTS HERE.

Encouraging assurances regarding the condition of E. H. Harriman were received yesterday by close associates of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the belief was entertained by these associates of the financier that the seriousness of his condition had been much exaggerated since his return from Europe on Tuesday last. It can be said that personal friends of Mr. Harriman who have seen him since his return have been highly gratified with the impression regarding his health which they have gained, and the hope was held out in well-informed quarters yesterday that before many weeks are over Mr. Harriman would again be found actively participating in railroad affairs. Even now he is keeping in close touch with financial events, and is said to be looking forward to more active participation in them in the not distant future.

An associate of the railroad President said yesterday that it was possible that Mr. Harriman would take a trip West within the next two months and that he would be out there at the time of the annual meeting of the Union Pacific stockholders, which takes place on Oct. 12.

Mr. Harriman, it was learned in well-informed quarters yesterday, has no temperature, and is said to enjoy an excellent appetite, and to be able to rest most comfortably. It was learned definitely that despite reports to the contrary Mr. Harriman had a most comfortable night Thursday, and that the rest which he is taking at Arden has already led to improvement in his condition. His associates feel confident that Mr. Harriman will succeed in gaining strength, which is what he needs.

The fact was repeated yesterday on excellent authority that Mr. Harriman is suffering from no organic trouble, and that the apprehensions which had been expressed on this score have been without foundation. Such was the view of Mr. Harriman's health accepted yesterday by those who have had special opportunity to inform themselves regarding his condition.

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FARMAN WINS $10,000 BY 111-MILE FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

smiled faintly as he shook hands with those about him, but his face was white and his hands cold. He almost fainted as he was helped out of his seat. Then a score of persons lifted him aloft and bore him in triumph on their shoulders to the Presidential tribune, where M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, was waiting to receive him. The enthusiasm was boundless.

Finally, however, the roar of cheering ceased, and M. Millerand, in the name of the French Government, congratulated Mr. Farman.

"I do so," said the Minister, "not only for the wonderful achievement you have accomplished, but as a brave man and for the example you have set for others."

Then Mr. Farman's white-haired father came to take him away.

The Grand Prix de la Champagne is of $20,000, divided into six prizes of $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, and three of $1,000, to be awarded to aeroplanes traveling the longest distance without having to be recharged with fuel.

Much sympathy is expressed for Paulhan and Latham, both of whom firmly believed that they would set new records to-day. Ill-luck continues to pursue the pilots of the Wright machine. Count De Lambert did not start to-day, and M. Tissandier made his attempt too late.

Paulhan's Machine Disabled.

Paulhan, with a tank carrying 90 liters of gasoline, enough to last him for five hours, went up shortly before 11 o'clock, bent on taking the distance record from Latham. He traveled only about two miles. His oil feeder was not working well and he alighted for repairs. These were soon completed, and he prepared to go up again.

While making his second start Paulhan met with an accident apparently due to his attempt to launch his machine into the air before it had acquired sufficient speed. The biplane left the ground in response to the horizontal rudder, but it encountered a strong puff of wind on the beam, heeled over, and was forced back to the earth. The planes on the left side crumpled up like cardboard.

The accident occurred directly in front of the tribune, and there was universal sympathy for the plucky pilot.

Paulhan explained that the real cause of his mishap was a detour he made to avoid Delagrange, who was coming toward him. He said the wooden ribs could be substituted easily, and that he expected to be able to make another start later in the day.

He and his mechanicians worked furiously to repair the machine, but when it was apparent at 3:30 that it would be impossible to complete the necessary changes in time for the aviator to start this afternoon, Paulhan filed a protest with the committee, claiming that he had been fouled by Delagrange and requesting the postponement of the finals in the Prix de la Champagne until to-morrow. After giving full consideration to the protest the committee disallowed it.

Shortly after Paulhan's mishap, Blériot, in his No. 23, went up and rounded the course four times. His time, however, was much slower than that made in his No. 22, being by laps, 9 minutes 50 4-5 seconds, 19 minutes 49 4-5 seconds, 30 minutes 12 seconds, and 40 minutes 39 1-5 seconds.

Between noon and 3 o'clock the wind blew at the rate of five meters a second. This made flying hazardous, and the champions waited for the wind to fall. It abated about 3:30 o'clock, and the pilots made ready to fly.

Three Airships in a Race.

Roger Sommer got away at 4:01 o'clock. He was followed by Hubert Latham at 4:21 o'clock in his No. 13, the machine in which he made 70 kilometers yesterday. Henry Farman went up immediately after Latham. Both gave chase to Sommer, and a remarkable race followed.

Farman gradually overhauled Sommer, while Latham, flying 100 feet higher than the leaders, approached them rapidly. As Farman neared Sommer, who was on the same level, he evidently caught the wind of the leader's motor, for his aeroplane dropped and almost touched the ground. Then soaring wide, and with Latham in his monoplane high above the two biplanes, the three machines rounded the turn into the stretch in front of the tribunes together.

It was like a horse race, and a thrill of excitement went through the spectators. Latham moved rapidly to the front and crossed the line first, Farman finished second, and Sommer was a bad third. He was thrown out of his course by the wind from the propellers of the other machines. The crowd broke into a frenzy of enthusiasm at this remarkable sight.

It was known that Sommer was carrying 100 liters of gasoline, and his reputation as a long-distance flyer made the experts watch him keenly. In the beginning, however, his machine seemed to be under poor control, and drifted with the wind. Later it became steadier, but he had renewed trouble and descended during the fourth round. During the sixth and seventh laps Latham mounted higher than ever, and it was evident that he was going much faster than the biplane.

Watched for Wright Pilots.

Farman and Latham continued on. The crowd was interested but began to grow anxious over the delay of the other pilots in coming out, particularly those in charge of the Wright machines. It had been said in the morning that three Wright models, each equipped with a tank carrying ninety liters of gasoline, would fly this afternoon in the endurance test. Court de Lambert, who flew in a Wright model last night, had said he could have continued for 200 kilometers (124.2 miles) had it not been that his tank became empty.

Afterward came the announcement that Lefebvre, one of the Wright pilots, had decided not to compete for the endurance test, but rather to reserve his effort for the International Cup to-morrow. Certain changes had been made in the pitch of his propeller which, it was believed, would give him increased speed for that event.

None of the Wright pilots had started at five o'clock, and as the contests would end at 7:30, it was physically impossible for them to beat Latham's record. It was 5:24 before Tissandier finally got started in one of these machines. He was preceded by Blériot in his No. 16.

By 5:30 Bunau-Varilla and Capt. Ferber had come out and there were then five machines in the air, Latham having come down. This did not last long, however, as Bunau-Varilla and Ferber ended their flights in the "Aeroplane Graveyard," a hollow at a turn in the course.

The interest of the throng was centred on Farman, who kept steadily on. At the completion of the fourteenth round it was seen that Latham's distance record of yesterday, only four kilometers more than fifteen laps, was in danger.

A wild burst of cheering broke from the grand stand after Farman completed his fifteenth round and it was seen that he purposed to continue. When he was seen to be returning from the far turn of the course it was known that he had set a new mark and had won the prize and the enthusiasm was unbounded. It was expected he would alight, but he passed the tribune without a sign of stopping, and soon came around again.

It was almost dark when he completed his eighteenth round, giving him a total distance of 180 kilometers, or 111.78 miles. It was then 7:30, and he gained nothing by going on, but he did not alight.

Searchlights located on the top of the tribunes went sweeping the plain and aiding the daring aviator, while automobiles were out to keep in touch with him.

He stopped at the conclusion of his nineteenth lap. This gave him a total distance of 190 kilometers, not counting the curves in his flight, or 118.06 miles.

Time Made by Farman.

Farman's time, as taken after the second round, when attention was attracted to him, was:

Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.	Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.
3	0:30:47	12	1:52:03
4	0:40:54 2-5	12	2:02:31 2-5
5	0:51:21 1-5	13	2:12:46 1-5
6	1:01:28 4-5	14	2:22:51 1-5
7	1:11:33 2-5	15	2:33:10
8	1:21:38 3-5	16	2:43:33 2-5
9	1:31:45 3-5	17	2:54:04 1-5
10	1:41:47 1-5	18	3:04:30

Farman broke not only Hubert Latham's record for distance made yesterday in a monoplane of 95.88 miles, but Louis Paulhan's record for time of 2 hours 53 minutes and 24 seconds, made the day before in a Voisin biplane.

Latham's time in making 111 metres, or 68.93 miles, was as follows:

Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.	Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.
1	0:08:54 4-5	7	1:02:28 2-5
2	0:17:48 4-5	8	1:11:20 1-5
3	0:26:43	9	1:20:25 2-5
4	0:35:30 2-5	10	1:29:28 2-5
5	0:44:23	11	1:38:05 1-5
6	0:53:18 1-5		

The times chalked up for Tissandier in the Wright model for the same distance were:

Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.	Lap.	6.21 Miles. Time.
1	0:09:36 3-5	7	1:07:39 2-5
2	0:19:15 3-5	8	1:17:32 3-5
3	0:28:46 4-5	9	1:26:18 1-5
4	0:38:22 1-5	10	1:36:22
5	0:47:35 4-5	11	1:46:52 1-5
6	0:57:44 1-5		

Curtiss just before dark made the fastest lap he has yet accomplished, his time being 8 minutes 9 1-5 seconds. M. Blériot, with a big engine in his repaired machine, also made a fast trial, showing that the contest for the international cup to-morrow lies between them. Curtiss claims he lost five seconds owing to a shift in the wind during the run home.

Balloons Above Aeroplanes.

The spectators were treated to a most spectacular sight at 5:30 o'clock. The military dirigible balloon Colonel Renard came up from the south and manoeuvred over the plain at a height of 1,000 feet. The tiny aeroplanes were sweeping around beneath, and it seemed as though they were preparing to attack the monster that dominated the scene. The Renard moved back and forth over the sunlit plain, while the vast crowd watched the enchanting picture with expressions of delight.

The dirigible balloon Zodiac was brought out of its shed back of the tribunes and dragged on to the field by 100 men tugging on its ropes. The Zodiac then ascended and prepared for its race with the Colonel Renard.

The balloons had a narrow escape from collision while making evolutions at a great height in front of the tribune. They passed within forty feet of each other, and a catastrophe was averted only by the skillful manipulation of Count de la Vaulx, the pilot of the Zodiac.

Cortlandt F. Bishop was authorized by Clifford Harmon of New York to negotiate for the purchase of the Zodiac for immediate shipment to New York, but today, after witnessing the flight of that airship and considering it unsatisfactory, he cabled Mr. Harmon advising against the purchase. The Zodiac has been entered for the races to be held in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York next month. The owners asked $14,000 for the machine.

The contest to-morrow is for the International Cup, known otherwise as the Gordon Bennett Trophy, to go to the aviator who covers two laps, or 12.42 miles, in the shortest time. It is regarded as the principal event of aviation week. Both the Wright and the English machines are considered too slow to stand any chance, and the contest consequently lies between Blériot, Curtiss, and Latham.

Blériot's big machine is being fitted up with new wings and propellers, and was tried out this afternoon. Blériot and his engineer agree that the motor was not damaged yesterday when the machine ran into a fence surrounding the tribune.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, and Roger Wallace, President of the Aero Club of Great Britain, had a conference to-day in the matter of the decision of the committee to allow Blériot to put a monoplane in the race for the international cup other than the one with which he qualified. They decided that the issue raised concerned the French fliers only, and if the other contestants were satisfied the foreigners have no reason to protest.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, after further consideration, to-day filed a formal protest against his penalization of one-tenth of his time in the contest for the Prix de la Vitesse on the ground that he was distinctly informed that no penalty would be inflicted if he did not start Sunday. He is willing, however, to accept a penalization of one-twentieth for his fault of Tuesday, as most of his competitors received similar handicaps.

The aerial races are daily arousing increased interest and excitement throughout France as well as in Europe generally. Thousands of people are flocking to the Plain of Betheny from all parts of the Continent. The American contingent is very large, and many Americans traveling in other countries are abandoning their trips and hastening here by automobile and train. Everybody is enthusiastic.

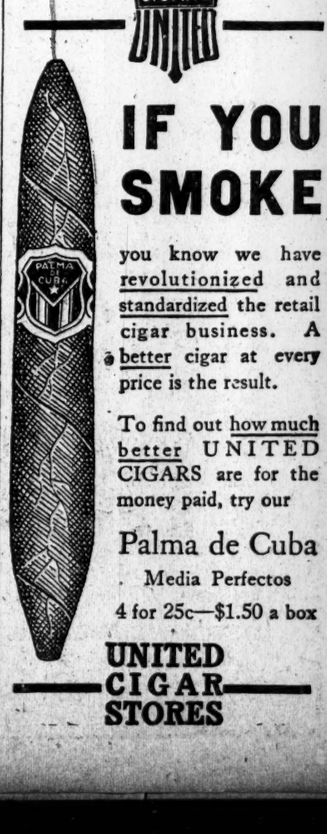
FARMAN FAILED IN AMERICA.

Flew Only 600 Yards at Brighton Beach and Hurried Away.

The remarkable flight made by Henry Farman at Rheims yesterday caused much surprise to those in this city who recalled the failure made by that aviator while giving exhibition flights in this city in July 1908. Although Mr. Farman has made several good flights previously in France and other countries in Europe since then, he was not once mentioned as a possible winner in the present contests.

Mr. Farman came to this country heralded as the champion aviator of the world. He was to receive $24,600 for a period of ninety days, but of this sum he only received about $7,500, and to this breach of contract he attributed his failure to make the long flights which were promised in the advertisement by the syndicate which was backing him. The longest flight he made was at the Brighton Beach track, one of six hundred yards and at a height of not more than 100 feet. During all his exhibitions at that track not more than five hundred people paid to see him fly.

This amount did not satisfy his backers, and the chief member of the syndicate went back to his home in St. Louis. Mr. Farman was left to pay his own expenses, and it was only through his action in getting his aeroplane aboard the American liner New York at night, that the craft was not kept in this city, as the man who built the airship had obtained an attachment against it for $250.



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UNITED CIGAR STORES

STEEL CAR PLANT CALLED A PRISON

Continued from Page 1.

hours when I tried to quit. I put an axle on the bum (meaning that he purposely spoiled an axle he was turning) to get fired. Laborers get $2 a day and machinists $3.

"Last night there was a panic here; they thought the strikers had got in, and the men rushed about in an awful way. I did not know this was a strike. They told me I was to go but 60 miles out of Philadelphia, and I got stung. Everybody is sick of his job."

This witness testified that he did not know that he was a strikebreaker until the strikers began to shoot at him as he was crossing the river from Bellevue Station. Asked whether or not he had tried to get out of the works he said:

"I would have gotten out the first day if I could have."

Other witnesses told about the panic which had seized the men last Sunday night following the rioting outside the plant. Men arose from their cots from sleep and fell over each other getting to cover, fearing the strikers would get them.

From the evidence submitted it appeared that the investigating committee had been kept away from the men. Not a man testified to having seen either Sheriff Gumbert when he went through the works or the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul. Many said that they would have been glad to get away under the protection of these men, who could have carried them safely out of the much-dreaded gates of the stockade.

Dan Dido of Philadelphia was an interesting witness, who stated that he would have been glad to leave the plant the day after he was brought into it, but that he was afraid to make the attempt because he was afraid he would be badly used by Sam Cohen and the guards.

Anthony Conrad of New York said that he asked Cohen if he would eat such food as was set before the men and Cohen replied:

"You know I would not."

Almost all the men, especially the foreigners, testified that Cohen would abuse them and hit and kick them on the slightest provocation. Conrad said that when word got abroad that the men were talking of quitting in a body guards were kept near them night and day to prevent them from talking.

The witnesses said that 250 men left the works to-day, and that 300 more, constituting the entire force, are anxious to get out, and will probably be released to-morrow.

RETURN FROM McKEES ROCKS.

Strikebreakers Who Enlisted Here Come Back with Tales of Abuse.

Five white-faced, sunken-cheeked men got off a train at Jersey City yesterday and dispersed, wearily and in silence, to their east side tenement homes.

They were James Gottfried, Alexander Friedman, Joseph Diamond, James Graden, and Joseph Bredes. They had been taken to Schoenville, near Pittsburg, with more than a hundred other machinists from this city two weeks ago to break the Pressed Steel Car Company's strike. They had been hired for the job through the activity of Leo Bergoff's "Service Bureau" of this city.

According to the story told by the five men yesterday, they spelled out an advertisement for "machinists" in the "help wanted" columns of a Manhattan newspaper about two weeks ago. All five had recently come to this country and wanted work. They went over to the basement at 205 West Thirty-third Street, as the advertisement directed. They were met there by Bergoff, "Sam" Cohen, and their lieutenants. Cohen told them that he wanted "1,000 railroad car truck builders," and that he was willing to pay $3 a day. He said the "job" was in Pittsburg, and that it was a "good one." To impress the men with its excellence he had them sign their names to a piece of paper, on which there was some writing which they could not see, because, the men said yesterday, his hand was in the way. The men agreed to go, and on July

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FUNDS FOR IRISH LEAGUE.

National League Congratulates John E. Redmond—$12,000 Raised.

The National Committee of the United Irish League of America held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hoffman House to draw up an address to be sent to John E. Redmond, President of the League, to take up contributions to be sent to the league's treasury in anticipation of an early election in England, and to give a send-off to Capt. O'Meagher Condon and National Secretary John O'Callaghan.

At the afternoon meeting some $12,000 was contributed by members of the National Committee to the fund of the league. The committeemen came from all parts of the country. The address, which was drawn up and read, congratulated the President on the work of the league and told what has been accomplished by it in America. It will be taken to Mr. Redmond by the two representatives named above.

It was stated that an appeal would be sent out to Irish-Americans to contribute to the fun for use in the expected early English election, and it was believed that fifty persons could be found who would give $1,000 each, 100 who would give $500 each, and 1,000 who would give $10 each.

Capt. Condon and Mr. O'Callaghan were the guests of honor last night at a reception given in the Hoffman House ballroom by the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America. Some 250 other Irish-Americans were present to wish them Godspeed. They sail to-day on the Celtic. Both will be the guests of John E. Redmond.

WINDSOR TRUST INQUIRY ON.

Director Heckscher Examines Several Witnesses and President Young.

Although Theodore P. Shonts was out of town yesterday, August Heckscher, the other member of the special committee appointed by the Directors of the Windsor Trust Company to probe the Joyce-Heinze $50,000 loan deal, which has resulted in the indictment of three men, went on with the examination of witnesses yesterday. He spent the greater part of the afternoon at Mr. Shonts's office in the City Investing Building and examined Walter L. Clark and another outsider as well as Jordan J. Rollins, counsel for the trust company, and several Directors.

Later, accompanied by his stenographer, Mr. Heckscher visited the offices of the trust company and it is presumed took the testimony of President John Alvin Young. None of those who appeared before Mr. Heckscher would discuss their testimony.

Mr. Rollins made a second attempt to see District Attorney Jerome, and after cooling his heels in the outer office for a long time was told that the District Attorney was too busy to see him. He then had a talk with Assistant District Attorney Nott.

A KISS FOR A CAT'S RESCUER.

Tabby's Woman Owner Rewards Detective for Climbing a Pole.

Cheered by nearly a thousand persons, Detective William Keegan of the Bayonne, N. J., police force, climbed a telephone pole last night and rescued a cat which had been perched on top of the pole for twenty-four hours.

Miss Jane Carauthers of 207 Avenue C, Bayonne, is the owner of the cat, answering to the name of Tabby. The cat was treed by Bugs, a big bulldog, who camped out under the pole, while Tabby tore holes in the air with ear-piercing meows. Neighbors tried to coax the cat down, but without avail, even an enticing offering of catnip failing to relieve her fears.

Finally Thomas Garrett, Superintendent of the Bayonne branch of the S. P. C. A., was summoned. But his 240 odd pounds proved unequal to the task of pole climbing, although he bravely made an attempt. Attracted by the crowd Keegan came upon the scene. He was about to shoot the cat when his hand was stayed by Miss Carauthers.

At her importunity he shinned up the pole and brought down Tabby perched upon his shoulders. Miss Carauthers rewarded him with a kiss. Then the crowd cheered again.

WAR ABOUT AN IRISH STEW.

O'Neil, the Negro Cook, Shot at Ship's Crew Who Criticised It.

Because Edward O'Neil, a colored cook on the three-masted lumber schooner Annie F. Conlon, did not like criticism of his cooking he, according to a charge made in Morrisania Court yesterday, fired several shots at the mate, Samuel Cameron, after chasing Capt. Moody and the seven members of the crew into the rigging. O'Neil was held in $2,500 bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

O'Neil made an Irish stew on Thursday evening that the crew did not like, and said so. O'Neil took the criticism very much to heart, and started to argue the matter with Mate Cameron, who, he said, was urging the crew to torment him.

"Why, a nigger couldn't make an Irish stew anyhow," Cameron told him.

"But I'se an Irish nigger," said the aggrieved cook. "Ain't my name O'Neil? I knows more about Irish stew than any Scotchman that ever lived."

The comment on his own nationality made Cameron angry. Then come an argument which ended by the rout of the crew. As the boat was anchored off City Island, Cameron's yells for help brought the reserves from the City Island Station in rowboats and they arrested O'Neil.

OUTING BUS HITS AN AUTO.

Nursery Children Escape, but a Man's Leg Is Broken.

A bus containing about twenty small children belonging to the Sheltering Arms Nursery of 137 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and driven by Walter Carroll of 472 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, collided with an automobile, which was standing at Avenue J and Ocean Parkway, yesterday afternoon.

The children were on their way for an outing at Sheepshead Bay. None was hurt, but Richard Fitchie of 902 Gates Avenue, who was mending a tire on the automobile at the time, was knocked to the ground and had his leg broken.

Caroll was arrested, and the children were transferred from the bus to a second one, also containing children, which was following. They were then taken back to the nursery, and the outing postponed for a day or two.

DISS DEBAR RETURNS TO FIGHT, SHE SAYS

Head of New Cult Declares She Will Lecture Here Next Sunday.

BOASTS OF HER INFLUENCE

Mahatma Explains Why Mrs. French Asked Her to Leave Newly Established Occult Institute.

Both the ancient Ann O'Delia Diss Debar and the young Initiate David returned to the city yesterday, and took up their old quarters at 32 East Thirty-third Street, out of which they went in a great hurry Wednesday morning, when Mrs. Lillian Hobart French, the President of the Mahatma Institute, said she had scourged both of them from the house.

Mme. Diss Debar said last night that she would remain in the city and would continue her work as set forth in The Mahatma Magazine and the prospectuses sent out in advance of the scheduled opening on Sept. 1. Not only that, she said she would lecture next Sunday night in some theatre or church in New York City on "The Shame and the Glory of England."

Explainng why she had left and why she had come back to the Mahatma Institute, she went on to say that Mrs. French had been laboring under a misunderstanding, but that as she found out her mistake she came to both David and herself and apologised. Mme. Diss Debar said the police had nothing against her, since she had finished her sentence in the English prison. She was no ticket-of-leave woman, as some have stated, she said.

Developments of yesterday seemed to show that the Mahatma Institute at 32 East Thirty-third Street, which was scheduled to open formally for business next Wednesday, was to be a sort of syndicate of those who work amid dark curtains and heavy incense, juggling with the future and telling people how to accomplish ordinary tasks by supernatural methods, with due compensation, of course, to the instructors. The alleged religious end of the enterprise was to serve a valuable purpose.

Some of the doings of the chief members of the Faculty of the School of the Mahatmas in the last year indicate how this idea of occult syndication originated. The person of most importance in the Faculty was Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, who was known on the school catalogue as A-Diva Veed-Ya. But the history of David Livingston Mackay, known in the catalogue as Initiate 2-6 David, has been intertwined with that of his adopted mother for the last two years. Coming out of prison in England, Ann O'Delia turned up in Michigan as the Queen of the Flying Rollers, of which David was the Secretary. They fled together in 1907.

The police have wondered where the two of them have been since the middle of 1907. For at least a year the pair have been in and around New York. Last year a short, aged, portly woman, having with her a son named David, set up the Veed-Ya Institute on the second floor of the building at 8 West Thirty-third Street, on the top of which Fritz Augustus Heinze, the copper mine owner, has a luxurious apartment, and next door to which William J. Robinson has his Optimist Club. Right across the street is the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Veed-Ya Institute was then specialising on vibration, always a strong feature in any new cult started by the inventive Ann O'Delia Diss Debar. One who was attracted by the gilt letters on the door in the rear of the second floor at 8 West Thirty-third Street went in to see what it was all about.

"The sign said I could learn about the philosophy of the Indian gods," he said yesterday. "When I got inside the door I met a man of about 35, who was addressed as David. He had a small, black mustache, and his skin was yellow and sickly looking.

"David conducted me through a dark hall to the principal room of Veed-Ya. This, too, was dark except for a single light burning on the table, by the side of which sat an old, fat woman. The walls were covered with dark green paper. I noticed a number of paintings. The floor was thick with rugs. A heavy incense was burning somewhere in the room.

"The Mahatma, for such she said she was, sat at a massive Louis XV. table. Her hair was braided and hung down her back. I noted that she was short in stature. She wore a heavy white woolen dress which had no waist band anywhere, and over this hung a purple peplus or robe. Her hands blazed with jewels, near jewels may be, or something or other that reflected the near-by light.

Mahatma Strong on Vibration.

"Clasping her glittering hands together, and speaking in a strained voice, she made a long speech about vibration. I gathered that once a person knows the full secrets of vibration he can accomplish almost anything. She said she had just returned from India, where she added to the vast knowledge she already had on the subject of vibration.

"About that time David came in. He took up a Bible, saying that he could prove from the book itself that all the facts set forth in St. John could be explained by vibration. He set out on a long rigamarole which only confused his listener, if it didn't do the same for him.

"The Mahatma then gave out her terms. One lesson was $20, and in one lesson a person could learn a great deal. But the full course in vibration was included in thirty lessons. If one took the full course the price was cut to $400, she explained. She said that instruction was cheap at the price, and she was right if it did what she and David said it would do.

"The Mahatma took the rooms under the plain name of Mrs. Thompson. She and David lived there. I happened to be working in the neighborhood at the time, and I know that a number of people went to the Mahatma's dim back parlor for lessons on vibration, most of them being women.

"The lesson I took was only a free sample. I never took a full-sized twenty-dollar lesson. Mr. Heinze had an apartment on the top floor of the building, and often a tall, handsome blonde woman named French called to see him. She patronized a hair dresser on the lower floor, and I am certain that it was in that house that David, Mrs. French, Mr. Heinze, and Mr. Robinson came to know each other."

About this time, also, Mrs. Lillian Hobart French, now the President of the Society of the Mahatmas, lived at 31 West Thirty-third Street, only a few doors away from the Veed-Ya Institute. When she went there early last Winter she did not receive visits from the ancient Ann and the young David. She seemed to be going it alone then.

A woman resembling Mrs. French had appeared in New York about six months before that time, according to advertising men of some of the magazines, and had given out that her sister had discovered in the Far Northwest an inexhaustible supply of soft clay which would restore freshness to any complexion, no matter how aged. This woman thought she would use a lot of advertising space, telling about the beautifying clay, but something happened, and she didn't.

Mme. Zazoo the Cook, Too?

Mrs. French took the apartment, or studio, on the third floor, under that occupied by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Other tenants in the building noticed in a Sunday paper appearing the week after Mrs. French moved into No. 31 an advertisement of a Mme. Zazoo, who, the advertisement said, would impart information about the past and future. The neighbors saw a black woman rigged up in a striking costume, and they suspected that it was she who was to act the part of Mme. Zazoo. She was the cook, the neighbors declared, when she wasn't the Madame.

A protest was made to the landlord by the other tenants of the building. The advertisements of Mme. Zazoo ceased. There appeared on the French door immediately a lot of gilt letters which said that inside Metempsychosis, Metaphysics, and so on would be taught. "Dr. French" was written under that. After a little the "Dr." was rubbed off.

A great many persons went up to the French apartments. Once, when Mrs. French was out West, Mr. Heinze happening to be out there ill at the time, it was said, Mrs. French's sister, also in the faculty of the Mahatma Institute under the name of Mrs. Frances Belden, took charge of the apartments, with the help of her husband.

Early this Summer Initiate 2-6 David, A-Diva Veed-Ya, Mrs. French, and the latter's sister were on the move. The brownstone front house at 32 East Thirty-third Street, which had been for sale, was taken, and preparations were begun to make it a full-fledged Mahatma Institute.

Mahatma Works Jersey Fields.

About this time also, since the Mahatma house wasn't yet ready, the Campbell cottage at Metuchen, N. J., was leased by a woman who said she was Mrs. Frances Wright. It's name was changed to Veed-Ya Lodge, and into it came, besides "Mrs. Wright" and a fifteen-year-old boy, said to be hers, a short, stout woman of 70 or more, and a dark man of about David's description.

Veed-Ya Lodge was a good distance from a road, and was dark and lonely. The inmates there kept to themselves, never making any visits in the neighborhood, but going away now and then. None of them seemed to have any regular business in New York.

But it is not to be supposed that Ann O'Delia and Initiate 2-6 David were losing the grip they had on the confidence of the friends they had already made in other parts of New Jersy and on Long Island, where for months they had been pushing quietly the Order of the White Robe and cracking up vibration.

About the first of this month, "Mrs. Wright" told the owner of Veed-Ya Lodge, at Metuchen, that she wanted to break the lease, and did so, moving away. And it was about the first of the month that the faculty began to assemble in the Mahatma Institute at 32 East Thirty-third Street, including Mrs. French, Mrs. Belden, Initiate 2-6 David and the ancient Ann herself.

The names mentioned above takes in the whole faculty of the School of the Mahatmas, which was to have begun work next Wednesday, with the exception of Prof. Yojana and Prof. Akrosef. Yojana was to teach "The Science of Being," according to the catalogue, and Akrosef was to instruct "Occultism." These are dark horses as yet; they may have been names used to pad out the faculty list, or they may have been real, though subordinate, persons of the kind who work amidst odorous incense along Sixth Avenue and its side streets.

Mrs. French had gone to 32 East Thirty-third Street early in the Summer, at about the time Mrs. Frances "Wright," supposed to be her sister, went to Veed-Ya Lodge. It was Mrs. French, the President of the Society of Mahatmas, who looked after the renovating of the old house and got the institute ready for business.

Stock Ticker and Occultism.

And then Initiate 2-6 David said he had been in the printing business once himself, and so he went out to get the literature ready. He got up a purple-bound magazine which contained a number of hazy articles and a poem on A-Diva Veed-Ya. He also prepared a sort of prospectus, which purported to tell what would be taught in the school. This said:

> The student is taught a realization of supreme consciousness of his selfto potentiality to forge ahead of his stultified fellows who are as yet bound in chains by the teachings and customs of an effete, ignorant, and dissolute civilization. Furthermore, the student, through the medium of classes or individual studies, is prompted to holier action and endurance by reason of his growing comprehension of the true interpretation of scripture and knowledge of the cosmic laws of the universe. To understand these subtil interpretations has been the aim of prophets and desire of nations; Job in his affliction cried out: "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand to show unto man his uprightness." In other words, he expressed the fears and doubts, longings, hopes, and aspirations of a human mind to know, and the reply follows in these significant words: "Then He is gracious unto him and saith: Deliver him from going down into the pit, (grave,) I have found a ransom. His flesh shall be fresher than a child's. He shall return to the days of his youth."—(Job xxxiii-23.)

And then, with the temple rented and fixed up, with the literature printed and ready for distribution, with a circle of acquaintances already built up in and out of town, with the machinery all ready for the running of the syndicated Mahatma Institute, there came a message from Detroit, the home of the Queen of the Flying Rollers and Initiate 2-6 David in 1907.

That was on Wednesday. The President of the Society of Mahatmas told the ancient Ann and the young David what had come from Detroit. She said later that she scourged them from the temple. Anyway, they got, and the police don't know where they are. Mrs. French gave them no definite information that would help in the chase.

It was rumored in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday that the two had taken sanctuary with Mme. Le Grace at East First Street in that city, but Detective Mullaney, who went down to investigate the report, was met with a flat denial by Mme. Le Grace, who is also a foreteller of the future and other things. Mme. Le Grace knew Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, yes, but she didn't know where she was.

PUBLIC HACKMEN LOSE SUIT.

City Licensee Not the Proper Person to Bring the Action, the Court Holds.

Justice Stapleton, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of John Hefferon, suing on behalf of the public hackmen, for a temporary injunction restraining the New York Taxicab Company from doing a public hacking business under its special license.

The Court rules that a "mere licensee," as Hefferon is, is not a proper party to bring the suit, and suggests that the city should take action to determine the question. Justice Stapleton's decision does not go into the merits of the case.

The public hackmen allege as their grievance that the New York Taxicab Company is violating the provisions of its license by accepting business from the general public and occupying the public streets for the purpose, whereas its license privileges it only to take as passengers guests of the hotels and restaurants or occupants of the buildings in front of which it may be licensed to stand.

Justice Stapleton says in his decision:

"I am reasonably certain that no mere licensee can have any property right subject to invasion which could confer upon a court of equity any jurisdiction to issue its injunction. In an action at law according to civil or criminal procedure instituted by the public authorities those interesting questions can be and should be definitely and judicially decided."

George W. Holbert, counsel for the public hackmen, said that he would appeal the case.

O'MALLEY DECLARES HIS TERM TOO SHORT

Attorney General Says Incumbent Only Becomes Acquainted with Business of His Office.

WOULD PAY DEPUTIES MORE

Tells Convention of Attorneys General That Assistants' Terms Should Be Six or Eight Years.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The National Association of Attorneys General, meeting east of the Mississippi River for the first time in its existence, began its annual convention at the Hotel Iroquois to-day. Attorney General O'Malley of this State, who was instrumental in bringing the convention to Buffalo, delivered the opening address.

The lawyers in attendance will discuss some important problems in the two days the convention will be in session. Prominent among these will be the liquor question, particularly in the South; the police power of the State, and the effectiveness of ouster proceedings in the control of corporations. The corporation and income taxes, it is expected, also will come up for discussion.

Those present at the opening session were Attorneys General Bingham of Indiana, Clark of South Dakota, Webb of California, Jackson of Kansas, Simpson of Minnesota, Denman of Ohio, Garber of Alabama, and West of Oklahoma; John S. Wawson, attorney to the Kansas Railway Commission, and P. W. Dougherty, Assistant Attorney General of South Dakota.

In the absence of President Fletcher of Mississippi Attorney General Webb of California presided. He introduced Attorney General O'Malley of New York. Mr. O'Malley said in part:

"One of the great and growing problems of government—National and State—is the regulation and control of quasi-public, mining, manufacturing, vast business, and financial corporations of the day. Organization is now so perfected that control of the production and distribution of almost every commodity of life is an easy matter by the few. The necessity of Governmental regulation and control is not disputed. Laws looking to this end have been passed by Congress and State Legislatures within their respective spheres. Unless enforced these various legislative enactments avail nothing.

"Generally speaking, the history of enforcing these laws in this country is a record of protracted litigation. If a Federal statute, its provisions are assailed from the lowest to the highest Federal court. If a State law, its validity must be established in every State court of the State enacting it and oftentimes in every Federal court before it is enforcible. The enforcement of laws, therefore, whether to protect public health, to prohibit an illegal advance of prices, the suppression of competition or the evasion of insurance, banking, or other laws, ultimately depends upon the legal department of the National or the State Government.

"It is therefore of the highest importance to the people that the legal department in every State should be placed upon the highest plane possible.

"Very little of the State's legal business is with the average citizen. Most of it involves litigation or dealings with the large interests which I have described. The best legal ability in each State is usually employed by these great interests. In legal matters of importance, whether litigation or otherwise, the State must contend not only with lawyers of great ability, but also with unlimited means to conduct litigation. If the people are to be successful in litigation and have their interests properly protected they should see to it that their legal departments are efficiently organized. In my judgment an efficient State legal department must of necessity embody at least three essential things:

"First—Salaries should be paid sufficient to attract to the public service, if not the best, at least lawyers of high standing. It goes without saying that salaries ranging from one to five thousand dollars will not secure for the people the same order of ability that large business corporations can secure by paying from ten to fifty thousand dollars annually.

"Second—There should be a sufficient number of deputies or assistants to take care of all the ordinary legal business of the State. So far as possible, special counsel should be done away with. Special counsel is generally expensive, and the work done is not, on the whole, as satisfactory as with an office force. The terms of Deputy Attorneys General should be for a longer period than that of the Attorney General. These terms should be from six to eight years, and the incumbents removable only on charges after a hearing. The term of Attorney General in this State is for two years. In my judgment this is too short. In this brief time he only becomes acquainted with the legal business of the office. If he does not succeed himself, his successor must spend another two years familiarizing himself with the same work. No business man or corporation would think of changing lawyers every two years.

"Third—I believe all the law business of the State should be conducted by and under the Attorney General. In this way the people would know what its legal expenses were and would be able to hold the chief legal officer responsible for the administration of the State's legal affairs. Nearly ever State department is supplied with special counsel independent of the Attorney General's office. This results in a divided responsibility and creates confusion in the administration of the State's legal business. It is also wasteful, costing the State many hundreds of thousands of dollars more than necessary."

Anthrax in Chenango Herds.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Three large dairies in Chenango County, one at Guilford, another at Oxford, and the third at Norwich, are affected with anthrax. Six of the cattle have died since yesterday. The others were vaccinated by Dr. W. L. Spurges, V. S., of Norwich. Spurges refuses to tell who owns the dairies or to identify them in any way, and his action has aroused much criticism. Chenango is in the heart of the district that ships many thousands of pounds of milk to New York and other Eastern points every day.

CHINA SURRENDERS TO JAPAN.

Will Give Veto on Railroads and Other Rights in Manchuria.

PEKING, Aug. 27.—It was announced officially to-day that the negotiations between China and Japan on the general Manchurian questions were nearly completed. The pending settlement, however, is regarded by friends of China with pessimism. It is understood to consist of a surrender of the main points China held for her defense; in other words a continuation of the stampede that followed the decision of the Antung-Mukden Railroad dispute.

It is understood that China has conceded to Japan the right to veto the extension of railroads in Manchuria that do not connect with or assist the Japanese line. She concedes also the administration of the mining areas of Fushun and Yentai, while the so-called compromise in the matter of the crossing of the Hsinmintun and South Manchuria lines at Mukden, as well as the case of the Tashi-Chiao and Yinkow Railroad, constitutes an actual grant of additional sovereignty.

The only thing that China receives is recognition of her coveted jurisdiction of the Chientai territory, lying between Korea and Manchuria. This Chientai question is regarded here as a political creation on the part of Japan for the purpose of furthering her principal claims, which are consolidated by the so-called compromise.

The report current here for some days that Yuan Shai Kai had been offered the post of Viceroy of Manchuria by the Regent has been confirmed authoritatively by the Foreign Board. Yuan Shai Kai refused the position.

British railroad interests in China are uniting in an effort to ally themselves with the American bankers who have secured a quarter of the Hankow-Sze-chuen railroad loan, and also with the American Government, with the idea of keeping Manchuria open to foreign trade.

TAKEN IN CAGE TO SULTAN.

El Roghi, Moorish Pretender, Jeered in the Streets of Fez.

FEZ, Morocco, Tuesday, Aug. 24.—Confined in an iron cage strapped to the back of a swaying camel, El Roghi, the rebellious subject of the Sultan of Morocco, who was captured recently by imperial troops, was marched through the streets of Fez this morning, escorted by a strong guard.

The picturesque pretender to the throne sat erect in his moving prison and calmly and disdainfully ignored the jeers of the populace at his heels. He was led to the Sultan, who, seated under a pavilion, questioned him closely. After the interview, El Roghi, still in his cage, was taken within the palace walls.

The rebel El Roghi is identical with Bu Hamara, (the Man on the White Donkey,) who first appeared as a pretender to the Moroccan Throne ten years ago. Both names are appellations.

REGENT HONORS FAIRBANKS.

Series of Festivities to be Given in Peking for Him.

PEKING, Aug. 27.—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President of the United States, and Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, U. S. N., were received in separate audience by the Prince Regent in the Forbidden City this morning. They were presented by Henry P. Fletcher, the American Chargé d'Affaires.

Meetings between the negotiators in the dispute between Japan and China have been suspended until next Tuesday on account of festivities to be held here in connection with the visit of Mr. Fairbanks and Admiral Harber. The Foreign Board gave a banquet for Mr. Fairbanks to-night.

POWERS SATISFY TURKEY.

Has "Saved Her Face" in Crete and Will Let Matters Rest.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Should Turkey press her request for a definite settlement in the matter of the administration of the Island of Crete the powers are prepared to consent to her proposals. It is believed here, however, that Turkey is quite satisfied with the present situation, and having "saved her face" she does not desire that the question be reopened.

The suggestion from St. Petersburg that the time is now opportune to take up the whole subject of the Near East does not find favor in any of the other capitals of Europe.

Insurance Men Elect New Officers.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 27. The National Insurance Commissioners, holding their annual convention here, adjourned to-day after electing the following officers: President—J. A. Hartigan, Minnesota; Secretary—H. K. Cunningham, Montana. W. H. Hatchkiss of New York was elected on the Executive Committee. Mobile was selected as the meeting place in 1910.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CREMONA, Italy, Aug. 27.—The Summer manoeuvres of the Italian Army, now being conducted near Cremona, have been marred by the death of Lieut. Count Rocca, who was thrown from his horse and died of his injuries. The Count was a son of the Prefect of Venice.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 27.—Five coal miners were killed and twelve others seriously injured in the naval colliery at Rhondda to-day through the falling of an elevator cage. The connecting rod broke and the cage was dashed to the bottom of the shaft. Three men escaped without injury.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation of New York has spent the last week in London investigating industrial questions. He has had interviews with officials of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Local Government Board. He will leave here for Paris to-morrow.

TIFLIS, Aug. 27.—The Siberian plague, which is an animal disease, is accountable for the recent deaths in this city of four men. In addition forty cases of the disease among men are being treated.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 27.—Great Britain has renewed her request for the abolition of the differential duty of 30 per cent. on goods coming into Venezuela from the British West Indies, but Venezuela has declined to acquiesce, saying it is necessary first to submit this matter to public opinion.

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Fresh, Dependable Drugs and Medicines for the cure of sickness

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You are SAFE when you buy at Riker's

MR. WHITE PREFERS KANSAS.

Emporia Editor Returns from Europe Thanking Heaven We Are 'Unfinished.'

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—A smiling, stocky man left the Santa Fé's California Limited train at the Union Station this morning, and for a moment he was almost obscured from view by a mountain of baggage that tumbled off after him.

"As between Europe and Emporia," the man said, as he emerged from among the suit cases, "I am strong for Emporia."

And William Allen White was back from Europe. With him were Mrs. White, his mother, Mrs. Mary A. White, and his two children, "Bill" and Mary. It is five months to-day since Mr. White left Emporia for Europe.

Mr. White told in his embarrassed, staccatto manner of the things that had impressed him on the Continent. He found the Government party in England more radical than the Government party in Kansas, and an English Cabinet composed of men like "La Follette, Lincoln Steffens, and Joe Bristow." He came back with a Duke who lisped, and believes that the stock of Dukes needs "grading up." The courage of British politicians who wear "plus" has incessantly astonished him greatly.

"I can tell you why things are more finished in Europe than in America," Mr. White said. "It's because labor is the greatest bargain in Europe. And that's a poor bargain in any country. But the cheap labor of Europe builds for them a finished country, which the idle rich enjoy. Thank Heaven, we are not a finished country over here.

"I saw no Kings or Queens or nobility of any sort," Mr. White said, "except an accidental glimpse of Queen Wilhelmina in a carriage in the streets. I did not see anybody who had any kind of a title that I know of. I was in crowds where I knew there must have been Dukes and Princes, and where the papers said afterward there were all sorts of high nobility, but I couldn't pick them out from the ordinary run of folks. They wore the same kind of clothes and so far as I could see were like the ordinary run of two-legged men and women.

"Can you imagine?" Mr. White asked, "a self-respecting Kansas farmer going around grabbing for his hat all the time to a man who has no other distinction except that he happened to have on a white shirt? No? Neither can I. That's one of the things that makes a man proud of America—the fact that there is no peasant class here."

TAKES QUADRUPLETS AWAY.

Church Asked Pastor to Go After He Said He Was Their Father.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, Mass., Aug. 27.—All the enthusiasm over the quadruplets of the Rev. Mr. Seccombe, lately pastor of the Goshen Congregational Church, has departed and the pastor, his wife, and the babies have left in obedience to the urgent request of the church Trustees. Two months' salary was advanced to Mr. Seccombe.

Goshen dismisses the incident with the opinion that the quadruplets are the most incongruous assortment that housewives hereabouts ever saw. Individually, the babies are fine specimens, but, viewed collectively, it was hard for Goshen to believe that they were of the same age.

The affair leaves Goshen with a sort of heartache. The citizens were proud when Mr. Seccombe confided to them a week or so ago that his wife had given birth to quadruplets in Chicago. Goshen welcomed Mrs. Seccombe and the babies on their arrival in the village with enthusiasm.

Seccombe began his service here last Spring. He later admitted he had been deposed from a pulpit in Oklahoma after a divorce from his first wife.

Goshen never saw Mrs. Seccombe until her recent arrival with the quadruplets and four other children of tender years, the blessings of a former marriage, Pastor Seccombe explained. Women, who visited the parsonage came away shaking their heads in perplexity. They said the babies, two boys and two girls, looked unlike enough to have been the offspring of different parents, and that obviously there was an unreconcilable difference in the ages of the littlest girl and the huskiest boy.

Goshen stopped sewing on gift clothes to make inquiries. The church committee talked earnestly with Pastor Seccombe, thus learning about his Oklahoma divorce.

BOMB USED IN BARCELONA.

Only Three Persons Injured—Strict Censorship of the Press.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Mail advices from Barcelona say that Thursday night an explosion which was heard for miles startled the city. It was that of a bomb which had been placed inside a public convenience station in the principal street of the city, and three persons were injured.

The advices add that the censorship continues inexorable and that only a few of the older daily papers are appearing. Not one of these, however, makes mention of the explosion.

Lackawanna Railroad

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls and Return, $9.00

Tickets good going on trains after 6 P. M. of September 3rd and on all trains of September 4th and 5th. Return limit leaving Niagara Falls to and including September 7th.

Delaware Water Gap and Return,		$3.40
Stroudsburg, Pa.,	" "	$3.50
Analomink, Pa.,	" "	$3.70
Henryville, Pa.,	" "	$3.85
Cresco, Pa.,	" "	$4.15
Mount Pocono, Pa.,	" "	$4.50

Tickets good going any day and to return up to and including October 31st.

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SUGGESTS NEW ROUTE FOR EAST SIDE SUBWAY

Chairman Willcox Asks Interborough If It Would Consider Plan for Madison Ave. Line.

STANDS BY LEXINGTON AVE.

Commission Prefers the Varick Street Route for the Seventh Avenue Line—Plans for Bridge Line and "L" Roads.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission sent yesterday to President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a long letter discussing the Interborough's subway proposals in the light of the other subway plans, and making it plain that the commission will not abandon its route for a through Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway, simply because the Interborough wants to be allowed itself to build extensions north from Forty-second Street with two tracks under Third Avenue and two under Lexington, thus keeping any other subway out of those thoroughfares.

At the same time the commission intimates that it may come to a working arrangement with the Interborough in regard to its proposed extension of elevated facilities, and asks whether the Interborough will consider bidding on a Madison Avenue branch of the subway from Forty-second Street to the Harlem River, and a Seventh Avenue branch down town from Times Square, by what is known as the Varick Street route.

The Interborough"s proposals for getting over to Brooklyn via the Manhattan Bridge, the commission specifically disapproves, on the ground that it would prevent the building of other subway routes deemed essential for proper subway development in Brooklyn.

All Bidders on an Equality.

Answering the charge that the commission is discriminating against the Interborough, Mr. Willcox says:

> Permit me in this connection also to call your attention to a fact which seems to have been overlooked, viz.: that the laying out of new lines, such as the Broadway-Lexington Avenue system, the Brooklyn loop line, the Fourth Avenue subway, and the others that the commission has now in contemplation, in no way prevents or interferes with the unification of all subways into one operating unit, with transfers at proper points of intersection. Furthermore, the laying out of such routes in no proper way interferes with the legitimate use or development of the present Subway; neither is it an attempt to hamper the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Assuming that the various routes proposed are advertised for bidders, such action will merely place every other bidder upon an equality with the Interborough Company so far as the commission can do so.
>
> If the commission were to lay out routes upon which no one could bid but the Interborough Rapid Transit Company it would be giving the Interborough Company an unfair advantage, which could not be justified. It is realized that the Interborough in some ways has an advantage over every other bidder, for it can offer transfers between future subways and the present Subway and the elevated roads, which no other company is now in position to do. Consequently, the addition of independent routes in no way deprive the Interborough of any privileges or rights which it has, but merely places, so far as it is possible and desirable to do so, other companies upon the same basis as the Interborough Company. This is giving equal treatment to all, and any other course would involve discrimination and favoritism.

Favors Line Over Bridge.

The letter states first that the commission has done all it could to facilitate the lengthening of the platforms in the present Subway, and that the project must now await action by the Board of Estimate. The scheme of the Interborough to make a connection for the Second Avenue line with the Queensboro Bridge and the possible third tracking of the Second Avenue line are looked upon with favor by the commission if satisfactory arrangements can be made so that the use of the Queensboro Bridge tracks by the Second Avenue road would not interfere with their utilization at some time in the future by a line extending further into Queens.

So far as the Subway situation is concerned, the commission declares that it considers it essential that no line shall be located so as to interfere with the building of through routes in the future, and states that the Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue lines proposed by the Interborough, besides tapping no new sections in the Bronx, and on Third Avenue duplicating below ground existing facilities above ground, would prevent the construction of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route.

The commission suggests the possibility of providing for a new connection for the West Farms branch with Forty-second Street by means of a Madison Avenue subway to connect with the present Subway in the Bronx, and another short connection near Lenox Avenue and 110th Street.

Of the situation at the Grand Central the letter says:

> There is another factor to be considered. The traffic from the Grand Central Station and from the Borough of Queens via the Steinway tunnel, with that coming from the upper west side and from the Bronx and going to the lower east side of Manhattan, will probably be sufficient to fill the present Subway south from Forty-second Street. When the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route is planned by this commission is constructed some traffic from the Grand Central Station will be deflected from the present Subway to the Broadway-Lexington line, but both lines will probably have all they can carry by the time the new route is open, or within a very short time from that date. Hence it would be most unwise, though an extension were built down Seventh Avenue, to crowd all of the traffic from the two lines in Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue, all of the traffic from Queens Borough via the Steinway tunnel, and all of the traffic coming from the upper west side which wishes to reach some point along Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street into one tube, which would become necessary if the plans of the Interborough Company were adopted. Such a course would increase rather than diminish congestion. But if there is any probability that the line south from Grand Central Station would be little used the traffic obtained by the construction of a line up Madison Avenue with a spur in the Bronx would certainly fill it.

The Seventh Avenue Route.

Therefore the commission wants to know what terms the Interborough would offer for this Madison Avenue extension, and also whether it will bid on a Seventh Avenue subway from Times Square downtown separately from the other propositions contained in its letter of June 30; or, in connection with a Madison Avenue route, the Brooklyn and Bronx extensions, and the negotiation over the Steinway tunnel. Of the Seventh Avenue route the letter says:

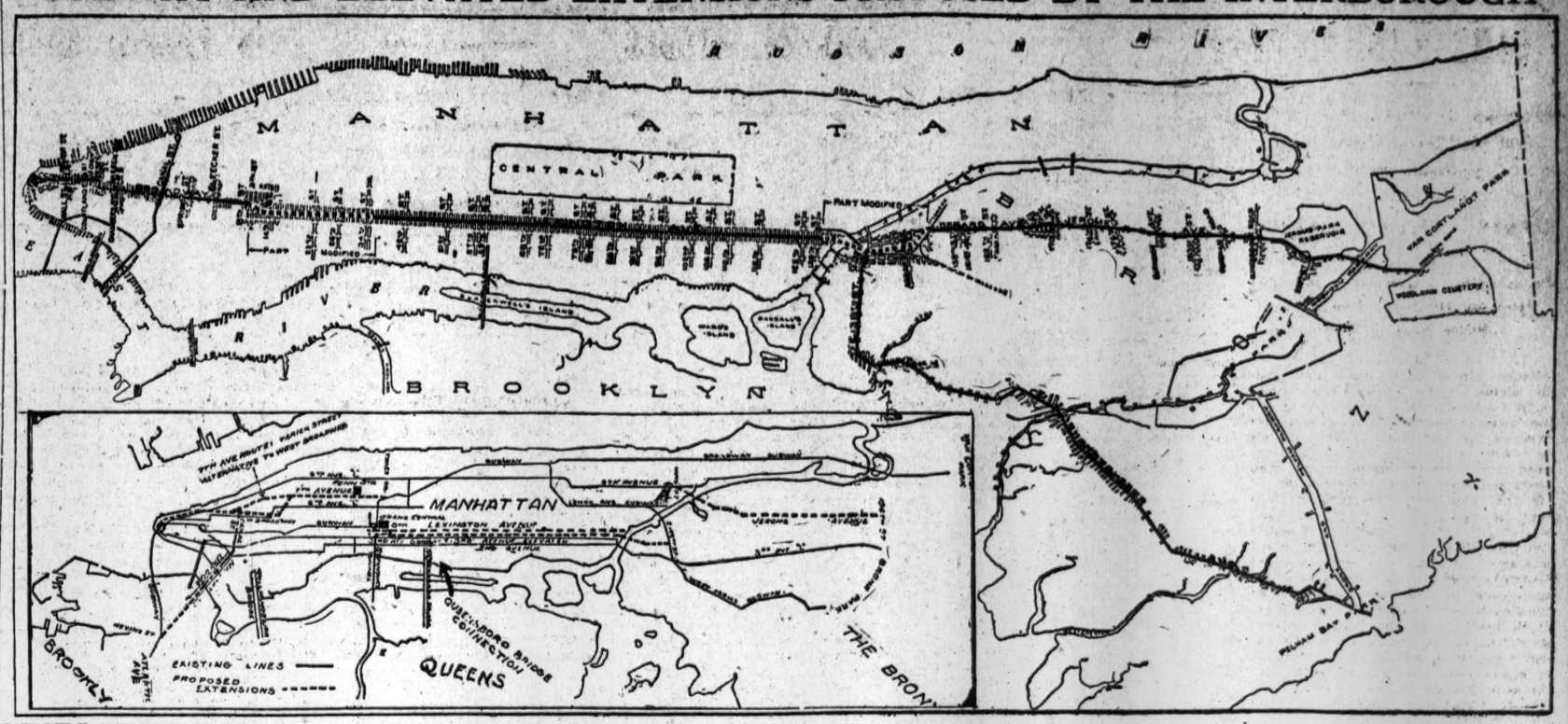
> Of the alternative routes suggested for the extension down Seventh Avenue, the commission prefers the line by way of Varick Street, provided the city authorities will alter the street layout in that neighborhood to facilitate construction. But we believe that four tracks should extend further south than Canal Street, and that a switch connection should be made at the Battery between this line and the tunnel to Brooklyn, so that trains from Brooklyn may run up Broadway or up the Seventh Avenue extension. The commission is advised that there is sufficient capacity in the Battery tunnel and in Fulton Street Subway not only to make this plan feasible, but to accommodate an extension to the present system in Brooklyn, say out Flatbush Avenue to the park, and thence through Flatbush by some route that will develop a territory not now provided with rapid transit. This extension in part has long been needed, and would in part open up a new section for residential purposes.

Regarding the situation on Canal Street and the use of the Brooklyn extensions the letter says:

> The commission desires you to state upon what conditions you will undertake the Seventh Avenue extension either as a separate and distinct matter, or in connection with the Steinway Tunnel and extensions in Brooklyn and the Bronx, as outlined above, part of the cost of these extensions being borne possibly by assessment.
>
> As to the line across Canal Street, Manhattan Bridge, and through the Flatbush Avenue extension, the commission feels that your proposition, if carried out, would seriously interfere with and perhaps render impossible the construction of a proper subway system for Brooklyn. You are doubtless aware that the commission has laid out a line running across town to the North River in Canal Street, to be used in connection with lines in Brooklyn operating over the Manhattan Bridge. We consider that this line should not be given up, and that no one company should be allowed to obstruct the laying out of future lines by exclusive rights in this street.
>
> The same principles apply to the Flatbush Avenue extension, for which contracts are now before the Board of Estimate. The commission expects that any subway built in this avenue may be used by more than one operator; certainly everything should be done to preserve the possibility of other operators running cars through the subway in this street. If the Interborough desires to use certain tracks jointly with other companies arrangement can be made to this effect, and the commission will do all within its power to see that the possibility is preserved to allow the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or any other company to use tracks in the Flatbush Avenue extension, provided it is necessary or convenient to adequately transport the people.

The Interborough's proposition for an extension up Jerome Avenue in the Bronx the commission places in about the same category as this extension would make impossible the connection of the Jerome Avenue branch of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue Subway. The commission suggests, however, that if the Jerome Avenue branch of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue line were built by a new company the Interborough might obtain trackage rights, and that if the Interborough itself got the Broadway-Lexington Avenue contract, the arrangement for a connection with the Jerome Avenue branch could be easily made.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED EXTENSIONS PROPOSED BY THE INTERBOROUGH



ADMIRAL EATON'S GRIEF.

Had Planned Naval Career for Adopted Son, Now Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—For the first time Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N., retired, at his farm in Assinippi, near Hanover, told to-day of his anguish at the death of his six-months-old adopted son, Joseph G. Eaton, Jr. The death of the infant is now being investigated, following charges by Mrs. Eaton, wife of the Admiral, that the child died of poison. The Admiral does not believe that the child was murdered.

"It is true," said the Admiral to-day, "that the boy was our adopted son. I loved him dearly. I wanted him to grow up fine and strong and become a naval officer. Now it is all over. It is pitiful, pitiful."

The estrangement of the Admiral and his wife remains complete to-day. Last night Mrs. Eaton and her daughters by her first marriage drove from their beach cottage at Scituate to the farm at Assinippi and rang the bell at the Admiral's farmhouse. The Admiral was inside, but did not answer, and finally Mrs. Eaton drove back to Scituate.

"If it was not for little Dorothy, (the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Eaton by her first marriage,) if it was not for the love that I bear this child, all would have been ended between Mrs. Eaton and myself long ago," said the Admiral to-day.

Admiral Eaton refused to say much about the adoption of the baby, now dead, except to say that his whole pride, his whole life, was wrapped up in the little infant who was to bear his name. Mrs. Eaton, however, talked freely to-day about the adoption.

"You have noticed that I have been quoted as saying we had planned to give the child a navy career when he grew up, but the facts are I would not mind giving him the discipline and education; I would never have consented to his following up the profession, though the Admiral wanted it," said Mrs. Eaton.

MURDEROUS CONVICT SHOT.

Killed After Escaping, Killing One and Wounding Two Pursuers.

SOPERTON, Ga., Aug. 27.—After killing one man and seriously wounding two others in the posse which was chasing him, B. Clark, a negro convict, serving a life sentence in the Bibb County chain gang for murder, was killed at sunrise to-day. His body was burned on a rubbish heap. Further trouble with the blacks of the community is feared as a result of the excitement aroused.

Clark had escaped from the chain gang and was roaming the country armed with a shotgun, rifle, and automatic pistol, and wearing a steel breast protector.

When finally located by the posse, shortly before dawn to-day, he began firing, and more than a hundred shots were exchanged. James Durden, a member of the posse, was instantly killed, while Sheriff James Lester of Montgomery County is believed to be fatally wounded. Another member of the posse also received slight wounds.

ANNOYED A WOMAN, FINED $10.

Mrs. Mayer Caused Arrest of Raymond Hammond After Experience on Train.

Mrs. Lillian Mayer of 594 Lenox Avenue went to the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and lodged a complaint of disorderly conduct against a man who gave his name as Raymond Hammond, 45 years old, a clerk, of South Orange, N. J.

"I took the elevated train at Thirty-third Street," said Mrs. Mayer to Magistrate Herbert, "and sat in one of the cross seats. At Forty-second Street this man sat down beside me. He annoyed me all the way to Sixty-sixth Street, where he put his hand on my knee and leaned on it as he left his seat."

Other corroborative testimony was given and Hammond was fined $10.

Broker Smart Caught in Stock Decline

The only catastrophe among the brokers so far reported as a result of the heavy slump in stocks over the last few days was a minor failure announced on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday. The broker was F. K. Smart, a floor trader, who failed to make good his Clearing House balances when the sheets went through yesterday. His suspension was announced from the rostrum. He was long of Southern Pacific.

All coffee ails yield to well-made

Postum Coffee

Be sure it's well boiled.

ASKS MRS. BARCLAY'S RETURN

Hearing in Requisition of Alleged Kidnapper of "Incubator Baby."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Stella Barclay of Buffalo, N. Y., held for kidnapping Marian Bleakley, the "incubator baby," was released on a bond late last night. She left at once for Jefferson City to fight against the issue of requisition papers for her return to Kansas for trial.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 27.—Gov. Stubbs called Gov. Hadley of Missouri up by long-distance telephone to-day and made a personal request that he honor the requisition for the return to Topeka of Mrs. Barclay and Joseph Gentry, the alleged kidnappers of Marian Bleakley.

He assured Gov. Hadley there was no danger of mob violence in Topeka.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The hearing of the requisition of the Governor of Kansas for the return of Mrs. J. M. Barclay and J. L. Gentry to Kansas for trial on the charge of kidnapping Marian Bleakley was held before Acting Gov. Gmelich to-day. The decision was reserved.

Acting Gov. Gmelich had recalled the former requisition and granted a rehearing of the case, but the Kansas attorneys to-day presented requisition charging Mrs. Barclay and Gentry with assault with intent to kill B. H. Belknap. This was done, it was said, because the question of the maternity of the child might be raised. Belknap was at the hearing, but did not testify.

Mrs. Barclay's attorneys insisted the requisition should not be honored because Mrs. Bleakley was not the child's mother, because Mrs. Barclay had legal right to the child by decision of the courts of Illinois and Kansas, and because feeling was strong in Kansas against the defendants.

Attorneys for Mrs. Bleakley charged that assault, kidnapping, and burglary had been committed and affidavits were introduced to show that a fair trial would be had in Kansas. The decision will be announced within a few days.

FATHER, LONG MISSING, DEAD.

Daughter's Search for Him Ends at His Grave—Killed 19 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 27.—After nineteen years' neglect, not knowing what had become of him, the grave of R. Grosstein in Evergreen Cemetery, this city, will be adorned by a tombstone. Grosstein, while employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train in 1890 and instantly killed. All efforts to find his family failed. The officials of the road gave him a decent burial, but ever since the grave has been forsaken.

It is now learned that his wife in New York awaited his return for many months and eventually died of a broken heart, leaving two little girls. Through friends the children were taken care of and fairly well educated. They were Yetta and Rebecca Grosstein. After they became old enough they inquired about their past history, and learned that their father had been employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and after years of searching found he had been killed in this city.

Accompanied by their guardian, Samuel Kopt of 224 East Fortieth Street, New York, they came here last week and saw Louis Cohn, President of Temple Arsha Emeth. Mr. Cohn promised he would do all he could to learn where their father's grave was, and he consulted with the officials of Evergreen Cemetery. The records were examined and Mr. Grosstein's name found and the spot of his grave.

Word was sent to the daughters, and they have announced their intention of erecting a monument to their father's memory.

ACTOR STUART SUES WIFE.

Once Sought $50,000 Damages from Her Friend Mrs. Clarcy.

William Stuart, an actor, obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Amend yesterday to serve notice, by publication, of his action for a separation from Anna Hollinger Stuart, an actress, alleging that she abandoned him on Feb. 27, 1909. Mrs. Stuart, who is now said to be in Marion, Ind., has brought a counter-suit in the Indiana courts asking for a divorce on the ground that her husband is "sullen and grouchy."

The troubles of the Stuarts have been in print before, the last occasion being on March 6, when the husband caused the arrest of Mrs. Ethel Murtha Clarey of 206 West 106th Street on board the steamer Minnehaha, just as it was about to sail. Stuart had brought suit against her to recover $50,000 damages for poisoning his wife's mind against him.

FOR GAME PRESERVATION.

British Scientist Pleads for Organized Effort to Protect Fauna.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 27.—The meetings of the various sections of the seventy-ninth annual convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science were well attended to-day.

A plea for more perfectly organized work by zoologists to protect the rapidly disappearing fauna of the world was made by A. E. Shipley, President of the zoological section.

Dr. Shipley said that big game was rapidly disappearing from Africa. Many districts of Australia, he asserted, have been almost entirely cleared of their native animals during a period of only thirty years.

Although 324,000 different species have been described and catalogued, Dr. Shipley said that the museums of the world are unable to cope with the material at hand, new specimens being brought to them faster than they can be classified.

"The business man," the speaker concluded, "always on the outlook for a dividend, has sometimes complained that some of our inquiries do not seem to him practical, but he must have patience and faith. A few years ago no knowledge could seem so useless to the practical man, no research more futile than that which sought to distinguish between one species of a gnat or tick and another; yet to-day we know that this knowledge has rendered it possible to open up Africa and to cut the Panama Canal."

18 POWER INCORPORATIONS

File Articles in Michigan—Three New Yorkers Principals.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 27.—Eighteen power companies with a total capitalization of $3,200,000, all paid in, have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. L. A. Wood of New York, George E. Hardy of Englewood, N. J., and E. Clark of Detroit, Mich., are the principal stockholders of the various companies.

The three principal stockholders are said to be members of a large New York firm, and it is generally supposed here that the companies while incorporated separately are really under one control and ownership.

The companies will operate principally in Alcona, Oscoda, Iosco, Arenac, and Bay Counties.

During the session of the Legislature last Winter there was much talk of a move which was alleged to be under way to consolidate all the water power sites and power companies of the State into one combination. The discussion resulted in the passage of legislation intended to prevent a monopoly of the State's power resources.

In the articles of incorporation it is stated that the companies will engage in producing and supplying gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and fuel purposes.

RECEIVER FOR MINING CO.

$2,500,000 Alaska Concern Owes Office Rent and Salaries, Too.

A receiver in supplementary proceedings was appointed by Judge Amend yesterday for the Alaska Mines Securities Company, which has an office at 40 Exchange Place. Max Altmayer was named receiver, the application being made by George R. Lewis, who obtained a judgment of $7,379 against the company on July 14. The receiver's bond was fixed at $1,000.

The company was organized about three years ago with $2,500,000 capital. Samuel I. Silverman of this city was President and Nelson W. Parker of Seattle was Secretary and Treasurer. The company owes for rent of offices, salaries of officers, and some other debts. A receiver has also been appointed in Seattle.

The company holds in Seattle nine-tenths of the stock of the Hadley Consolidated Copper Company, capitalized at $5,000,000, of which Samuel I. Silverman is also President. This company owns a mining claim at Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, thirty acres of land, with buildings, machinery, and appurtenances. The Alaska Mines Securities Company also owns seven-tenths of the capital stock of the Big Tiger Gold Mining Company, capitalized at $400,000, which stock is held under a pooling agreement executed two years ago.

TO SEND ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Will Command the British Squadron at Hudson-Fulton Fete.

According to advices received here yesterday by cable from London, King Edward has decided to send Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O., in command of the British squadron that is coming to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration next month.

At first it had been decided to send Rear Admiral Frederick Tower Hamilton, but when the German Emperor announced that the German squadron would be commanded by Admiral A. D. von Keister the change was made in order that he should not outrank the British commander.

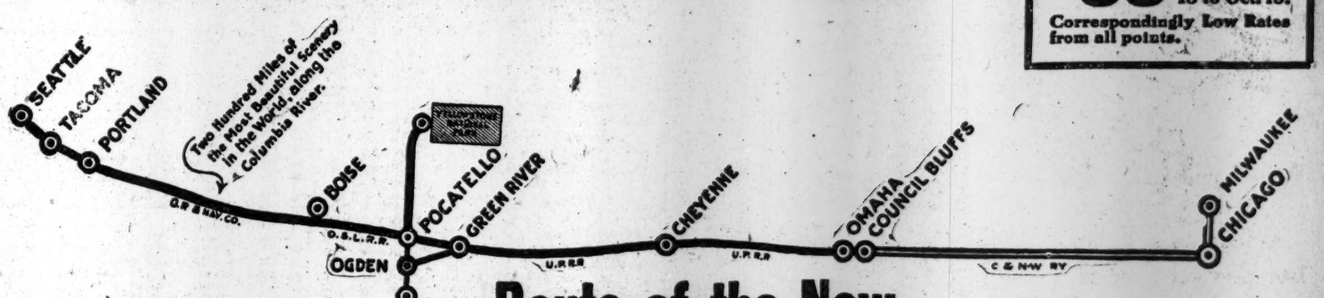
Admiral Seymour is a cousin of Sir Michael Culme Seymour and one of the most distinguished officers in the British Navy. He served through the Crimean war, the China wars of 1857-1862, and the coast of Africa in 1870. He was wounded in action in the Egyptian war of 1882 and the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. He has been decorated with the Grand Cross Red Eagle of Prussia, the Grand Cordon Rising Sun of Japan, and the First Class, a Spanish Order of Merit. The Admiral is unmarried.

The Pacific Northwest

$62 Round Trip from Chicago Daily until Oct. 3rd.

$33 One-way daily Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

Correspondingly Low Rates from all points.



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Ar. Omaha	12:45 a. m.	12:35 p. m.
Ar. Cheyenne	4:45 p. m.	2:50 a. m.
Ar. Granger	4:37 a. m.	1:37 p. m.
Ar. Portland	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

Making direct connections for Seattle & Tacoma.

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Two Through Trains Daily in Each Direction between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest.

UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE

The Picturesque Columbia River Route

R. M. JOHNSON, Gen'l Agt. C. & N. W. Ry.,

461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CUBS WIN ERRATIC GAME IN THE NINTH

Misplays by McCormick, Bridwell, and Doyle Throw Away Probable Victory.

GIANTS OUTBAT CHICAGO

Devlin's Two Triples Drive in Three Runs and He Scores Two More—Wiltse Sent to Earth.

Twice tying a game which until near the middle of the fourth inning seemed to be all New York's, Frank Chance and his Cubs, on the Polo Grounds, yesterday captured the first of the series by scoring two tallies in the ninth with only one hit. Stop! The Cubs triumphed without their Peerless Leader, for the manager was put off the field before his side got two runs, having sassed Umpire Klem beyond even that patient person's endurance. Once the Peerless One was gone, Jimmy Sheckard, D. P. L.—Deputy Peerless Leader—piloted the team to victory. An astounding muff by McCormick and two fumbles in swift succession on the part of Bridwell carried the Chicago total to three runs in that frame, and in the next heavy stickwork enabled the Cubs to tie. It was a cruel shift in the fortunes of the game, for McGraw's men went to the field for that fourth inning with the score 5 to 0 in their favor, having—though they didn't know it at the time—batted Overall out of the box.

Eight thousand rooters gave Murray a royal welcome when he went to bat for the first time after his absence. They cheered ten times as vigorously when Red made the first hit for the locals—a stinging single over second. Devlin followed with a drive for a base that put Murray on third. Bridwell walked, filling the corners. Merkle, in that moment of moments for any old hit, fanned. Meyers forced Murray at the plate, but Archer made a wild throw in an attempt to double the Chief at first, and Arthur and Al came in, the Indian making the midway on the error.

Slow fielding by Seymour gave Tinker a triple in the third, when the hit should have been a double, but the runner, after Archer died fruitlessly, was nailed at the plate in a squeeze play with Overall, and Evers flied to Sl for the second time. New York, in that round, tallied three times. Doyle scratched a safety, the ball twisting away from Tinker. Seymour foul-popped a weakling to Steinfeldt. McCormick got a life on Evers's fumble. Larry tried to score from second on Murray's second hit, but was caught by Sheckard's throw through Steinfeldt to Archer—quick work.

It was three-bagger day for Devlin, and he made his first hit of that kind right there, scoring Harry and Jack. Arthur came in with New York's fifth run when Bridwell singled through short. And there were five beautiful runs for the Giants, with nary one for the Cubs.

So? Well, Chicago wasn't to be blanked, anyway, for Sheckard doubled to that dangerous angle at the left end of the grand stand, and registered on outs by Schulte and Chance. Frank insisted that Doyle dragged Merkle off the bag with the throw on his grounder, and the next thing he knew Merkle clubhoused him. Steinfeldt sent a high one to solidly into McCormick's territory that everybody took it for granted it was an out. But the sun bothered Handsome Harry, and his muff let Dave take second. Hofman doubled to left, scoring Steinfeldt, and came in on fumbles of Tinker's and Archer's grounders by Bridwell. Then Deputy Peerless Leader Sheckard sent Zed Zimmerman in to bat for Overall, and Mr. Z. put up one Seymour couldn't help bagging.

With two out in the fifth, the Cubs scored twice on Schulte's two-bagger and Howard's homer. That was a scratch four-bagger, for Seymour boggled the ball before starting it plateward, and Bridwell's relay was wild. New York regained the lead in the same inning on McCormick's infield tap, Murray's out, and Devlin's second triple. Chicago tied again in the sixth, Tinker working the trick with a homer to left centre, slowly handled by McCormick and Bridwell. Then neither side recorded again until the ninth, when Chicago took the advantage and kept it. One gone, Higginbotham, who had held the locals runless after the fifth, was hit with a pitched ball. Evers and Sheckard strolled. Johnny registered on Schulte's two-sacker, and Doyle's error on the play let Jimmy in.

Devlin's batting was the day's feature. In four turns at bat he negotiated a single and two triples, scoring twice himself and driving in three other runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	4	1	0	1	0
Sheckard, lf	4	2	1	2	1
Schulte, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	2	0	0	2	0
Howard, 1b	3	1	1	7	0
Steinf't, 3b	4	1	2	1	6
Hofman, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Tinker, ss	4	1	2	2	2
Archer, c	4	0	0	9	1
Overall, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Zim'erman	1	0	0	0	0
H'bot'm, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	8	9	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b	5	0	3	5	7
Seymour, cf	5	0	0	4	0
McCor'k, lf	5	2	2	1	0
Murray, rf	5	2	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	4	2	3	1	3
Shafer, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Bridwell, ss	3	0	1	1	5
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	7	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	0	2	0
Myers, c	4	0	1	6	2
Wiltse, p	2	0	0	0	0
Raymond, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	39	6	12	27	12

*Batted for Overall in the fourth inning.

Errors—Evers, 2; Archer, 2; Bridwell, 2, Doyle, McCormick.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	—8
New York	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Hofman, Schulte, 2. Three-base hits—Tinker, Devlin, 2. Home runs—Howard, Tinker. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 3. Struck out—By Overall, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by Raymond, 3, by Higginbotham, 4. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off Raymond, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Raymond (Higginbotham.) Hits—Off Overall, 6 in 3 innings; off Higginbotham, 6 in 6 innings; off Wiltse, 8 in 5 innings (no one out in sixth inning;) off Raymond, 1 in 4 innings. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Klem.

PITTSBURGS BAT FREELY.

Make Thirteen Hits and Defeat Brooklyn by 5 to 0.

With Willis in the box and no break in the other positions, the Pittsburgs had no trouble to defeat the Brooklyns yesterday at Washington Park by a score of 5 to 0. This result was principally due to the easy manner in which the winners gauged Wilhelm's delivery, who, when he was not hard, was so wild that seven men were sent to base on called balls. On the other hand, the seven hits off Willis were of the straggling kind, with the exception of the seventh inning, when two singles in succession and only one out, raised the hopes of the two thousand spectators that the local men would escape a shut-out. McMillan and Bergen, however, were unequal to the emergency. In only one instance did the Brooklyns get a man as far as third, and that was Jordan in the seventh inning, who came very near putting the ball over the right field fence. The fielding of the Pittsburgs was up to championship calibre, the only mistake being a high throw of Wagner's to first after stopping Bergen's rather long hit. Manager Clarke pulled down two difficult fly balls in left field, while Third Baseman Byrne made a very pretty stop of Hummel's grounder in the second inning. The Brooklyns committed four errors, and three of these were damaging. Burch carried off the honors in the outfield and McMillan in the infield. Burch's work was of the brilliant order, his catch of Miller's hit in the eighth inning, with Clarke on Second and Wagner on first, being one of the best seen at Washington Park this year. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	0	3	1	1
Leach, cf	4	2	1	3	0
Clarke, lf	4	2	3	3	0
Wagner, ss	4	1	3	3	2
Miller, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
Abstein, 1b	5	0	1	9	2
Wilson, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Gibson, c	5	0	1	3	0
Willis, p	4	0	0	2	1
Total	38	5	13	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf	4	0	2	5	0
Clement, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Lennox, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
M'Elv'n, 3b	3	0	1	1	2
Hunter, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Jordan, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Hum'l, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
McM'lan, ss	4	0	0	4	3
Bergen, c	3	0	1	0	3
Wilhelm, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	34	0	7	27	18

Errors—Wagner, McElveen, (2,) Hummel, Bergen.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Clarke, Hunter. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Abstein. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 1. Stolen bases—Leach, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Kane.

Phillies in Batting Humor.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Philadelphia batted three of St. Louis's pitchers hard today, and won 13 to 3. Manager Bresnahan of St. Louis was put out of the game for disputing a decision on a batted ball. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b	5	1	3	1	2
Bates, cf	3	2	2	2	0
Titus, rf	4	2	2	2	0
Magee, lf	5	1	1	3	0
Dooin, c	3	1	1	6	0
Ward, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Doolan, ss	5	2	2	2	4
Dooin, c	3	1	2	4	1
Mayer, c	1	0	0	2	0
M'Q'lan, p	4	1	1	0	3
Scanlon, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	13	20	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barbeau, 3b	4	1	1	1	0
Ellis, lf	3	1	0	2	0
Bres'han, c	2	0	1	3	1
Pliss, c	3	0	2	6	0
K'tchy, 1b	4	0	0	4	2
Evans, rf	4	1	0	0	0
D'hanty, 2b	4	0	2	1	2
Murphy, cf	2	0	0	1	0
Storke, ss	3	0	2	2	0
Beebe, p	2	0	0	1	2
Raleigh, p	0	0	0	0	1
Melter, p	1	0	0	0	2
*Mowrey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	24	10

*Batted for Beebe in sixth inning.

Errors—Bransfield, Barbeau, Konetchy, Delehanty, Evans.

Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	2	1	5	1	.	—13
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Dooin, 2; Titus, Grant, Doolan. Hits—Off Beebe, 9 in 5 innings; off Raleigh, 6 in 1 inning; off Melter, 5 in 2 innings; off McQuillan, 8 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hit—Bates. Stolen bases—Grant, Magee, Dooin, Bates, Titus, McQuillan, Konetchy. Double play—Titus and Dooin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 12. First base on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off McQuillan, 5; off Raleigh, 2; off Scanlon, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Beebe, 3; by McQuillan, 2; by Melter, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Rigler.

Boston Wins Fourth Straight.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Boston won its fourth straight game to-day, defeating Cincinnati 5 to 4. Curtis held the visitors to three hits, but errors allowed them three of their runs. Boston won in the ninth inning on a hit by Curtis, two sacrifices, and Shean's single. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thomas, lf	1	1	0	2	0
Becker, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Shean, 2b	5	0	2	5	3
B'mont, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Sw'ney, 3b	3	1	0	3	4
Autrey, 1b	3	0	1	12	3
Graham, c	2	0	0	1	2
Coffey, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Curtis, p	4	1	1	0	7
Total	27	5	6	27	21

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	3	2	1	6	0
Paskert, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Hobl'zel, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Mitchell, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Egan, 2b	2	1	0	2	4
Lobert, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Downey, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Clark, c	3	0	1	3	0
Gasper, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	26	4	3	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Egan, Downey, Shean, Graham, Coffey, (2,) Curtis.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Bonston	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hit—Becker. Sacrifice flies—Beaumont, Egan, Graham. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzell, Lobert, Thomas, Becker. Stolen bases—Becker, Beaumont, Bescher, (2,) Autrey. Double plays—Downey, Egan, and Hobiltzell; Curtis and Autrey; Coffey, Shean, and Graham. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off Curtis, 4; off Gasper, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Curtis, 1. Struck out—By Gasper, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

McGinnity Pitches Two Games Against Buffalo and Wins Both.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Iron Man McGinnity pulled off a notable stunt here to-day when he pitched both games against the Bisons and won both. The ex-Giant allowed only twelve hits in two games and grew stronger as the games proceeded. Only thirty-one men faced him in the second contest. In the first game Vowinkle seemingly had the game won when two errors and a wild pitch filled the bases and Gettman cleaned up with a corking hit. In the second the Herd could do nothing with McGinnity, while Kissinger was hit solidly throughout. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4	8	3
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	2

Batteries—Vowinkle and McAllister; McGinnity and Crisp.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—4	8	1
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2

Batteries—Kissinger and Williams; McGinnity and Crisp.

Jersey City Drops Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—Jersey City was taken into camp by Dr. Casey's aggregation at Atwater Park this afternoon, who administered a shut-out, the final score being 4 to 0, the Skeeters succeeding in getting men around as far as third in the first, fourth, and seventh innings, but they were unable to tally. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	.	—4	8	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	1

Batteries—Keefe and Critchell; Waller and Spahr.

TIGERS SLAUGHTER YANKEES' PITCHER

Detroit Bombards Chesbro in the Fourth Inning of First Game and Tallies Ten Times.

BIG LEAD OVER ATHLETICS

American League Champions Enjoy Huge Battingfest and Improve Their Pennant Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Though today's Tiger-Yankee game was a slaughter it was a slaughter of only one man—Jack Chesbro, upon whom waivers were asked by Manager Stallings on the last visit of the Yankees to the jungle. The visitors played indifferent ball, five errors are marked against them in the score, but almost any players would err a trifle in the face of such cannonading as was handed out to Chesbro.

Notwithstanding the fact that Detroit had cleaned up the league's two best southpaws in two days, and one of them again in the third day, Stallings still opined that portside flinging would be the best material with which to stop the Tigers' winning streak and sent in Wilson. He discovered his mistake in the third inning, though he had an inkling of it in the first with one out in the third, the score 5 to 0 the wrong way, and Delehanty on the warpath. Happy Jack was summoned to demonstrate whether Stallings really wanted waivers on him. He got by the remainder of that inning very well, but he never will forget the fourth.

Four singles, one triple, two home runs, four passes, one error, four stolen bases, and ten runs are in brief the summary of that inning. To detail it would be tedious. It put the Tigers so far ahead that Stallings let Chesbro stay in the game. But the jungleers had had all they wanted, only picking up two more runs en route because they could not help it.

After the game was safe beyond question, Jennings bethought himself to take a look at his Southern League importation, Lelivelt, who pitched a game last time New York was here and lost it. The Highlanders liked the Dixie boy very well, taking enough runs off him to win almost any game. Beckendorf of Tammany Hall, who always gets a chance to play against New York, was named to do receiving duty. Chase was in fine fettle, his first name out after his lay-off. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D.Jones, lf	6	2	2	3	0
Bush, ss	2	3	1	3	2
O'Leary, ss	1	1	0	2	0
Cobb, rf	5	3	4	2	0
Cr'ford, cf	5	2	3	2	0
D'hanty, 2b	4	2	2	0	5
Moriarty, 3b	4	1	3	2	1
T.Jones, 1b	5	1	2	8	0
Stanage, c	4	1	0	2	0
Beck'dorf, c	1	0	0	1	0
Willett, p	4	1	1	0	1
Lelivelt, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	42	17	19	27	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Demmitt, cf	5	0	1	5	0
Keeler, rf	5	0	1	0	0
Engle, lf	5	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Laporte, 2b	3	2	1	4	9
Knight, ss	2	1	0	3	4
Austin, 3b	4	1	2	0	3
Sweeney, c	3	1	1	4	3
Wilson, p	1	0	0	0	0
Chesbro, p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	35	6	9	24	12

Errors—Demmitt, Laporte, Knight, (2,) Sweeney, Wilson.

Detroit	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	.	—10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	—6

Two-base hit—Moriarty. Three-base hit—Willett. Home runs—Cobb, Crawford. Hits—Off Willett, 1 in six innings; off Lelivelt, 5 in three innings; off Wilson, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Chesbro, 13 in five and two-thirds innings. At bat—Against Willett, 18; Lelivelt, 17; Wilson, 12; Chesbro, 30. Sacrifice hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—D. Jones, Bush, Cobb, Crawford, Delehanty, T. Jones, Stanage, Chase, Laporte. Double play—Delehanty, Bush, and T. Jones. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; New York, 7. Base on balls—Off Willett, 3; off Lelivelt, 2; off Wilson, 1; off Chesbro, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Chesbro, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Willett, 2; by Chesbro, 3. Passed ball—Beckendorf. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Sheridan.

Errors Cause Boston's Downfall.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Errors by Boston infielders gave Cleveland to-day's game 5 to 3. Falkenberg pitched steadily and had the contest well in hand. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flick, cf	5	0	1	5	0
Goode, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	4	1	1	7	1
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
Clarke, c	3	1	0	6	2
Perring, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Kuhn, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Ball, ss	2	1	1	3	2
Falk'b'g, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	32	5	7	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Lord, 3b	4	1	0	1	1
Speaker, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gessler, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	0	3	2
Stahl, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
McC'n'l, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Carrigan, c	4	0	0	7	1
Cicotte, p	2	0	0	0	2
*Wolter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	24	6

*Batted for Cicotte in the ninth inning.

Errors—Stovall, 2; Ball, Wagner, 3; Carrigan, Cicotte.

Cleveland	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	.	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Gessler. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Falkenberg, Wagner, and Ball. Stolen bases—Goode, McConnell, Niles. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 3; off Cicotte, 3. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 4; by Cicotte, 7. Wild pitches—Falkenberg, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kerin and Connolly.

Athletics Take Another Drop.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Pelty's effective pitching and bunched hits in the fourth off Morgan gave St. Louis a victory over Philadelphia today, 2 to 1. Pelty gave but four hits, two of which came together in the fourth and netted Philadelphia's lone tally. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartzell, 2b, ss	4	0	2	1	8
Stone, lf	4	0	1	2	0
H'fman, cf	2	1	0	3	0
Griggs, 1b	4	1	1	12	1
M'Aleese, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Ferris, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
W'liams, 2b	2	0	1	3	4
Stephens, c	3	0	1	5	1
Pelty, p	2	0	0	0	1
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	2	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartzel, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Murphy, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	1	2	5	3
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
Davis, 1b	3	0	1	12	1
Barry, ss	2	0	0	1	5
Oldring, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Liv'stone, c	3	0	0	2	1
Morgan, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	28	1	4	24	17

Error—Williams.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Hartzell, Griggs. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Pelty. Stolen bases—Collins, 2. Double plays—Williams, Hartzell, and Griggs; Barry, Collins, and Davis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 3; off Morgan, 3. Struck out—By Pelty, 4; by Morgan, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Egan.

State League.

At Troy—Binghamton, 5; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Elmira, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Utica—Scranton, 6; Utica, 2.

New England League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 1; Worcester, 0.
At Brockton—Brockton, 2; Lynn, 1.
At Fall River—Lawrence, 6; Fall River, 3.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—Waterbury, 7; New Haven, 4.
At Northampton—Springfield, 4 Northamp;ton, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 10; New Britain, 3.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 10; Hoyloke, 3. Holyoke, 12; Bridgeport, 6, (second game.)

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 7; Altoona, 6. Altoona, 6; Harrisburg, 3.
At Williamsport—Johnstown, 10; Williamsport, 0.
At Reading—Reading, 12; York, 6.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 5; Trenton, 2.

Southern League.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 8; Asheville, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 1; Atlanta, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Birmingham, 0. New Orleans, 9; Birmingham, 0, (second game.)

South Atlantic League.

At Macon—Macon, 3; Jacksonville, 2.
At Knoxville—Columbus, 1; Knoxville, 0. Knoxville, 9; Columbus, 0, (second game.)
At Savannah—Chattanooga, 6; Savannah, 4.
At Columbia—Columbia, 4; Augusta, 1.

Another Player for Brooklyn.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 27.—Left Fielder Wheat of the Mobile Club has been signed by Scout Sutton of the Brooklyn team. Wheat will finish the season with Mobile.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago	8	Philadelphia	13
New York	6	St. Louis	3
Pittsburg	5	Boston	5
Brooklyn	0	Cincinnati	4

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit	17	Cleveland	5
New York	6	Boston	3
St. Louis	2	Chicago-Washington—Rain.	
Philadelphia	1		

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal	4	Rochester	9
Jersey City	0	Baltimore	5
Newark	4	Toronto	1
Buffalo	2	Providence	0
Newark	4		
Buffalo	1		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee	3	St. Paul	5
Minneapolis	2	Kansas City	4
Louisville	6	Indianapolis	3
Columbus	0	Toledo	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Pittsburg	82	32	.719	.593
Chicago	76	37	.673	.591
New York	68	43	.613	.617
Cincinnati	56	56	.500	.487
Philadelphia	52	61	.460	.541
St. Louis	45	68	.398	.373
Brooklyn	41	72	.363	.396
Boston	32	83	.278	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Detroit	74	43	.632	.609
Philadelphia	71	46	.607	.486
Boston	72	48	.600	.461
Cleveland	60	59	.504	.566
Chicago	56	59	.487	.558
New York	53	63	.543	.353
St. Louis	48	66	.421	.579
Washington	33	83	.284	.404

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	68	50	.576	Buffalo	59	64	.480
Newark	65	52	.556	Jersey City	54	63	.462
Providence	63	54	.538	Montreal	53	66	.445
Toronto	62	57	.521	Baltimore	54	68	.423

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	73	37	.552	Columbus	63	69	.477
Minneapolis	53	60	.522	Kansas City	61	68	.473
Louisville	68	63	.519	Toledo	62	70	.470
St. Paul	63	67	.485	Indianapolis	62	71	.467

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York—3:30 P. M.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee at Minneapolis.
Columbus at Louisville.
Kansas City at St. Paul.
Indianapolis at Toledo.

Miss Sutton Beats Mrs. Hannam.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 27.—Before a gallery of 2,000 persons Miss May Sutton of California defeated Mrs. Hannam of England this afternoon in two straight sets, 8—3 and 6—3, in the international lawn tennis tournament. Summaries:

International Doubles, Men—Glassco and Baird, Toronto, beat Hodge and Richards, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Wright and Little beat Neely and Forbes, 6—4, 6—4; Janes and Sansbough beat Petto and Beard, 6—3, 6—4; Kirkover and Niles beat Stafford and Bridges, 6—1, 6—1; Beard and Petto beat Wagner and Bissell, 4—6, 8—6, 9—7.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Hannam and Baird beat Mrs. Summerhayes and Little, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Noyes and Janes beat Miss Sleever and Lee, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Sutton and Sansbough beat Miss Roach and Niles, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

International Singles—Janes beat Hodge, Buffalo, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap—Baird (minus 15) beat Veysey, 7—5, 3—6, 9—7; Kirkover (owe 12,) 30, beat Coulter, 6—4, 10—8.

Open singles, Women—Miss Sutton beat Mrs. Hannam, 6—3, 6—3.

Point Judith Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—There was a good attendance at the Point Judith Country Club tennis tournament, which was continued to-day. The events played were the fourth round in the men's singles, the third round in mixed doubles, and the finals in the men's doubles. Interest centred in the men's doubles finals, the match being closely contested. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—F. C. Inman defeated R. H. Bullock, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Finals—J. O. Ames and Carl-ton Hale defeated E. Porter and C. L. Cole, 7—5, 6—1,

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THE JOSEPH SMITH MEMORIAL.

The announcement that the dedication of the monument to JOSEPH SMITH, the founder of Mormonism, at Sharon, Vt., is to be made a sort of State occasion, the Government officials lending the dignity of their presence to the ceremonial, while United States Senator REED SMOOT will deliver an address, has aroused some natural indignation in the State. A celebration of the foundation of Mormonism is surely ill-advised. A monument to JOSEPH SMITH may seem appropriate in Sharon village, as he may have been the most illustrious son of that village, which, indeed, does not figure conspicuously in American history; but he was a brutal, illiterate impostor, scarcely to be comprehended as the victim of self-delusion, and we fancy that the State of Vermont will have nothing to do, officially, with the dedication of his monument.

Monument building is frequently an unexplainable result of strangely emotional movements. Sharon can have no remembrances of JOSEPH SMITH. If any good traits were ever manifested in that neighborhood by him or his family they are all forgotten. They were a disreputable lot. When SMITH and his confederate, SIGDON, produced the so-called Book of Mormon he was only 25 years old, and was not living in Sharon. His church was organized at Manchester, N. Y., in 1830. He was killed by a furiously moral mob at Carthage, Ohio, fourteen years later. In the meantime he had been a swindling banker as well as a false prophet, and had always, in his religious pursuits, kept a clear eye on pecuniary profit. The pretended spiritual revelation touching polygamy was announced at Nauvoo, the city SMITH had built in Hancock County, Ill. His attempt to put his new doctrine into practice led indirectly to his death, though in the practice of polygamy, doubtless, lay all the future strength of Mormonism.

SMITH had energy and courage. He helped, somewhat, to blaze the trail westward, but he was an enemy of this country, and a moral reprobate. The monument to his memory is an insult to the intelligence of the people in its neighborhood, and if Mr. REED SMOOT comes eastward to eulogize its subject he will certainly not increase the measure of respect he may have secured in this part of the country. As for the Vermont State officers, the manifold duties of the harvest season will surely keep them from meddling with such a deplorable ceremony.

The Albany Argus, in a jocular mood, declares that the glorification of Mormonism in Vermont would be just and appropriate. Vermont is the banner Republican State. The preservation of the Republican Party is the sole political aim of its "best citizens." Utah is in the Republican ranks. Col. ROOSEVELT honored Mormonism by delivering an address in the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City. MARK HANNA made a compact with Mormonism which has been lived up to on both sides. Politics makes strange bedfellows. But this is all jesting. Vermont is stalwartly Republican, but as strongly anti-Mormon, and it has no business to even seem to pay tribute to the memory of the founder of Mormonism.

THE NEED OF FARMERS.

A Georgia newspaper, commenting on the cry from one of the counties of that big State for 1,000 more farmers, remarks that there are 146 counties in the State which need as many. The chance of getting farmers for the neglected Georgia lands is better than the chance of getting good farmers. All the Eastern and Northern States sadly need good farmers, competent, intelligent, up-to-date men to till the soil properly and get from it the largest and best crops with the least possible expenditure of toil and money. A fair share of both capital and labor is needed in agriculture, of course, but intelligence, a good measure of enthusiasm, the will to learn, and the ability to apply learning practically are more essential.

New York State needs farmers of the best sort as badly as Georgia needs them, though perhaps not so many; 146,000 swooping down at once on the abandoned, neglected, or ill-managed farms of the Mohawk Valley and the upper and lower tier counties would scarcely be able to find land enough to work on. There are some intelligent farmers in New York and New England, but not many in comparison with the poor and thriftless ones. The modern farmer must adapt himself to modern conditions. He should know how to market crops as well as grow them. He should not be content to do things the way his honorable but benighted forefathers did them. He need not, if he have his wits about him, be controlled by middle men. His market opportunities are enormous. The development of chemistry and mechanics has greatly increased his chances of making agriculture profitable.

Georgia is a rapidly developing State, and its fruit farmers, especially, are learning much from experience and intelligent observation. Agriculturally the New England and Middle States are far behind the times. The intelligent farmer's opportunity in this neighborhood was never more clearly in sight.

INTELLIGENT IGNORANCE IN SCIENCE.

Sir JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his address at the opening of the seventy-ninth annual meeting of that association in Winnipeg, noted a likeness between the effect on science made by the astonishing discoveries of the last few years and that produced in literature by the spirit of the Renaissance. Imagination is stirred anew. Men have been taught again how little they know, but freshly inspired to seek further knowledge by the new proofs of how much there is to learn.

We no longer believe that the age of our planet is less than 100,000,000 years, and that the existence of life began upon it only 30,000,000 years ago. We have acquired new ideas, if vague ones, of life and its origins. In the South Kensington Museum, London, they are exhibiting now specimens of the original Indian chicken, classified as the progenitor of all barnyard fowl; the original chrysanthemum, from China, and the blue rock pigeon, father of all the pigeon kind. They serve, with many other relics and mementos, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of "The Origin of Species" and the one hundredth of CHARLES DARWIN'S birth. But our ideas of the origin of species have been revised, and our faith in the blue rock pigeon somewhat shaken.

Sir JOSEPH THOMPSON classes the discovery of the Roentgen rays above that of radium in present importance. The rays have helped us to develop somewhat our small knowledge of the structure of electricity. But radium has upset many of the cherished calculations of the geologists. The man of science in this hour has a clearer knowledge than his predecessors had of the extent of his ignorance. But he has the right to believe that he is well placed on the road to learning.

"MEDICATED GARBAGE" AS FOOD.

By a vote of 57 to 42, and in the presence of the honorable gentlemen of President ROOSEVELT'S Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Chemists, the delegates to the food convention at Denver have indorsed the report of that board on benzoate of soda, making glad the heart of every marketer of the appetizing compounds described, after Governmental investigation, as factory filth—"skins, cores, stems, and surplus juice, green, moldy, rotten, broken, and generally unusable" vegetables, which are profitably merchantable only by the use of this chemical. Dr. CHARLES A. L. REED not ineptly called it "medicated garbage." His criticism of Secretary WILSON'S administrative ruling which admits this prepared offal into the bakeshops, delicatessen stores, and restaurants of the Nation in the form of cheap jams, jellies, fruit pie fillings, pickles, and other "bulk" preserves, the eminent Board of Referee Chemists heard with unruffled countenances and with spirits undisturbed.

For this question had not been referred to them. "You understand," Chairman REMSEN said to the Convention, "that the Referee Board was to take up only such questions as could be referred to it by the Secretary [Secretary WILSON.] We understand we had nothing to do with the administration of the pure food law." Yet the crime against the health of the whole people has been committed, and the Referee's report is made to appear its sanction.

That report settled but one narrow question, namely, that minute doses of the chemical were not deleterious when fed to young men in vigorous health for a period of two months. The Referee Chemists actually did not, nor did they intend, as The Medical Examiner observes editorially, to "form a rule applicable to the entire community, composed of infants and growing children; delicate women and sufferers from slight or serious ailments of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; invalids and semi-invalids; the elderly and the aged, whose vital organs necessarily are comparatively inactive, as well as the young and extraordinarily vigorous."

That question, as well as the question about filth, was not presented to the Referee Board by Secretary WILSON. He has himself undertaken the dangerous responsibility of making the board's report upon a narrower question the basis of his general rule.

There is every reason for the belief that the rule and the Referee Board itself are illegal. Mr. HEYBURN, who has been called the father of the Federal Pure Food act, denounced the board's creation in the Senate Chamber on Jan. 25 last, declaring that provision for it was specifically and pointedly excluded from the act. Congress intended that there should be no such body to consider appeals from the decisions of the Government's Chief Chemist, "that the courts should determine these questions":

> The people who intelligently considered that measure demanded that each case should stand upon its own facts, and when the Senate expressed its final conclusion the law was so written. I want to know by what authority this board comes into existence.

The effect of the board's appointment was clearly foreseen to be pernicious, it is pernicious. It has nullified the working of the Federal law according to its plain intent. It has afforded the pretext, as President EMERY declared at Denver, to establish "the same conditions in fruit and vegetable manufacture as were abolished in the meat-packing establishments by the National Meat Inspection law."

Fortunately, the Food Commissioners of fourteen States cast their votes against the resolution that meant so little in its indorsement of the Referee Chemists' report, and meant so much that is infamous in its indorsement of the arbitrary administrative ruling based thereon. If these broad-minded and incorruptible Commissioners can persuade their fourteen Legislatures, or seven, or six, or five of them, to exclude it from their borders, the inter-State commerce in medicated garbage in the guise of food for human consumption may yet be made unprofitable.

MR. HOWELLS DISCOVERS THE BRONX.

What one of the oldest acquaintances of Mr. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS calls his "ingenious fancy" and the "amber of his veracious rhetoric" are happily illustrated in the September Harper's, in his account of his discovery last May of the borough called the Bronx and the fine park which bears its name. Strictly speaking, the discovery of the Bronx by anybody in May is not news in late August or September; discovery of the north or south pole will be accepted as news any time an authentic account of it is published, but the Bronx is too near home, and so many thousands of our fellow-beings have already partially discovered it and made tentative homes within its boundaries that the fresh discovery of it by any one explorer is not startling.

The publication of Mr. HOWELLS'S own account of his discovery, at any time, of any place, however, has the character of news. He is our foremost social historian, the chronicler of the manners and customs, the foibles, the aspirations of his own hour. When he wrote "A Hazard of New Fortunes," to picture moderately humble life in this metropolis, the Bronx did not exist. There was the river, and there were miles of territory more or less scarred by the railroads and commerce, and some untouched woodland with splendid water views. A chapter on the developed borough of the Bronx by Mr. HOWELLS was therefore essential.

His discoveries, however, are broad but not deep. He notes miles of buildings of no architectural charm, and corresponding miles of family wash on the clotheslines, and jots down his favorable impression of the Borough Hall, which called to his mind the Spanish steps in Rome. He did not discover HAFFEN. But Bronx Park charmed him, even to the gnus and the bears, and the needless profusion of snakes in the zoological gardens. It was a day "richly jeweled with delight" in spite of the obvious age of the Spring lamb, which must have been a contemporary of the horse attached to the discoverer's hack, and the lamentable dishonesty of the peas. It is good to have the beauties of Bronx Park discovered by so able and influential a discoverer. It is a fine park, enough in itself to lend distinction to any ordinary city, and yet only one of our many parks, of which Central, Prospect, and Van Cortlandt are probably its superior in beauty. The historian of these times has performed a new public service. People may now afford to admire Bronx Park on the authority of Mr. HOWELLS.

THE MAD DOG.

Dr. J. F. DEVINE, Chief Veterinarian of this State, announced at Ithaca on Thursday that his department has now under "rabies quarantine" six villages, ten cities, and sixty-one townships in New York. Dr. DEVINE is a thoroughly enlightened professional gentleman, for he says:

> Dog days are so called because they cover the period of time when the dog star Sirius is above the horizon with the sun, and of course have no connection with the disease whatever. All who have made any observation on rabies know very well that the time of the year or the climatic conditions seem to have little or no influence on the disease.

Why, then, establish "rabies quarantines" only during the superstitious dog days? We have no doubt that genuine cases of hydrophobia are transmitted to human beings during the year, since five in a population of 8,000,000 are reported to have died of it since the first of January, 1908. In over a year and a half many thousands of persons die of tuberculosis, yet during dog days the Health Departments are still more concerned about the minor incidence of rabies. Why is it?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delusions Still Abundant.

When, by some accident, a pseudo-philosophical and pseudo-religious cult like that which is—or was—about to establish its "Mahatma Institute" in East Thirty-third Street is dragged out into the full light where everybody can see it, the wild absurdity of its beliefs and pretensions become so obvious that discussion of it is for the most part left to humorists. Then, unless, as often happens, a good deal of fraud and vice is mingled with the absurdity, the exposure ends in a laugh at the leaders of the "movement" and their followers.

The matter has, however, a more serious side, how serious it is can be realized only by those who by chance have had an opportunity to learn how numerous these little pools of ignorance and superstition are, even in the great centres of civilization, and the firmness of the hold they have on thousands of people who pass among their neighbors for neither illiterate nor insane. To this office, where certainly no attempt to attract them is made, and where they get small attention and no comment, there come literally scores of magazines, each devoted to one or another phase of what is most often called "new thought." In substance they are all alike, they all talk the same nonsense about the power of mind over matter, and not a few of them are decked out in the rags and tatters of some grossly misapprehended system of Eastern magic.

It takes money, and not a little of it, to print these magazines, and therefore they must have many convinced readers. A few of them are clearly designed to swindle the credulous out of their money, but a sort of sincerity inspires the majority and indicates that their originators deluded themselves before trying to delude others. This is called a skeptical age, and yet it is evident that a considerable fraction of our population, urban not less than rural, is still unable to discriminate between possibilities and impossibilities, has never been enlightened by a single beam of modern science, and remains as ready as were mediaeval peasants to accept as solemn truths statements no matter how crazy, if only they are made with an air of authority and are bolstered up with a text or two from some old book about which the neophyte has often heard and knows nothing.

This is a most pitiable state of affairs, from some points of view humiliating, from others alarming, and there is something desperately wrong with the system of public education which makes its continuance possible. Somehow or other we are all to blame for the vogue of Eddyism, of Point-Lomaism, of Dowieism, of Mahatma Institutes, and of a hundred more variants of dull imbecility.

Hypnosis of a New Kind.

Most of the old antagonism to tall buildings has subsided since the architects learned how to handle lean and rebellious mountains of stone or brick, and since the public has become familiar with their appearance and can see in them something else than their height. But a new danger threatens, and it may be that the ambitious structures will soon be charged by the alienists with adding to their labors—and their fees—by disturbing the mental balance of those who observe too intently their massive proportions.

A man who was found half dazed in Madison Square has made the curious statement that though he knew his own name and his house address, he didn't know how to get home, and that for nearly a week he had been in this condition. Probably he was wrong about that, the chances being that in the beginning of his trouble his loss of memory was more nearly complete, and that when at last he appealed to a policeman for aid he was well along toward his normal state. However that may be, the interesting feature of the case is that what the man remembered as preceding his amnesia was straining his neck and eyes by looking up from the street first at the Flatiron Building and then at the Metropolitan tower. Soon afterward he went into a sort of trance, and what he had done while it lasted he did not know.

Now it is a fact that one of the commonest methods of producing hypnosis is to subject the person experimented upon to a slighter but similar strain by holding some bright object just above the level of his eyes and telling him to look at it until a sense of weariness comes on. Usually the hypnotic sleep can thus be soon produced. To be sure, the man of Madison Square did not show the ordinary phenomena of hypnosis, but as those phenomena are infinitely varied it is not impossible that he really was a victim of self-suggestion, induced exactly as he said. The question that arises, therefore, or at least the question that can be raised, is whether other people, when in a susceptible state, are likely to have the same undesirable experience if they stand in the street and "rubber" too long at the skyscraper. The danger, we opine, is not so great that the existing high buildings need be taken down, and that the erection of others should be forbidden, but—well, it may be just as well to keep the possibility in mind when one is nervous or unusually tired.

Trying a Novel Experiment.

Jacksonville has a Half Million Club, every member of which devotes much time to praising and advertising Florida's most enterprising city in an effort to increase its size and population. That the clubmen find much to say can easily be imagined by anybody who has visited Jacksonville and seen how much more neat and lively it is than the majority of Southern cities. What is intensely surprising is that the half-millioners, not content with wooing the inhabitants of other towns and States by telling them what a fine place Jacksonville is, how fast it is growing, and what a lot of business it does, have now turned a part of their energies upon the local officials and are trying to shame them into doing their duty by loud revelations of the consequences of its neglect.

For it is a lamentable fact that Jacksonville, in spite of its superficial neatness, is not a healthy city. Typhoid flourishes there practically all the time, and malaria abounds to a disgraceful extent because no real effort has been made to get rid of the mosquitos. The result is that Jacksonville's death rate is abnormally high, and so far above its birth rate that were it not for immigration the city would steadily lose population instead of gaining it. The prevalent diseases are all preventable, however, and the Half Million Club thinks that the way to get rid of them is to make their existence and their causes widely known.

This is a most wise policy—vastly wiser than the policy of concealment so often adopted by the would-be boomers of ambitious cities.

Soldiers' Shoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Trooper s" letter on "Soldiers' Shoes" suggests the utility of the British Army footgear—a substantial "brogan" that lends to "Tommy Atkins" an appearance almost of webfootedness. This, however, might prove adaptable to the service needs of our State soldiery, subject to some modification, mainly in the matter of creaking, that would never do for strategical movements. J. W. E.

New York, Aug. 26, 1909.

IRVING'S HISTORY.

Diedrich Knickerbocker's Humor Is Not Generally Appreciated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial in this morning's edition of THE TIMES on the centenary of Washington's Irving's publication of Knickerbocker's "History of New York," it might be timely to give the views of a younger Knickerbocker. A great many people have read the immortal Diedrich, and have spent many a pleasant hour in laughing over the gross absurdities of the book, and yet there are many serious-minded people who have taken up the only true and reliable "History of New York" and have gone through it as they would take a dose of castor oil or something else as disagreeable. They do not seem to appreciate the finer traces of humor underlying the pompous style of the old gentleman. I remember once in school, when we were reading in the classroom of the description of the wonderful Wouter, and while many of those of foreign birth perceived the humor and grotesqueness of the description, a friend of mine, of pure Dutch lineage and of Knickerbocker stock, asked in wonder, "How could it be possible?" He did not perceive that it was all burlesque. Then, again, in the description of the Knickerbocker Manor, where Diedrich soliloquizes upon the manor and its former occupants, this very same friend of mine asked me if Diedrich lived long at the manor. Such misunderstanding is deplorable. Then, to cap the climax, when we finished the book, this friend innocently asked me if I was a descendant of the immortal Diedrich! There is a good deal of solid humor in the book, and no magnifying glass is needed to detect it. Yet it is expressed in so sincere a manner that it is a difficult task not to believe it, word for word, as bona fide. In this centenary of the publication of this masterpiece of humor, therefore, let us all take it up again and reread it, and after the century of its existence enjoy its humor as laughable now as on the day it first appeared.

WILLIAM S. KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1909.

THE FLAG ABROAD.

Travel in Europe Reveals Great Respect for American Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time I have read in your valued paper incidents relating to certain insults to the British flag. When reading of these I have invariably thought that the persons who would hoist a foreign flag in this country deserved that it should be torn down, because I was taught to think so.

I have just returned from my first visit to Europe, and I have had all my ideas changed, because I found there the Stars and Stripes flying from buildings without any protest or any attempt being made to prevent it. When in London I counted more American flags than any other, not excepting the British flag. I must confess it gave me a feeling of pride to see it, but at the same time I could not help having a keen sense of shame when I thought that in our "land of liberty" we would not allow such a thing to happen. I spoke to an Englishman about it, and he was surprised to know that a British flag would not be tolerated in our country at any time. He said: "I did not think that Americans were so small and so ignorant as to act that way." That rang in my ears for many a day, and it has made me very much ashamed to think that we should be so petty, especially in our boasted liberty, as to prevent a British flag flying in our country. It makes me blush to think that in Europe where, we are taught, there is no "liberty," I found many things which far exceeded the liberty we enjoy here. Surely we can afford to let a foreign flag fly in our country, and the authorities would do well to encourage any such demonstration of honor rather than suppress a sign of loyalty wherever it may be found. We owe a great deal to foreigners. Don't let us forget it. We are not the whole thing by a very long way, as any one who has never traveled will soon find out when he begins to do so. AMERICANUS.

New York, Aug. 25, 1909.

FLETCHERISM FOR PRISONERS

Would Save Money for the Government in Cost of Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A note of "Inquirer" in your issue of this morning interests me exceedingly. He wonders how a man can exist on the rations of the Blackwell's Island Prison, and I am prompted to wonder if he is aware that it is not what a man eats, but the manner in which he performs that duty, that tends to sustain life. I know of cases where persons have lived for a long time on the food that 10 cents per day can buy, and this, eaten with care and consideration, will sustain life far better than a Delmoniconian fare costing several dollars.

This simple living is the theory (and truth) of Horace Fletcher, and has come to be known as "Fletcherism." He advocates the idea of eating what you want when you really want it, and as much as you want. This does not mean to eat gluttonously, but in such quantities as nature demands. I have reduced my living expenses about 25 per cent, have rid myself of indigestions, and have gained weight by the simple living advocated by Mr. Fletcher.

I believe that if our prisoners were taught to eat properly the Government would save a considerable sum. RALPH EDVERSON.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 26, 1909.

Protection and Immigration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to your editorial on Labor and Immigration in THE TIMES of Aug. 25, it is an absolutely illogical and hopelessly absurd policy which protects our industries and fails to protect our workmen. A tariff bill which levies duties upon foreign goods which may compete in our markets with American goods is illogical unless it also carries with it a further protection to American labor by a further restriction of alien immigration. Senator Overman was right in his amendments to the tariff bill in the Senate, and in his speech in support of his amendments. An increase in the "head tax," which is paid by the steamship companies; an illiteracy test; further strictness in the matter of medical and physical inspection and debarment because of physical and mental disabilities which unfit aliens to be the fathers and mothers of American children—these and other amendments to our immigration laws would do much to protect American labor in the way in which it has every right to insist upon being protected. To my mind, no one can logically be a protectionist where American-made goods are concerned without being a protectionist in the matter of a further regulation and restriction of immigration.

R. DE C. WARD.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1909.

Education and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seventy thousand children out of school in the City of New York means seventy thousand children on the streets. It means that their chances for a prosperous after life are immeasurably diminished, while their temptations toward criminality are correspondingly increased.

I belong to a large class of women who up to the present time have held aloof from the rapidly growing agitation for woman suffrage, but it is only just that the Legislature be made aware that this criminal negligence will convert more of the mothers of New York to this cause than five hundred suffrage orators.

The appropriations for education in Colorado are no longer to be ignored, and if the men of New York are unable to secure such advantages for their children the women must.

New York, Aug. 25, 1909. A MOTHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Patience" will turn his attention from the worthless testimony of all the leading men of the Woman Suffrage States to their child labor laws, their pure food laws, and, most significant of all, to the fact that their Legislatures appropriate money enough to keep their children in school, he will find the important arguments for Woman Suffrage.

JEAN ESTHER ROBBINS.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 24, 1909.

WOULD ABOLISH GRAND JURY.

Magistrate Cornell's Criticism Aroused by a Case Settled Out of Court.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday declared that the Grand July should be abolished, because it is simply a superfluous body of men unskilled in law who review and pass on matters already investigated by the City Magistrates, and because the Grand Jury judges the cases before it in a great hurry, so the members can get back to their desks.

He was led to make these remarks when he found that a complainant who had caused the arrest of a horse dealer on a swindling charge had not come to court to prosecute the case. The prisoner's lawyer said that as long as there was no complainant the case would fall down.

"I don't know about that," said the court, with some heat. "The People of the State of New York are the complainants, and the aggrieved is simply a witness." But the Magistrate was told the case would be thrown out by the Grand Jury if there was no complaint.

"But if your Honor holds this prisoner for the Grand Jury and it learns a settlement has been made and that there is no longer an individual complainant it will throw the case out."

"I dare say it would. The Grand Jury should be abolished or else the Board of City Magistrates should be done away with." He held the prisoner in $500 bail for examination next week.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

Charles F. Libby of Portland, Me., Is President of National Association.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Charles F. Libby of Portland, Me., was to-day elected President of the American Bar Association. The other officers chosen are as follows: Secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore; treasurer, Fred E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; members of the Executive Committee, Charles H. Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. O. Hart, New Orleans; John Hinkley, Baltimore; R. W. Breckenridge, Omaha; Lynn Helm, Los Angeles; Secretary of the General Council, Arthur Stuart, Baltimore.

CUSTOMS RECORD BROKEN.

$3,908,759 Collected in Five Days by Collector Loeb's Men.

The week which ends to-day holds the record for customs receipts at this port. For five days of this week, Collector Loeb has collected $3,908,759 in duties. The next best week two years ago, in the height of prosperity, is considerably behind this week's showing.

The week started off on Monday with $844,944 to its credit. Tuesday was a record-breaker, as the receipts footed up $1,040,803. Wednesday Mr. Loeb collected $884,445 from importers, while on Thursday the revenue amounted to $650,059. Yesterday the duties aggregated $708,508. To-day's duties are estimated at about $300,000.

The latter figures are smaller than the other days of the week owing to the fact that the Custom House closes at noon.

TELEGRAPH IN EUROPE.

Seems to be Very Rapid and Cheap from Examples Cited.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It costs me 22.8 cents to ride into New York, and consumes an hour and forty minutes, and I am old enough to be permitted to stay home on bad days. Bright mornings I like to wire my appointments at a cost of 25 cents. Constantly I find that for 22 cents I can get carried into New York and be in personal communication with the men I want to meet long before my little message has been able to travel over the wires to them. I wire my wife from Philadelphia that I am leaving for home, and when I get there find the message boy ringing the door bell. My brother-in-law, who lives in London, was giving a dinner on a Thursday evening. His wife thought it was Wednesday, and when he got home and there was dinner for fourteen and but two to eat it, they telegraphed to their best friends, and dinner was but half an hour late. The cost was something like $1.40. I have a friend in the consular service in New Zealand, and whenever he wants to be sure to reach a man he telegraphs him at a cost of a cent a word. The suburban police of Germany report by telegraph.

There are possible thousands of illustrations of the quickness, efficiency, and cheapness of the telegraph when it is properly run. Why should two gigantic competitive companies be giving so poor an exhibition of American thoroughness and expedition in a mechanical and scientific process long since put on a commercial basis? I found that I was one of some eighty-odd million badly fooled people. The Postal got its right to live by furnishing better service than the Western Union, but somebody has put them both in leash.

New York, Aug. 25, 1909. PRAGMATIS.

STATE SOCIALISM.

Some Objections Called Forth by Discussion of Christian Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you publish a letter on "Clergymen and Socialism" which is to say the least amusing. The writer claims that the Christian Socialist clergyman has become weary of "coddling" capitalism, because under this system (if it can be called a system) we still have poverty and crowding of people in tenement houses.

The intrinsically illogical nature of his contention becomes evident on the most casual investigation.

Socialism—particularly State Socialism—which is oppressing so many nations of the present day world is far more dangerous than anarchy; for if we have health, opportunity, and a supply of powder we may guard against the Anarchist, but no society is immune to the venom of a State Socialism which saps the vitality of the race, destroys self-reliance, keeps alive an increasing number of defectives, and finally ends in general insolvency and social revolution. Let the person who calls himself a Socialist quit coddling movements or systems of any kind whatsoever and get down to business. If he has the ability to acquire a competence he will then see that all "systems" devised to redistribute wealth are but expressions of a natural and unavoidable inequality in the human make-up, which will persist so long as there are people living on the earth. It is this inequality and the chance of birth which touches our sympathies and makes those who have charitable to those who have not; but State Socialism drys up the stream at its source and increases the bitterness of living. A man cannot be expected to give voluntarily and at the same time be mulcted by the State. A. R. G.

New York, Aug. 26, 1909.

SMALL, BUT POTENT.

What simplifies vacation trip,
Speeds trunk and suit case, rug, and grip
From traveling all cares can strip?

What means choice morsels, browned and spiced,
All beverages nicely iced,
Or melons generously sliced?

What keeps one's coat so neatly brushed,
One's hat from being banged or crushed,
Means mail most prompt, and message rushed?

What conquers surliness, wins smiles,
Sheds sunshine by its potent wiles,
Keeps things serene for miles and miles?

What, given oft grudgingly by man,
By woman never—if she can—
Is bribe polite for white, black, tan?
A tip!

ELLA A. FANNING.

FOODMAKERS DECRY BENZOATE SANCTION

Tell Pure Food Convention Use of the Preservative Is Totally Unnecessary.

ALL CLASSES REPRESENTED

Speaker Says His Protest Is for an Association Including All Kinds of Prepared Food.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 27.—Representatives of the Association for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products appeared before the final session of the convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments to-day to protest against the indorsement of benzoate of soda as a food preservative. The fact that the association is composed of manufacturers who are bound together by agreement to abstain entirely from the employment of chemicals in putting out food products made the protest particularly strong. It was a severe rebuke to the convention, which had declared itself favorable to benzoate on the ground that it was necessary in the manufacture of food.

G. S. Dow of Pittsburg was the leading speaker for the association. He said in part:

"Our grandmothers knew little of the science of food chemistry, perhaps, but they had a large, common sense knowledge of causes and effects in all kinds of cookery.

"This, then, leads back to the question, Of what use is it to permit benzoate of soda? We are again here to testify more emphatically than ever, because our experience is greater and more fully backed up by the experience of others, that it has no reasonable and proper use in any commercially prepared foods.

"I state this in the name of an association of manufacturers, which comprises in its membership packers of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, and oyster products, canned goods, confectionery, soda fountain supplies, and practically the entire line of prepared foods, including four extensive makers of tomato ketchup, and the statement so far as ketchup is concerned is further verified by the practice of as many more, at least, ketchup manufacturers outside this association.

"And right here I wish to refer to some of the arguments advanced upon the question of cutting off the poor man's food supply, by abolishing the use of preservatives. I offer no argument against an article of food that is cheap in price to fit the pocket of the laboring man; but when cheapness descends to a point of unwholesomeness of material and practice, the agent that permits the use of such material and the employment of such practice should be, for this reason alone, condemned by honest men who have at heart the welfare of their fellowmen.

"If benzoate of soda can permit this, and I assert that it does to an alarming degree; if all fruits and vegetables that are good and sound at the outset, can be preserved successfully and satisfactorily without the help of this chemical substance, and I assert and represent one of the houses that has proved that they can; then, I am willing to leave out of consideration in the discussion all question of the harmfulness of benzoate of soda, and any other similar substance, in the abstract and contend against its use.

"One of the chief objects of the food laws of the country is, and should be, the prevention of fraud and misrepresentation in food supplies. If some of the poor man's prepared food must come from the refuse and biproducts of slaughter houses and canning factories he should at least be able to know unmistakably the character of the material that he is buying and the actual food value that it represents.

"We claim, and with no fear of successful contradiction, that the abolition of preservatives will not increase the price to the consumer of this class of foods, but will rather decrease it, provided that, coupled with the abolition, there is a thorough enforcement of the regulation for truthful food labeling, and the fact that foods which are of really inferior quality must decrease in price in open competition with foods made of first-class material, is, I believe, the cause of nine-tenths of the opposition to any food law that actually undertakes by regulation to give the country an honest food supply.

"The poor man's apple butter is made chiefly from cores and skins, and worse, the refuse of the evaporator; sometimes from old, moldy and spoiled evaporated fruits, with the addition of glucose. That it contains an artificial preservative goes without saying. It also averages to contain, as shown by analysis, from 60 to 65 per cent. of water and 30 to 35 per cent. food solids, as against an average of full 50 per cent. more food solids in apple butter made as it should be and as it is properly supposed to be made.

"What economical advantage is secured by the poor man, for whom some of our friends are so solicitous, when he pays for his imitation, watery article a price only slightly less per pound than for the real article? It is the combination of artificial preservatives and false labeling that makes the handling of refuse material highly profitable.

"We all know that benzoate of soda is benzoic acid, combined with soda, to make it more easily soluble, and so more convenient for practical use. It may be found that when benzoate of soda is added to foods containing no acid it contains little preserving power, but when added, as most commonly used, to fruits and vegetables containing acid the benzoic acid is freed, and thus prove benzoic acid instead of benzoate of soda to be the real preservative.

"It is not my intent to criticise in any way the work of any of the experimenters with benzoate of soda, but it may be proper to suggest that if the experiments had been made with benzoic acid or benzoate of soda in acid foods we should to-day be much nearer a solution of the artificial preservative question. This aside from the question of bad raw material and indifferent sanitation, which is permitted and even invited by the aid of this substance, and which we believe not to be necessarily a subject for scientific opinion, but for executive action on the part of food authorities."

In a communication to the association Nathan Straus of New York City commended the fight carried on by Health Commissioner Evans of Chicago for a purer milk supply for that city. About twenty other cities, Mr. Straus said, were following the example.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has been in daily attendance, will leave for a tour of Western States to investigate public lands in Idaho as to their adaptability for agriculture purposes.

Converts' Rally in Carnegie Hall.

The Evangelistic Committee of New York City will hold a converts' rally in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Monday, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock, closing the fifth season of the tent, open air, and shop campaign. Converts from the fifty centres will be present to testify. Reports will be made by evangelists. A chorus of 500 voices will furnish music. Tickets for admission may be had by applying at headquarters, 541 Lexington Avenue, or at the churches.

R. C. VANDERBILTS GIVE COSTUME DANCE

Training Ring at Sandy Point Farm Made to Represent Fairyland—Antics by Guests.

MISS GILBERT AS SALOME

Hostess Impersonates the Pensacola Girl, Mrs. Fosdick Egyptian Dancer, and Joseph Harriman a Sailor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave a dinner at Sandy Point Farm this evening followed by a dance in the training ring, with additional guests coming in for the dance. During the dinner beautiful costumes were worn by the ladies, and most of the gentlemen appeared in comical costumes, although a few wore those of historical design The dining room was decorated with American Beauty roses, and a large centrepiece graced the table.

In the company were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Willing Spencer, Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Constance Warren, Miss Katheryn B. Lawrence, Miss Jeanie B. Wallace, Miss Dorothea Kane, Miss Sadie Jones, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Cyril Hatch, Robert Walton Goelet, W. Hude Nebon, William O'D. Iselin, Seymour Johnson, Henry E. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Mrs. James Potter, the Duke of Vallombrosa of France, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loosie Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deering, Frederick H. Paine, Dennie M. Harr, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Andrew Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, Miss Yoakum, and Miss Eleanor Roelker.

During the dinner Berger's Hungarian Orchestra played for the guests, and later they strolled across the brilliantly lit roads to the training ring, which was ablaze with lights. As the guests approached the south terrace of the training ring they saw a pretty arrangement of a miniature fairyland by the introduction of tiny lamps of different colors and with tall trees and other ornaments.

The walk from the house to the ring was outlined with small lamps, and from the entrance along Sandy Point Avenue to the ring small lights outlined the long road. Trees were lighted with lanterns, and other decorative effects on the grounds added to the attractiveness. Inside the ring, where the guests danced, was a pretty collection of flowers, held in the many trophies Mr. Vanderbilt has won with his string of horses, and especially his stallion, Doctor Selwonk.

Grooms in livery stood about the stalls and gave the pedigree of the horses.

Soon after the dinner the other guests arrived from the several dinner companies about Newport, and by midnight there were seventy guests, including the polo players, C. P. Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson, William A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, W. H. T. Huhn, J. G. Milburn, and Hugh Drury.

Guests Join in Choruses.

Dancing was soon in order. During the first intermission colored entertainers from New York came upon the scene playing and singing the songs "Hello, People!" "Beautiful Eyes," "I'm Glad I'm Married," and "My Wife's Gone to the Country."

"Beautiful Eyes" was the most popular selection of the evening, and like the other songs the guests joined in the choruses Then there came upon the scene Tom Bethel, a six-footer, in a buck and wing dance that took immensely.

During the evening the horses were paraded in the ring and some were attached to vehicles that were driven by guests, the antics by some of the men adding to the fun. One of the interesting features of the evening was Count De Sincay as the organ grinder, who came on playing tunes, accompanied by a monkey which went to the guests for money. The Count's coat was covered with medals.

Dancing lasted until early morning.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt impersonated the Pensacola Girl in a musical comedy, and Mr. Vanderbilt appeared as Jimmy Powers, the actor. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore the white flannel coaching suit he wore while driving his coach between London and Brighton last year.

Miss Blanche Oelrichs was charming as a Swiss peasant, whose costume was of a black bodice and red skirt with black shoes and red and white stockings.

Miss Love Godwin as La Presse was gowned in white tulle.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs was a stately Colonial dame in a white gown with her hair in pompadour effect.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman was in a costume of the ace of hearts, with cards of aces all over the costume, making a very pretty effect.

Miss Jeannie Barger Wallach was a pretty Swedish peasant in black and red costume.

Miss Katheryn P. Lawrence was gowned as an Italian peasant.

Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs as Massallea wore a beautiful gown of green crêpe de chine embroidered in gold and mauve chiffon with mauve slippers and stockings.

Mrs. Paulding Fosdick was Scheherazad —an Egyptian dancer—in a costume of white and gold with red bloomers, red slippers, and gold stockings.

Miss Sadie Jones was charming as an Egyptian girl in a beautiful gown of black and silver with a gold net veil and turquoise.

Mrs. Samuel Jones Wagstaff was a clever French peasant, and Mr. Wagstaff was one of the costume hits of the evening as a French waiter.

Mrs. Austen Gray as a cigarette girl was perfect in her costume.

Andrew Robson as a clown was one of the fancy costume features.

Miss Eleanor Sears as the tennis girl in white flannel and white duck shoes was most attractive.

Mrs. James Eustis appeared as a Yama Yama girl.

Miss Constance Warren was a Turkish peasant.

Miss Verda Gilbert came in as Salome, wearing a beautiful black and silver gown.

Miss Fullam Appears as Folly.

Miss Marianna Fullam was a capital Folly, wearing a black and white costume with silver belts and a three-cornered hat and short skirt. Her hair was powdered, and white and black silk stockings were worn.

Mrs. Reginald Norman wore a superb silver costume of a Syrian Princess with a Syrian helmet and her hair powdered and arranged to suit the costume.

Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim wore one of the most beautiful costumes of the night, representing Marguerita. Her gown was of gray and white.

The Duke de Vallombrosa came as a cowboy.

Austen Gray was a good Teddy Bear.

Dennie M. Hare impersonated Napoleon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., appeared as Pierre and Pierrot in black and white satin costumes and hats to match

Joseph Harriman came as a sailor. He impersonated the Yankee man-o'-war's-man perfectly and was one of the features.

Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan was an Indian Princess and Mr. Dolan a hunter.

Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal was another amusing character. She appeared as a colored mammy and wore a pink check dress with black shoes and plaid stockings.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden wore a Turkish costume with large satin trousers and a kimono embroidered in gold.

Mrs. Berkman Lorillard was a charming Spanish girl with a costume of net embroidered in gold.

Willing Spencer wore the evening costume of the Radnor Hunt Club of Philadelphia, the coat being pink, with the facings made of the club colors. Satin knee breeches were worn.

James M. Waterbury, Jr., came in hunting costume, with the coat of blue and black facing and black knee breeches.

Cyril Hatch wore the costume of a Mexican.

Eugene S. Reynal was a huntsman of a riding club, wearing a red coat with black facing, knee breeches, and black silk stockings to match.

Dinners to Cottage Colony.

Dinners were numerous last evening in the cottage colony, including a large one given by Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells. During the afternoon Charles M. Oelrichs, recently elected President of the Clambake Club, entertained the members of the club with a bake.

Mrs. H. P. Loomis and Miss Julia Loomis have arrived from Tuxedo to join Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane at Bateman's. Alfred L. Loomis of Tuxedo is visiting Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

President William Goodell Frost of the Berea College, who is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, spoke this afternoon at the residence of Mr. James J. Van Alen before many Summer residents and other invited guests on "Southern Mountaineers."

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lee of Tuxedo, who are at Bateman's; Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Cross of Providence, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thayer, Jr., of Boston, who are paying a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer; Kenneth B. B. Zelby of New Jersey, who is at the Muenchinger-King cottage, and Charles Havemeyer Jackson of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor have returned to Mount Kisco.

To-morrow afternoon the gates of Marble House will be thrown open for the second meeting for the cause of woman suffrage. Charles Zueblin of Boston will speak on "Woman's Place in Public Life" under a tent upon the lawn. The same arrangements which prevailed last Tuesday will be in vogue. Gov. Poethier will preside.

To-morrow afternoon the members of the Newport Golf Club will play for the cup offered by Lispenard Stewart, President of the Newport Golf Club, and for which contest the entries are numerous.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will give a dance at their residence this evening, which will mark the third of the present season Mr. and Mrs. Berwind have given.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., have changed the name of their estate on Harrison Avenue from Mayfield to Friedheim, which was the name of Mr. Havemeyer's father's place on Bellevue Avenue.

Attorney General Grenough of Rhode Island, with Assistant Attorney General Harry P. Cross and Mrs. Cross of Providence and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thayer of Boston, came down for the last day of the tennis tournament.

Mrs. John Terrill Clark of New York is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne.

Miss Muriel Morris, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, who has been visiting at Southampton and other places since returning from Europe, is suffering from typhoid fever. Miss Morris was taken ill two days ago.

James M. Waterbury, Jr., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal. Cyril Hatch has returned from New York. Mr. and Mrs. P. Williams of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke has returned from a visit in Troy, N. Y. Miss Marian Clarke of Southampton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman. William Frederick Stafford of New York joined Mrs. Stafford at the cottage of Miss Ida Bliss.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Rainey have arrived from New York on the steam yacht Cassandra. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James entertained a dinner company this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff entertained a dinner company at the Clambake Club this evening.

William Dulles and family of Englewood, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Crawford of Louisville, Ky.; Señor Martinez de Campon, Mrs. J. W. Miller Mrs. R. W. Ogden of New York, Mrs. Ruth Litt of Patchogue, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bristow Draper are at the New Cliffs and Robison cottages.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Senator Aldrich Among Those Off to Europe To-day.

Eight liners sail to-day for Europe with unusually heavy cabin passenger lists for this season of the year.

Among those sailing to-day are:

CARONIA (Liverpool.)—Miss C. E. Ashburne, Miss Mary E. Barker, Dr. Chethamstrode, Miss Isabel P. Clarke, Miss Elizabeth D. Clarke, T. R. Ballie Gage, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Johnson, Mrs. W. Motley, H. Nelson, Miss A. B. Page, Mrs. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Waterbury, Capt. R. V. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Turnbull, A. F. Sheridan, Charles E. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Prescott, Miss Marguerite Lockhardt, F. A. Hedley, Miss Margaret M. Harley, and John S. McIntire.

AMERIKA (Hamburg.)—Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, Miss Elsie Aldrich, Miss Lucy T. Aldrich, Richard S. Aldrich, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mrs. Matthew Andrews, Senator and Mrs. A. S. de Bustamante, J. N. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Barton, Mrs. C. Currie, Miss Lena Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. de Clinton Evans, Mrs. William Goddard, Myron H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton Harris, Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman, E. S. Miller, A. H. S. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Miss A. L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Standish, Col. W. W. Umbenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Perry, George D. McCreasy, Miss Mary K. Harris, Dr. Urbano Guirrera, and Gen. and Mrs. Tomaso Collazo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba to France.

CELTIC, (Liverpool)—Miss Dorothy Balck, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Butler, Miss Mary Stewart, O'Mara Condon, Miss A. Douglas, J. G. Fudham, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gelhard, Senator and Mrs. Heyburn, Mrs. Algernon Sidney Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. David B. King, John Laurie, the Rev. Edward C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Radcliffe, Miss Helen B. Radcliffe, Miss Kathleen Scarlet, Miss Kate Trowbridge, and Dr. R. G. Willan.

ST. LOUIS, (Southampton)—Miss Anne Beaston, Charles B. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt O. Chance, James F. Fahnestock, J. H. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Howell, Henry F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, W. Brett Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy B. Seabrook.

ZEELAND, (Antwerp)—Miss Catherine Davis, A. N. Hammer, H. P. Rodgers, Jr., Miss Carita Spencer, Mrs. John W. Symons, Miss Edith Symons, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Wagner, Paul L. Snutsel, Sister M. Alberta, Miss D. Fuge, Miss M. E. Haskell, and Miss Bertha Wolff.

MINNETONKA, (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Austin Baldwin, C. W. Gould, Mrs. F. Plante, Mrs. F. Pocock, Miss G. Pocock, H. G. Ward, Miss Thelma Quentin, Mrs. L. Stover, Miss Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Milton, and Nicol Kingmill.

PRINZESS IRENE (Naples)—Albert Alberty, O. Bates, Marquis de Bouthillier Chavigniy, Miss Alice Pusey, Dr. A. A. Freeman, Miss Edith Cross Evans, Miss M. H. Goodwin, William A. Dresser, Miss Laura B. La Rue, Robert Gibson, Miss Hannah G. Nevin, H. C. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton, Mrs. L. J. Tate, Miss Charlotte E. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur W. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, Miss S. B. Wheeler, Dr. Moriz Graff, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Green.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow)—John Duncan, Mrs. A. O. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hallam, Mrs. J. Martin, Gordon Thomas, A. Wilson Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Hunter, Mrs. Henry Hindie, W. H. Bankler, A. W. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Lewis, E. L. Embree, Miss T. Lippincott, Miss Kathleen H. Majoribanks, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leach.

Social Notes.

Sheldon Whitehouse, Secretary of Legation in Venezuela, leaves for Caracas today at noon on the Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford and Miss Tilford, who sailed for Europe in the Spring, are spending a few days at Rheims, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dillon Fitz Gibbon, who are still abroad, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Lenox in September.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, who are now in New London, will leave on Sept. 10 for the late season at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Menocal, who have been spending the last week in Dresden, will sail for New York on Sept. 20.

Mrs. William Frederick Stafford, who is visiting her sister, Miss Ida Bliss, in Newport, will return to town on Monday.

Samuel Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn, returned from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He will spend several weeks at his father's camp in the Adirondacks.

Not a difficult problem if you have before you a list of good second-hand machines at reasonable prices. The "Automobile Exchange" in to-morrow's Times will offer many real bargains to lucky buyers. Make sure you get a copy by ordering early. The Sunday Times of your newsdealer.—Adv.

PUZZLED BY WOMAN PRISONER

Held for Shoplifting, She Says She Is a Writer and Waldorf Guest.

The police are puzzled over the identity of a well-dressed, handsome young woman who was arrested yesterday in a Sixth Avenue department store on a charge of shoplifting. She said she was Miss Kathrine Griffiths, an "English writer," and that she lived at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Detective Becker, who arrested her, told Magistrate Corrigan in the Jefferson Market Court that Miss Griffiths visited another department store on Thursday, and after ordering a quantity of goods sent to Mrs. C. L. Clarendon at 505 Adriatic Avenue, Atlantic City, offered a check for $500 on the Battery Park Bank of Asheville, N. C., in payment. A representative of the store told the court that their inquiries showed that the check was no good.

The woman said she belonged to one of the best families in England and that she was the Mrs. Clarendon to whom she ordered the goods sent. She explained that her husband was dead, but that she got a liberal allowance from a lawyer every three months. Attempts to get further details from her were met with the same answer, "Really, I don't remember." But she did say she had recently been discharged from a Philadelphia sanitarium. She further said that on Thursday while shopping she lost a gold chatelaine bag containing $700.

Magistrate Corrigan held her in $3,000 bail for trial. At the Waldorf-Astoria it was said that no one by the name of Miss Griffiths or Mrs. Clarendon was staying there.

FIGHT FOR BLEACHED FLOUR.

Millers Raising Fund to Use In Opposition to Wilson's Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—A fund that may reach $200,000 is being raised in St. Louis to fight in the Federal courts the ruling of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson that the manufacture and sale of bleached flour is a violation of the United States pure food law.

Edgar G. Tilton of the Standard-Tilton Milling Company is receiving contributions from millers all over the country, and John E. Mitchell, general manager of the Alsop Process Company, which controls machinery for bleaching flour, has a fund of $100,000 with which to combat Secretary Wilson's ruling.

It was about a year ago that Secretary Wilson made his ruling. He gave the millers six months to abandon the practice.

Nearly eighty per cent. of the millers in the United States bleach their flour, and they contend that they are violating no law, and that Secretary Wilson's ruling is based on his own individual opinion, and that a ruling of the court is necessary to determine what weight his order carries.

The millers invited prosecution under the Wilson ruling, but no prosecutions were begun. In order to get the matter before the courts several specimens of flour were seized in Iowa a week ago, and it is to aid in the presentation of the millers' side at the hearing on the seizure that the fund is being raised.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FAST.

New Battleship Also Economical in Coal Consumption.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 27.—The battleship South Carolina finished her official trial runs off the Delaware Capes to-day, and the opinion of the experts is that she is the fastest and most economical in coal consumption of any battleship of her class.

On the four-hour endurance run the South Carolina consumed 14-10 pounds per indicated horse power. On each of the two twenty-four-hour runs the battleship consumed 15-10 pounds per horse power. In the first twenty-four-hour run at 17½ knots an hour the engines developed 110½ revolutions per minute, 1½ above the requirements. On the second twenty-four-hour run at 12½ knots 77 revolutions per minute were indicated, 3 above requirements.

The South Carolina is said to have exceeded all Government requirements in every test without an accident or stop of any kind to her machinery, and is declared to be the fastest battleship of her class. The South Carolina proceeded to Philadelphia to-night.

A DUCAL STREET-SWEEPER.

Omaha "White Wings" Gets Papers Saying He's a Russian Duke.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.—Sweeping the Omaha streets at $1.75 a day, John Panuska to-day received papers purporting to show that he is a Duke of the Russian Empire, and is the owner of vast estates in the country of the Czar.

"I believe I had just about as soon sweep the streets of an American city as to be a Russian Duke," said Panuska, as he went on with his work.

The papers came from a firm of lawyers in Prague. The Panuska family was driven from its estate more than 100 years ago, and took refuge in Austria. The estate was usurped by others, and the Panuska family sank into nothingness and became peasants, according to the history.

John Panuska, emigrated to America years ago, leaving younger brothers in Austria. Some years ago one of these, remembering the tradition that his great-grandfather's family was entitled to great wealth in Russia, began an investigation which resulted in the papers. The American Panuska is the oldest member of the family. Whether he will return to Russia or remain in America is a question with Panuska.

MRS. PRINCE CLOSE WINNER.

Defeats Mrs. Goodwin for President of Daughters of St. George.

In the closest contest ever held at any of its gatherings, the Daughters of St. George, at the biennial election of that body in Newark, N. J., yesterday, chose Mrs. Annie G. Prince of Chicago Worthy Grand President by a margin of one vote. She defeated Mrs. Carrie E. Goodwin of Providence, R. I., the retiring President.

Mrs. Harriet E. Boyd of Joliet, Ill., was re-elected Secretary, while Mrs. Hattie Mott of Cleveland was chosen Vice President. Mrs. Matilda A. Dey of Rochester, N. Y., was the Financial Secretary chosen, and Mrs. Emma Baker of Cleveland was the Treasurer.

Tribe of 60 Arawa Maoris Arrive.

A tribe of sixty Arawa Maoris from the Roturan District, New Zealand, who are to be seen in the second part of the new Hippodrome bill, to be called "Thro' the Centre of the Earth," arrived yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Station and were carried through the streets in three automobiles. The tribe includes a dozen women. The men are stalwart and of a bronze color without the red tint that characterizes the American Indian. They will perform their "Hakas" or war dances and the women will be seen in the Poi dances of the nation. These dances take their name from the use of Poi, a small musical instrument made of rushes which is used during the dance.

Amusement Notes.

Raymond Hitchcock and his company leave to-day for Cleveland, where the comedian will open in "The Man Who Owns Broadway" Monday night.

The regular Winter season of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre will begin on Labor Day, Sept. 6. The feature of the opening week will be the first public production of Clay M. Green and Harrison Armstrong's one-act travesty on "The Third Degree," which was recently produced at a Lambs' Gambol.

The second "Havana" company, headed by Helen Bertram, George Mack, Hayden Clifford, Jack Raffael, and Hattie Arnold, will give a special matinee of "Havana" at the Casino next Friday.

J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager, has bought the Australian rights of "Arsene Lupin" from Charles Frohman. A Chicago company of this play will open at Powers's Theatre Nov. 15. The London production will be made at the St. James's Theatre next Tuesday, with Gerald du Maurier in the leading role.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall opened last night with Clark's "Runaway Girls."

SHOW GREEK PAGEANT ON BAR HARBOR GREEN

150 of Summer Colony Appear as Nymphs and Shepherdesses on Slope of Parnassus.

DANCE BAREFOOT IN GROVE

Temple Procession and Big Chorus of Children Fairies a Feature—Pastoral Performance Attended by Throng.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The Greek pastoral pageant in the grove at the Building of Arts to-day was a big success. Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney added another to her laurels in this line, and the performance was a delight to the large and fashionable audience gathered. Every seat and box was taken, and standing room was at a premium.

The scene was the slope of Parnassus, and the sloping hill with the Greek temple at the foot afforded an ideal site. More than 150 of the Summer colony, clad in artistic and classically correct Grecian dress, made a charming picture, the nymphs, shepherdesses, and other Grecian characters dancing barefoot on the green.

The story told the love of Egeria, a wood nymph, acted most delightfully by Mrs. Harold I. Sewall, for Strephon, a mortal, represented by Maurice Fremont Smith, his forgetting her, and his marriage to Chloe, Miss Elsie de Koven. Incidentally a temple procession with all sorts of varied characters added much to the general effect. At the close Mrs. Barney, in response to repeated demands, appeared to bow her acknowledgments.

Among those who had leading parts were Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Peter Labouisse, Miss Lillian Endicott, the Misses Canfield, the Misses Alexander, Mrs. Drayton, and Miss Robinson, as the nine muses; Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Collins as Omphale, Queen of Lydia; Miss Schieffelin as Antigone, Miss Gladys Endicott and Mr. Dawson as Eurydice and Orpheus, Mrs. John A. Conaway as Clytemnestra, Miss Gladys Hinckley and Count Pousette as Hero and Leander, Mrs. George L. Thompson as Priestess of Apollo.

Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot as Penelope, Miss Margaret Perrin, Miss Helen Draper, Miss Valerie Green as maidens with artificial doves; Miss Anne Thompson as Helen of Troy, and Jack Conaway as Paris, Miss Leonie Burrill as Iphigenia, Beverly Corbin as a priest, Mrs. Glen Collins as Diana, Miss Mirriam Crosby as Atalanta, Mrs. Holt as a satyr, Mrs. Dudley Olcott as priestess of fire, and Mrs. Hicke as Phytia.

Some of the most prominent girls and men of the Summer colony were in the choruses, including Mrs. Marsh, Miss Anna Hellew, the Misses Herrin, Miss Green, Miss Myer, Miss Rogers, Miss Dorothy Watts, Miss Leta Sullivan, the Misses Emmet, Miss Sussane Carroll, the Misses Marjorie and Katherine Motley, Miss Dunbar, Miss Merritt, the Misses Frits, Frances, Mears, Ursula Brown, Alice Kortwright, Charlotte Delafield, Dorothy Payne, Katherine and Madeline Force, Harriet Porter, Dawson, Sue Dresser, Gladys Gettings, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mrs. Dudley Olcott, Mrs. Minis, Mrs. John Kersley Mitchell, the Misses Katherine Steward, M. Steward, Newbold, Suydam, Louise Fritz, Mary and Katherine Amory, Margaret Amory, Alida Livingston, Elizabeth Weld, Margaret Knapp, Miss Mellon, Harriet Porter, Miss Samuel, Susie Dabney, Reba Samuel, Harriet Ogden, and Dolly La Montagne, and C. Allen Hudson. Henry Mellon, Bowden Washington, John Fry, Fred Pearson, Leonard Wyeth, Henry Emmet, C. L. Barnwell, and Warren E. Dennis.

A large chorus of children fairies and others of the younger of the Summer colony added much to the effect.

GIRL HIT BY B. R. T. TRAIN.

Crawled Under the Crossing Gates at Ridgewood Heights.

Lillian Roeckel, 11 years of age, of 171 Putnam Avenue, Ridgewood Heights, L. I., was run over and probably fatally injured at noon yesterday by a train on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. She was hurried to the German Hospital, where it was necessary to amputate her right leg. Her left leg is fractured, and her skull is also badly injured, and the doctors say she has little or no chance of living.

The girl was sent on an errand by her mother. She got to the Putnam Avenue crossing only a short distance from her home and found the gates down, indicating that a train was approaching. But believing that she would have time to cross the tracks before the train reached the crossing, she stooped under the gate and started to run across. She had taken only a few steps when the train struck her.

Motorman Hoerth was arrested.

Book with Klaw & Erlanger.

A telegram from Atlanta published in Thursday's edition of THE TIMES stated that the Southern Theatrical Managers' Association would soon have its own headquarters in New York and its own representative. This does not mean, however, that the Southern managers are to work independently of Klaw & Erlanger. A resolution was passed specifically stating that the Southern representative who is to have his headquarters in New York is to book in conjunction with the offices of Klaw & Erlanger and that all contracts are to go through the office of the latter.

A. Thalheimer, representing A. Weis, who owns or controls a chain of theatres in the Southwest, attended the meeting of the Southern managers in Atlanta, and he states that the new booking office will not affect the present relations between the Southern managers and Klaw & Erlanger.

PINCHOT IGNORES DISPUTE.

Chief Forester, at Conservation Congress, Makes No Reference to Ballinger

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.—Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States, addressed the National Conservation Congress here to-day on "Principles of Conservation." He made no allusion to his dispute with Secretary Ballinger, nor did any other speaker refer to the controversy.

"The conservation idea covers a wide field," said Mr. Pinchot. "It aims at the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time. It is simple, definite, and direct. It advocates the use of foresight, prudence, thrift, and intelligence in public affairs for the same reasons which lead us to exercise these familiar virtues in our private business. It proclaims equally the right and duty of the people to take thought and act for the benefit of the people. Therefore, in a word, it demands the application of common sense to the common problems for the common good."

Former Gov. George C. Pardee of California made an address in which he said:

"Iron, copper, and other resources have enabled those who exploited them to reap enough fortunes—fortunes that have too often been used to the detriment of the public good. Such minerals belong to the people. Is there any reason in morals or political economy, to say nothing of fundamental law, why the public should not regulate the use and abuse of these resources?

"We have given over to the devastating axe and firebrand of private enterprise three-fifths of all our magnificent forests. Is there any reason why the Government should turn back to public entry one single acre of the forest lands which were withdrawn under Roosevelt and Garfield? Would it not be better if all the public forests should continue to be public forests?"

END OF BLACK HAND BAND.

Banker Van Norden and Westchester Residents Dine Sheriff Who Did It.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, Aug. 27.—Wishing to show appreciation of the work of Acting Sheriff Henry Scheerp in wiping out the band of horse thieves and Black Hand desperadoes which, attracted by the New York watershed improvements, has infested northern Westchester County, Theodore L. Van Norden, New York banker, gave a dinner in Mr. Scheerp's honor at the Hare and Hounds Club at Salem tonight.

The dinner was attended by about forty New Yorkers, who have country places at Mount Kisco, Katonah, and Bedford.

For many months, owing to the operations of this band, the residents have lived in terror, and many of them put to the expense of hiring private watchmen and detectives to protect their lives and property. In six months twenty-seven horses were stolen, a dozen wealthy residents robbed, and the situation finally became so desperate that it was unsafe for women servants to go abroad after dark unaccompanied. About a dozen of the offenders are now in jail at White Plains awaiting trial for stealing horses and committing Black Hand assaults. Among those at the dinner were Seth Low, William Sloane, Clarence Whitman, Moses Taylor, Col. Leonard, ex-Senator Francis M. Carpenter, Joseph Baldwin, William G. Barrett, R. E. Schirmer, Assemblyman George W. Meade, and James Wood.

NEGRO KNIGHTS STOP RIOT.

Draw Swords When Trouble Starts During Kansas City Parade.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 27.—A company of negro Knights of Pythias to-day prevented what promised to be a race riot during a parade of the Supreme Lodge of the negro Knights.

The trouble began when W. S. Jarboe, a laundryman, accompanied by his wife, drove through the parade of 5,000 Knights at Twelfth and Central Streets. Several negroes not in the line of march seized the bridle of the horse.

"You can't pass here," they shouted.

Mrs. Jarboe seized a whip and struck at the men. Instantly a hundred excited negroes crowded about the wagon. One wrested the whip from the woman, striking her a number of times and inflicting painful bruises.

Many white men rushed to the aid of the laundryman. A riot call was sent to Police Headquarters, but before the police arrived the armed Knights, by threatening the crowd with drawn swords, had restored order.

J. R. GIBB CAUGHT SPEEDING.

He Gave a Bicycle Policeman a Mile Chase at Far Rockaway.

John R. Gibb, who gave his age as 18 years, and said he had no occupation, of 58 East Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, and Glen Cove, L. I., was arrested last night by Bicycle Policeman Stevens of the Rockaway Beach Police Station, after an exciting chase of nearly a mile, charged with violating the speed law. He deposited a gold watch worth $150 as security for his appearance in court this morning.

Gibb and two companions, according to Stevens, in a racing car, with Gibb driving, sped along the Boulevard at Far Rockaway at 20 miles an hour. Stevens gave chase and eventually overtook them at Pleasant Avenue. The young men said they were on their way to spend the evening at Coney Island.

Gibb was much upset at his arrest, and especially the attendant publicity.

GEORGE MANVILLE FENN DEAD.

Author of "Master of the Ceremonies" Was 78 Years Old.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The death is announced here to-day of George Manville Fenn, the novelist.

George Manville Fenn was born in Westminster, England, on Jan. 3, 1831. He was educated by a private tutor, and when quite young began contributing short stories to the magazines. He later became the proprietor of Cassell's Magazine and also editor and proprietor of Once a Week.

After he was forty years old he began writing novels, and since that time he has published many books, among which are "Master of the Ceremonies," "Double Cunning," "The New Mistress," "A Crimson Crime," "It Came to Pass," and many other novels. He also published about a thousand short stories and magazine sketches.

Coquelin's Widow Dead.

Mme. Constant Coquelin, widow of the famous actor and mother of Jean Coquelin, died on Thursday in Paris. She was formerly well known as an actress under her maiden name of Antomie Mancy. Her husband, Benoit Constant Coquelin, died on Jan. 27 last in Paris.

A new novel by the author of
The Circular Staircase
The **MAN** *in* **LOWER TEN**
By Mary Roberts Rinehart
It has one of the cleverest and most ingenious plots ever put into a mystery story, and such a vein of humor as is rarely found in a novel. —*Boston Globe*
At all Booksellers — *The BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers*

The one really safe summer drink for *home* consumption is
ROSS'S
Belfast Ginger Ale
Is cooling—it satisfies thirst
Delights the palate. Always
Order "Ross's imported"—not
simply "imported" ginger ale.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration
Out Sept. 1. Order Now.
"Cradle Days of New York"
250 pages, complete history of New York. 60c., postpaid.
GEO. LUXTON, 619 Vanderbilt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES M. COOKE DEAD.

Was a Leading Financier of Hawaii and a Multi-Millionaire.

HONOLULU, Aug. 27.—Charles M. Cooke, a multi-millionaire, one of the leading financiers of Hawaii, died late today, following a second stroke of paralysis and a severe illness of several months.

Cooke was President and principal owner of the Bank of Hawaii, and President or Director of some of the largest corporations of the islands. He was heavily interested in several of the extensive sugar plantations.

Clarence Cooke, his son, succeeded him recently as President and Manager of the Bank of Hawaii. The estate is expected to prove one of the most valuable ever probated in the islands.

Frederick William Lehr.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Frederick William Lehr died this morning at 10:30 o'clock, after a long illness. He was the son of the late Robert Lehr and Mrs. Lehr of Baltimore, and before his illness was one of the most prominent young men in society. He is survived by his mother and three brothers—Harry Symes Lehr, Robert O. Lehr, and Dr. Louis C. Lehr, the last of Washington. His sisters are Mrs. Morton of Bordeaux, France, and Miss Frances Lehr, who is at present visiting Mrs. Morton.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM B. WRENN, Secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange, died at his residence at Highland Park yesterday after a two months' illness. Death was due to heart disease. Mr. Wrenn was for many years a member of the brokerage firm of J. H. Wrenn & Co.

The Rev. THEOPHALIS SZADZINSKI, pastor of St. Stanislaus's Polish Roman Catholic Church in Rochester, N. Y., died there yesterday morning. St. Stanislaus's parish is one of the largest in the State.

The Rev. GEORGE AKEHURST died on Aug. 12 at La Metarie, Bois Bougy, near Nyon, Switzerland. He was 86 years old, and for several years was the English chaplain at Vevey.

Dr. G. COLBURN CLEMENT, one of the best known surgeons and eye specialists of Massachusetts, died yesterday at his home in Haverhill from cerebral hemorrhage. He was 54 years of age, and was of the line of Clements whose settlement in Haverhill dates back to the time of the Indians of Pentucket. His education was obtained at Dartmouth College, Bellevue Hospital Medical School, and Harvard Medical School. He began practice in Haverhill in 1880. He was a member of many societies and clubs.

ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, a well-known hardware merchant, who was a member of the firm of Quackenbush & Townsend until he retired a few years ago, died on Thursday at the home of his niece, Mrs. C. C. Holcomb, Lee, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. He was a member of the Holland Society and an officer of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. His wife, who was Elizabeth A. Londeback, died a year ago.

GUSTAV BERNHEIM, a leather merchant, of 76 Duane Street, died yesterday at his Summer home, Greywood, West End, N. J., from heart disease, after a year's illness,

GOVERNMENT PLANS OKLAHOMA OIL SUIT

Conspiracy Alleged in Fixing Price of Oil Paid to Indian Owners of Land.

DOWN TO 33 CENTS NOW

Indian Bureau Believes It Should Be $1 a Barrel—Prairie Company Considered One of Standard Group.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—At a conference between the Interior Department and the Department of Justice to-day it was decided to take the first step in what may develop into an important case against Standard Oil interests in the Oklahoma oil belt. The Indian Office of the Interior Department has been at work on the case several months on complaint by the Indian owners of the oil fields that their leases had seriously diminished in value owing to a conspiracy between the pipe lines.

It was decided to-day formally to lay the information in possession of the Interior Department before the Department of Justice to-morrow. It is intimated in certain official sources that the result of this step may be suits against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Gulf Pipe Line Company, and the Texas Pipe Line Company, for alleged restraint of trade in fixing the buying price of oil in Oklahoma.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company is commonly considered a Standard Oil concern, while the affiliations of the other two lines, both of which run south, are not definitely known.

Such suits, it is said, would require the proof in the first instance of connections between the three concerns, and with that alleged fact established, would follow their dissolution in order to restore competitive purchasing prices in the oil fields. The alleged constraint of trade involves millions of dollars to the Indians and the holders of the leases, as 60 per cent. of this country's oil supply is said to come from the Oklahoma field.

While the Standard Company is said to pay $1.58 a barrel for Pennsylvania oil and 75 cents for the heavier grade from Texas, only 33 cents is paid in Oklahoma by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, and 2 cents less than that price by the other two lines running to the Gulf. In the opinion of the department, which acts as Trustee for the Indians in the matter of oil holdings, the price for the Oklahoma oil should be at least $1 a barrel.

How to insist on their price for the Oklahoma oil is one of the most difficult problems that ever confronted the Indian Office. The pipe line officials contended that they were simply buyers of oil, and that they could not be forced to pay more than the purchasers insisted on receiving. The impregnability of this position the Government officials were forced to admit. They have now hit on a possible solution by which indirectly concessions may be wrung from the companies or heavy penalties be inflicted on them.

The Indian oil wells are leased on the royalty plan. Some of the leasers pay the Indians a fixed sum of 12½ cents a barrel regardless of the selling price. But others pay this rate only on the basis of 41 cents as the selling price. In the latter cases the result of the present low price for crude petroleum has been that those who work the wells have deducted heavy percentages from the royalties paid the Indians.

At to-day's conference were Acting Secretary of the Interior Pierce, Indian Agent Kelsey of Muskogee and law officers of the Department of Justice. Mr. Kelsey was summoned to Washington in connection with the cases and will probably remain here until the Department of Justice decides on the course to be pursued.

JAPANESE PARTY COMING.

Government Will Show Special Honors to Leaders in Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The United States Government is making every effort to smooth the way for what is regarded as the most important Japanese delegation that has visited this country in years. It will consist of forty representatives of nearly every commercial organization of importance in the Empire and will arrive at Seattle on Sept. 2, as guests of the Chambers of Commerce of the cities of the Pacific slope. Baron Shibusawa, a dominant figure in Japanese commercial affairs, will head the delegation.

The State Department to-day designated Roger S. Greer, of the Consular Service at Harbin, Manchuria, to meet the Japanese at Seattle and pay them every attention during the seventy-three days they will spend in this country. As representing the Department of Commerce and Labor, Jackson S. Elliott will accompany Mr. Greer.

The Japanese party will spend three days each in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, arriving here on Oct. 25.

SURE OF THIS EDITORIAL.

Labor Organ Submits Critical Article to Judge Before Publication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—An editorial that will appear in the next issue of The American Federationist criticising the decision of Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court in the contempt cases against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison is not in contempt of court, according to a statement to-day by Justice Gould, when an advance copy was shown him. The editorial, which is by John Mitchell under the caption, "Labor's Duty of the Hour," says in part:

"The liberty of a citizen should not be intrusted to any one man. It matters not whether he be a monarch, Judge, or layman. The power to convict and imprison citizens of the United States should neither be forced upon the Judges of our courts nor arrogated by them."

"I see nothing in the article that could be termed contempt of court," said Justice Gould. "A man has a right to make comment upon the decision of the Supreme Court Judge providing he does not impute impropriety or improper motive. In other words, a man has a right to say what he thinks of a decision. Contempt of court will lie where one deliberately violates an injunction."

OKLAHOMA'S VIEW OF US.

"How-Do They Stand It with Nothing but Buildings?" Girl Visitor Asks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The two dozen Oklahoma girls who are touring the East spent to-day in Boston, inspecting the town in a sightseeing automobile. They also visited Lexington and Concord. They climbed Bunker Hill Monument and the belfry of the old North Church, swarmed over the frigate Constitution and the old State House, and then left for New York, whence they are to sail for Galveston to-morrow.

A reporter found them at luncheon in the Hotel Napoli.

"New York is a wonderful place," said one young woman, "but do people ever sleep there? And if they do, how do they stand it with nothing but buildings on all sides, hardly a breath of fresh air and not a single blade of grass in sight?"

"Just remember, Grace, those people don't know what freedom is," another girl remarked.

"They don't seem to have time for anything in New York," said the first girl.

TO EXHUME SUTTON'S BODY.

Secretary Dickinson Expected to Grant Permission to Mother.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In the matter of the application of Mrs. Sutton for permission to exhume the body of her son, Lieut. James N. Sutton, now buried in Arlington National Cemetery, it can now be stated as a fact that the only cause for the delay in giving Mrs. Sutton the necessary authority is that her request has been referred to the Secretary of War for his decision as to details of the proposed autopsy.

In view of the great public interest in the proceedings of the Navy Department to ascertain the cause of the death of Lieut. Sutton and the action of the Court of Inquiry in criticising some of the officers of the Marine Corps for declared lack of discipline among the younger officers, the subordinate officials of the War Department were not willing to assume responsibility in the matter, and so referred the whole case to Secretary Dickinson for his determination. There is no question, it is said, that the permission asked for will be granted, but the details of the autopsy, where and by whom to be performed, are expected to be settled within the next three or four days.

Neither the officers of the Marine Corps nor those of the navy have protested against the proposed exhumation of the body of Lieut. Sutton, nor have they expressed themselves as having any interest whatever in the proceedings.

Early next week it is expected that Secretary Dickinson's reply to the department's communication will have been received, when full authority will be issued to Mrs. Sutton to proceed with the autopsy.

WILSON FOR MEXICAN POST.

Present Minister to Belgium Likely to Succeed Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Henry L Wilson, United States Minister to Belgium, it is understood, will be appointed to succeed David E. Thompson as Ambassador to Mexico.

Some time ago Ambassador Thompson notified the State Department that he would like to be relieved, but he was prevailed upon to remain in Mexico until the question of his successor was settled.

Mr. Thompson, it is said, purposes entering politics in Nebraska. No announcement had been made relative to Mr. Wilson's successor at the Belgian post.

During President Harrison's Administration Mr. Wilson declined the post of Minister to Venezuela. He represented this country as Minister to Chile from 1897 to 1905, and has been in Belgium since March 6, 1905. Mr. Wilson has had experience both in law and journalism. Before entering the law he was editor of The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal. From 1883 and until his entrance to the Diplomatic Corps, he practiced law at Spokane, Wash. He was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., fifty-two years ago.

RATES ON CANADIAN PAPER.

Treasury Department Rules on Retaliatory Provisions of Payne Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Several rulings on the administration of the retaliatory provisions of the Payne Tariff law, directed at the wood pulp and print paper industry of Canada, were issued by the Treasury Department to-day.

As the Province of Ontario prohibits the exportation of pulp wood cut on crown lands, all print paper valued at 3 cents or less will carry an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound and one-twelfth of a cent a pound on all mechanically ground wood pulp cut from crown lands in that province.

The additional duty of 1 1-10 of a cent a pound, together with a countervailing duty amounting to about 35 cents a ton, equivalent to the export duty of 25 cents per cord imposed by the Province of Quebec upon pulp wood shall be added to the regular duty on print paper which is manufactured from pulp wood cut from the crown lands in that province.

The letter of instruction to the Collectors of Customs issued by Acting Secretary Reynolds states that the countervailing duty will equal 35 cents a ton on the print paper, as it takes approximately one and four-tenth cords of pulp wood to produce a ton of paper. The duty of one-twelfth of a cent a pound, in addition to a countervailing duty of 25 cents a cord, is placed on mechanically ground wood pulp produced from the wood cut on crown lands in Quebec.

Chemical wood pulp imported from the Province of Quebec will be assessed with the additional countervailing duty equal to 25 cents per pound on the wood, the equivalent of a cord of wood being 1,400 pounds of chemical wood pulp or sulphite.

NEW TARIFF UNPOPULAR.

Georgia Congressman Says Even Maine Republicans Repudiate Payne Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Payne Tariff act has already become unpopular even in New England, according to a statement made to-day by Representative Bartlett, a Georgia Democrat, who has just returned from a vacation in Maine. Mr. Bartlett said he talked with men of all classes on his trip, and the general impression seems to be that the Payne law should not be allowed to remain on the statute books. Mr. Bartlett said his investigation led him to hope for a Democratic House at the next election.

"When old-time stanch Maine Republicans find fault with the Payne tariff law and declare their intention of rebuking the Republican Party at the first opportunity, it is significant," said Mr. Bartlett. "Yet I found many able citizens of that State, business and professional men, who were severely condemnatory of the new law. They declared that there was no genuine downward revision, and that the wool schedule alone was an outrage. There was also much criticism of Speaker Cannon and his method of running the House, and this struck me as showing the familiarity of American citizens with the work done in Washington."

ARMOR CONTRACTS LET.

Three Steel Companies Divide Work Upon Two New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Contracts for the main armor of the new battleships Arkansas and Wyoming, amounting to about 12,000 tons, were awarded to-day by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to the Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale Steel Companies. Each will furnish almost equal portions, their prices having been the same. For the smaller portion of the armor, amounting to about 1,500 tons, in which the bids of the companies differed as to certain classes, an effort may be made to distribute the awards with a view to obtaining the best results both as to the price and delivery of the armor.

Mr. Winthrop announced to-day that the award of the contracts for the construction of these battleships would not be made until the return to Washington of Rear Admiral Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The expectation is that William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia will receive one award, and the New York Shipbuilding Company the other.

$4,000,000 FOR MILITIA.

New Yorkers' Share of Federal Appropriation Is Set at $360,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Four million dollars, appropriated by Congress for the militia have been allotted among the several States and Territories by Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver of the General Staff Corps of the army, who is chief of the division of militia.

The enlisted strength of the militia as shown by tables prepared by Col. Weaver is 109,761, and the allotments under various heads include $1,472,250 for arms, equipment, and camp purposes; $490,750 for promotion of rifle practice; $628,561 for ammunition, and $970,656 for supplies. Of this New York will receive $360,000 and New Jersey $105,000.

TAFT SPENDS QUIET DAY.

Plays Golf in Morning and Chats with Ambassador Reid.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 27.—President Taft had nothing of an official character on his programme to-day. He played golf as usual during the morning hours, not having missed a single weekday at his favorite game since he came to Beverly three weeks ago.

This afternoon the President had a long chat with Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Reid is in America for a vacation period, and expects to return to his post probably in October.

The President and the Ambassador sat on the veranda of the Taft cottage enjoying the cool breeze which swept Beverly to-day and talked generally of matters at home and abroad. Since the declination of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, President Taft has taken no step toward the selection of a successor to Mr. Reid.

Senator Newlands of Nevada also was a caller at the Taft cottage this afternoon.

The President's vacation is now more than half over. Preparations for the long Western and Southern trip now are rapidly nearing completion.

To-morrow the President will lunch with John Hays Hammond at Gloucester, and the two will take a long motor ride during the afternoon. The chances are that before he returns to Beverly to-morrow night the President's long-distance record of ninety-three miles in one day will have been shattered. Mr. Taft never tires of automobiling, and declares he never before has enjoyed and appreciated good roads as much as he has this Summer.

LAND OFFICE IN CHAOS.

New Card Index System Throws Whole Service Into Confusion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—While the Department of the Interior is busy finishing up the report to the President on the alleged land frauds in Alaska coal territory, the charge is made by lawyers doing business with the department that the whole business of the General Land Office is hopelessly demoralized.

These charges have nothing to do with the Alaska case, but indicate that in establishing a costly card index system the office has allowed its business to fall behind and general bad discipline to develop. The office is declared to be in bad shape, with clerks refusing to work nights when ordered to by chiefs, who are making a desperate effort to whip the snarled records of the Government land grants into shape. The heads of the bureau have been making every effort to keep secret the exact state of affairs, while many expedients have been employed to remedy, if possible, the system and make it practicable.

Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the Land Office, admitted to-day that the office was having much difficulty, but was optimistic of the outcome.

"We have a very difficult task on our hands," he said. "The Keep Commission made certain recommendations regarding the methods of business at the Land Office, as a result of which former Secretary Garfield retained a New York firm of business experts to plan a new system. It is the working out of this system that is causing the trouble, just as the introduction of any new method will cause more or less confusion."

The department's answer to charges of tardy prosecution of the case against the Cunningrams is expected to-morrow.

MARQUAND MANSION SOLD.

Mrs. G. T. Bliss Said to be the Buyer of Madison Ave. Residence at $600,000.

The Marquand mansion at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street was sold yesterday to a client of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The house covers a plot fronting 42.5 feet on the avenue and 120 feet on the street.

Those interested in the transaction declined yesterday to give an intimation as to the identity of the buyer, but there were persistent reports, which were not denied at the offices of the brokers in the deal, that the new owner of the house is Mrs. George T. Bliss, who owns the adjoining fifty-foot residence, at 9 East Sixty-eighth Street.

The Marquand house has been on the market for some time, and, realizing the strong probability the site would be snapped up before long by some builder as the site for a tall apartment house, Mrs. Bliss is said to have decided to buy it to protect her own property. The Marquand executors were holding the mansion at $600,000. Two or three years ago it was put up at auction, but was withdrawn for lack of a satisfactory bid.

The house was built about twenty-five years ago by Henry G. Marquand, who was one of the city's leading bankers, and at one time President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was occupied by him up to the time of his death in 1902. Since then it has been untenanted.

Mr. Marquand possessed one of the country's famous collections of paintings and art objects, and part of the house was a private museum built to hold these art treasures. The entire interior finish of the residence was carried out in accordance with this general idea, with a lavish use of marble, bronze, and rare woods.

The block on Sixty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madisons Avenues, is one of the most aristocratic in the entire upper Fifth Avenue section, among its residents being Francis Burton Harrison, John J. Emery, and Henry T. Sloane. On the Fifth Avenue corners at Sixty-eighth Street, are the Yerkes and Whitney mansions, the latter now owned by Mrs. James Henry Smith.

Y. M. C. A. CHEERS HUGHES.

Speaks to Summer Institute at Silver Bay—Returns to Adirondacks.

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Gov. Hughes was heartily welcomed to the Young Men's Christian Association Summer training institute here to-day. It was Governor's Day at the conference for Christian laymen, and when the Governor stepped ashore shortly after noon from George Foster Peabody's yacht Pocahontas, accompanied by Mrs. Peabody and an escort of prominent Young Men's Christian Association workers, he found the walks leading to the Silver Bay Association building lined on either side by hundreds of young men standing at attention. The welcoming hosts fell in behind them, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and passed in review as the Governor halted on the veranda.

After luncheon the Governor spoke in the auditorium on "The Century's Opportunities." He did not discuss politics. As he entered the auditorium the young men sang parodies on popular songs.

The Governor left for Albany after his speech. Spencer Trask's yacht Arrow took the Governor as far as Lake George. He plans to return to Saranac Inn to-night.

INSURANCE MEN IN HARMONY.

No Criticism of Commissioners Because Meetings Have Been Held in Secret.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—The elections of officers and the selection of the 1910 meeting place to-day occupied the convention of the National Insurance Commissioners.

Indignation has been expressed by the Commissioners and by visiting insurance officials over reports that there existed bad feeling on account of the convention voting to transact its business in executive sessions. This was found necessary in order to conclude the work within the convention's scheduled time, and the general expression of representatives of the insurance companies and Commissioners is that no matter what methods are used by the Commissioners, there is an earnest desire, both on the part of the insurance companies and the Commissioners, to work together for the betterment of both the stockholders and the policy holders. There has been nothing but harmony.

Second only in importance to the resolution against "wild cat" insurance schemes, adopted yesterday, is the recommendation of the Executive Committee standardizing forms for accident and health insurance companies, thus making the insured of each company equally safe, provided, of course, the companies are equally strong.

The School Wanted

can be found by consulting the announcements of the high-class institutions advertised in to-day's issue. The New York Times is the Recognized School Medium of New York. The sale of The New York Times exceeds one million copies per week. The largest high-class circulation in America.

NEW YORK—Manhattan. NEW YORK—Manhattan. NEW YORK—Manhattan. NEW YORK—Manhattan.

"My Son Having Failed Completely in his preliminary examinations for college, entered your school and in one year he covered two regular school years of work as is done at most schools, and not only passed his examinations easily for college, but also with credit to himself and his school."

This extract of a letter from the mother of a recent student is one of a hundred, or more, valued by Mr. Groff, showing the high grade of success he has had for twelve years.

The Groff School
228 West 72d St., New York,
is ideal and exceptional as a boarding and day school.

If a boy is bright and wishes to make rapid progress, he is not held back by reason of any other boy, or by the old "grade system." If he is timid or nervous, he is encouraged; if he is careless, interest in his studies is secured; if he does not know how to apply himself, he is taught. To this individual method of teaching is due the Groff School's wonderful success, and "success is what talks."

A thoroughly up-to-date commercial course for boys who do not desire to go to college.

A most liberal system of athletics, wisely directed. All work prepared at the school under the direction and assistance of expert teachers, unless home work is preferred. Reopens Sept. 29th.

Call on or address the Principal (now at the school),
JOSEPH C. GROFF (A. B. and of Class 1893, U. S. N. A.),
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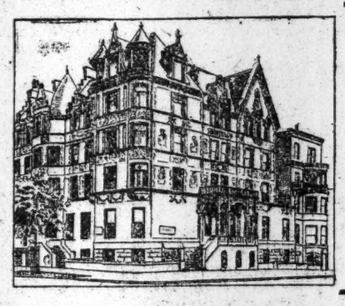

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College Education and General Culture.

Tendency to Make Our Universities Places of Technical Training, Leaving to High Schools the Care for General Culture—American College Democracy a Reality, Not a Mere Name.

By ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, LL. D.,
President of Yale University.

A great university serves a double purpose. It trains lawyers and physicians, men of letters and men of science, for leadership in their several professions. It also teaches its students to appreciate branches of science and letters which lie outside the range of their professional interests. The university is at once a place of technical education and a centre of general culture.

But though these two elements are always present, they may be combined in varying proportions. The German university is primarily a place for technical training. Its work as a centre of culture is only incidental. The English university, on the other hand, is primarily a centre of culture. The technical education which it gives is comparatively unimportant. America stands in this respect midway between England and Germany. The American university attempts to meet both of these needs in approximately equal proportions. Its graduate and professional schools furnish technical training. Its undergraduate departments provide, or are supposed to provide, for the needs of general culture.

But the American university cannot retain this double function without intelligent effort on the part of those who know what culture means and appreciate its real importance. There is a vigorous movement, whose strength those of us who live in the East do not always realize, to approximate our American system of higher education to the German type—to make our universities almost entirely places of technical training, and leave to the high schools and academies the work of caring for general culture.

Several causes have combined to give force to this demand. To begin with, it is in line with a general movement which is going on throughout the country as a whole, in other lines besides education. For at least fifty years we have been developing our skill as producers much more than our intelligence as consumers. We have been increasing our industrial output without correspondingly improving our civilization. We earn our money by processes vastly more complex and intelligent than we formerly did. I wish I could feel sure that the wisdom with which we spend our money had increased correspondingly. Intelligent consumption is a neglected art. The individual buys not what he wants, but what he sees most prominently advertised. We see the same course of events in educational matters. The learned professions have become more learned; the public has made no corresponding progress in appreciating their results. The physician of to-day is far better trained than his fathers in pathology and pharmacology; but have the consumers of medicine shown an improvement in intelligence proportionate to that which was offered by the producers? In this matter, as in every other, we are prone to lay too much stress on the training of specialists and too little on the education of the people.

But, wholly apart from this general tendency of the age, there has been another reason which has made our technical schools grow faster in public estimation than our schools of general culture. The men who have had charge of technical education have known what they wanted; they have had a consistent and settled policy. The men who have been charged with the duty of promoting general culture have not adequately defined their aim; nor have they pursued it by consistent and practical means. One group of educators has identified culture with classical learning; another with encyclopaedic knowledge of non-professional subjects; a third with the possession of good manners and the ability to write good English. None of these definitions really indicates what culture should mean to a Nation like ours, nor shows the public necessity of providing for it in our system of higher education.

But how shall we define culture? This is a question which even Matthew Arnold has found it no easy matter to answer. Culture is one of those complex things which it is easier to describe than to define.

As a starting point for a description, I should say that culture was the opposite of absorption in the obvious. The obvious is that which gets in our way—the thing we cannot help seeing in its full size. The cultivated man or woman is the one who in the various fields of life, material and social, literary and political, values in proper proportion the things which are unseen, or at best very imperfectly seen, by the less trained vision.

On the lowest plane of obviousness are the pleasures that arise from the mere gratification of the animal nature—the pleasures of the senses in their lower forms. Speaking broadly, we may say that the man of culture is he who prefers the distinctively human pleasures to the mere animal ones. But even among interests and pleasures distinctively human there are vast differences. There is a gradation which runs all the way from obviousness at one extreme to subtlety at the other. The man without culture is he who looks only at the visible and tangible evidences of success, who regards as the best man the one who has produced the most goods or made the most money—valuing political and military success more slightly, valuing scientific discovery or exploration only as it may contribute to somebody's material advancement, and valuing the subtler pleasures of literature or art not in the least. Foreigners are in the habit of characterizing this as the American attitude toward life—and we undoubtedly have too much of it. But it is not an attitude of which we enjoy a monopoly. The great development of business in recent times, the advance of material prosperity, and the ever-widening control over the forces of nature, have led the man or woman who is content to swim with the current, in England or Germany or France no less than in America, to adopt, sometimes almost unconsciously, the habit of the worship of the obvious. The man of culture is he who can rise above this influence—who can not only enjoy immaterial pleasures, but can apply immaterial standards to himself and to others.

Our attitude on matters like this may show itself not only in our standards of value but in our modes of expression. The difference of thought is reflected in a corresponding difference of manner. The worshipper of the obvious is apt to be given to boastfulness. To boast of a thing makes it more obvious, and therefore to his mind more excellent. The man of narrow mind and narrow sympathy is almost certain to glory in his narrowness—to believe it a distinction rather than a limitation. And even where the selfish element of boastfulness is absent, we are apt to find a certain overwhelming candor which is but one step better. Increasing culture is accompanied by ever-increasing reserve. The man who has accustomed himself to a complex scale of values no longer trusts himself to tell the whole truth in a single sentence. He takes delight in subtle suggestions, which will be enjoyed by those who can understand the higher scale of values and be unappreciated by those who do not. This is the element of the highest type of humor. The low comedy of the practical joker or of the writer of broad farce, so repugnant to the higher canons of literary taste, differs from the high comedy which is one of the bright consummate flowers of literature, chiefly in this—that the former deals with contrasts that are obvious, the latter with those which are not.

A like difference of attitude shows itself in our social and political conduct. The man without culture is he who is most affected by the things immediately around him—the selfish interests of his friends, which he sees instead of the interests of the body politic; the imperfectly informed gossip of a group of neighbors, which he accepts in lieu of evidence as to historic fact. This is not generally done on purpose, as an unscrupulous means of political or social advancement. It is done in good faith, but with inadequate training. People like this exemplify the lines of Byron:

Surely they're sincerest
Who are strongest acted on by what is nearest.

It was said of a certain English statesman that one maple tree in the foreground was sufficient for him to blot out twenty miles of distant landscape. It is the characteristic of the uncultivated man that he sees the maple tree and ignores the landscape. It is characteristic of the man of culture to insist on knowing and feeling what is behind. Where others are content to be blinded by their emotion, as instinctively asks for evidence; and in proportion as he is a man of true culture he weighs that evidence objectively. Where others see present interests large and future interests small he gets things in their right relations to one another. It is from this practice (often unconscious) of weighing evidence and getting things in their large and permanent relations that the man of real culture acquires what is perhaps his most universal characteristic—a certain habit of repose. He keeps quiet while others are tossed to and fro; and as a result he sees the same signals and keeps the same course from hour to hour, while others lose their bearings. This does not show that the man of culture feels fewer things or feels them less intensely than those about him. As a rule he feels more things and feels them more intensely. But he does not let the feeling of the moment crowd out the remembrance of past and future, or obscure his sense of scientific and historic values.

In matters aesthetic we give this sense of the value of things the name of taste; in matters intellectual we call it, for want of a more specific term, judgment. The man of culture is he who combines both taste and judgment With either one alone it is impossible to reach the highest ideal of culture. Some approximate this ideal by developing their taste until it provides an instinctive safeguard against shallow or hasty judgment; others by developing their judgment until it serves as a protection against the danger of violating the canons of good taste. Each way is good as far as it goes. Lord Chesterfield possessed the aesthetic elements of culture in the very highest degree; and in virtue of that possession his utterances often showed an intellectual grasp surprising in a man of his antecedents and associations. Abraham Lincoln possessed in the highest degree the habit of judgment which is the intellectual basis of culture, and in virtue of that sense, more than anything else, his utterances often rose to the very highest level of literary style and taste. Yet neither Lincoln nor Chesterfield could be chosen as an instance of complete and well-rounded culture. Washington or Hamilton among men of affairs, Montaigne or Milton among men of letters, perhaps came nearer to its realization.

I wish to delay long enough over this definition to point out one essential consequence that follows from it. I refer to what we may call the *relativity* of the term. There is no one group of qualities or interests which can be singled out as tokens of culture par excellence. The things which are obvious in one age or place are not always obvious in another; and therefore the deficiencies to be made good by the cultivated man or woman in one circle are wholly different from those in another. There have been some ages and places almost entirely devoted to the getting of money; there have been other ages and places almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of form and ceremonial. In a community like some of our own, where ninety-nine men out of a hundred are occupied with money-making, the cultivated man will be he who pays the most attention to manners. But in a community like France under the old régime, where ninety-nine persons out of a hundred, at least in the higher circles of society, are too much devoted to the cultivation of manners, the man of culture will be he whose attention is least exclusively occupied therewith. Again, in the great majority of circles of society theoretical or book learning is undervalued. The man who looks only at the obvious things that are obtruded upon him cares for practice and despises theory. But there are other circles—I have in mind especially college and university circles—where theory is overvalued instead of being undervalued. Here it is often the claims of practical experience which are not so obvious. Therefore, while in the outside world the man or woman of culture will usually be the one who most values books and the things that can be learned from them, in college circles the man or woman of culture will be the one who most values the things which are not put in books and never can be learned from them. There is, I repeat, no one external mark of culture, no one outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace. It manifests itself differently, according to the different needs and wants of different communities.

Of the public importance of culture in this broad sense there can be no question at all. Without it the people will pursue small things instead of large ones—will be dazzled by immediate success or daunted by immediate difficulties, until they lose their way wholly. "Where there is no vision the people perish." This is true everywhere. It is particularly true in a republic like our own, whose destinies depend, not on the sagacity of men specially educated in the arts of statecraft, but upon the intelligence of the people as a whole. In Germany at the present day the training of each individual for his special walk in life is unequaled; but in the opinion of many the training of the nation for its national duties is inadequate, and would be still more inadequate than it is were it not for the compulsory service which every man must render to the army. If such a state of overspecialization should come about in America it would, I think, do more harm than it does in Germany; first, because we are not likely under any circumstances to have compulsory military training, and second, because specialization in a monarchy only interferes with the development of the individual, while in a republic it menaces the intelligent conduct of the whole body politic. A republic of specialists is a contradiction in terms.

How far has the American college met the demands of the Nation for culture in this broad sense?

From the social and ethical standpoint it has met them extremely well. The boy who goes to a good college has his mental and moral horizon broadened by seeing other boys of different types and antecedents, who are as a rule animated by high ideals and who heartily despise shams of every kind. American college democracy is no mere name, but a real thing; and the scale of values which it inculcates upon the student is essentially sound. The small minority of college students which uses its wealth foolishly may at times give a wrong impression to outside observers as to the character of college men and college standards; but in the college world itself it does not count, or serves at most to give the other students a salutary lesson what to avoid.

As we pass from the social and ethical aspect to the purely educational one the results of the American college course have not been quite so satisfactory. Its lessons regarding intellectual values have not been so good nor so well learned as those concerning social and moral ones.

In the days of the old curriculum the intellectual standards of the college were too narrow to meet the needs of the public. The ideals of classical and philosophical scholarship which the professors inculcated two generations ago took little hold on two-thirds of the students and left the other third with a conception of culture which, though noble as far as it went, had singularly little influence on the life of the people as a whole. The elective system as it developed in the last half of the nineteenth century avoided the narrowness of the old curriculum, but at the cost of introducing an even worse evil. It made the college course as a whole a weak one. Good work was done by a great many individuals on individual subjects; but this work was too much separated and isolated to create intellectual standards for the whole community. Here and there a teacher of extraordinary power might impress his ideas upon the whole college community. But these cases were rare. It is a noble ideal that before the time of specialization the student should go to a place with historic traditions and beautiful buildings, there to imbibe as much culture as he can through studies suited to his individual taste. But it is not an ideal which can be realized without a great deal of conscientious effort by the students and a great deal of watchfulness on the part of the faculties. For it somehow countenances the average undergraduate in neglecting a great many things he really needs, and too often in postponing his time of serious study until after he has left college. The students of the better class who go to college under the domination of this ideal are tempted to make their undergraduate years years of intellectual dissipation. The students of less good classes will make them years of social dissipation. This danger is not confined to any one country. The German student goes to Marburg to drink and fight until he is ready to be declared "inactive" by the members of his club, after the bestowal of which ominous adjective he goes to Berlin to study. The Oxford student too often finds that the classic influences of the place draw him in other directions than toward the Bodleian Library. Similar illustrations could be found in so many places in our own country that it would be invidious to particularize.

The growing complexity of the American social organization, the increase of wealth and the comforts and luxuries which wealth brings with it, the development of games and sports of every kind and the great stress which all branches of society lay upon porficiency in those sports, create a set of very distracting conditions in college as well as out of it. They lead the student who has no special intellectual interest, but comes to college for the sake of general culture, to seek that general culture on the lines of least resistance. But if our definition of culture is correct we can hardly expect to obtain it in this way. The student who looks only at the immediate interests of the moment is becoming uncultured rather than cultured—is being trained to narrow angles of vision instead of wide ones.

To avoid the evils of the curriculum and the evils of the elective system, some college men urge the adoption of a group system by which different bodies of students shall be trained in the theoretical studies appropriate to their several callings. But the effect of the group system in developing high intellectual standards or creating a sense of intellectual values among the students has not been very satisfactory. It is essentially an attempt to evade the difficulty rather than to meet it; to provide a system under which students shall pursue in the classroom studies that are more or less technical, while outside of the classroom they shall still remain subject to the broadening influences of the social life in the college—to have them meet professors of their own kind while they are still associated with fellow-students of other kinds. This is frequently a most desirable thing; but it is hardly an adequate provision for broad intellectual culture.

Are there any means at our command for meeting this difficulty in the future better than we have done in the past? I believe that there are.

In the first place, I woul have every boy who goes to college impress himself with the idea that he is being trained for public service in some form or other. The great difficulty with many of our college boys to-day is an absence of motive for their study. While they are in the high school they study because they have to. When they go to the technical school they study because it will help them to make a living. But in the college course which lies between the two there is no compelling influence toward study, either present or future. The student consequently often contents himself with the required minimum which will satisfy his instructors or parents, and devotes the rest of his energy to the social or athletic side of college life. Let him once understand that the college is preparing him for citizenship, and he will have some definite motive for arranging and pursuing his studies. He has more liberty than he had in the high school; he will use that liberty more wisely if he understands that it is given him as a training for citizenship. He is brought face to face with more kinds of intellectual interest than meet him in the professional school. If he understands that an appreciation of varied kinds of knowledge is necessary to make him a broad-minded citizen instead of a specialist, he will welcome the opportunity for a larger culture of which he is otherwise somewhat impatient.

In the second place, I would have the culture courses of the American college so arranged as to assist the student in making an intelligent choice of a profession. This is not so difficult as it sounds. The old theory that each student had a special adaptation for particular subjects and that the college had to provide as many different courses as there were different careers in life is now abandoned. We are learning that there are three or four main types of mind. There is a scientific type, which is interested in the orderly arrangement of facts and which subdivides itself according as a boy is possessed of mathematical or non-mathematical tastes. There is a literary type, which is concerned not with the arrangement of facts, but with the expression and communication of ideas. There is a practical type, which cares not so much for the arrangement or the expression as for the utility of the things learned. Each type of mind is fitted for a certain group of professions. From the scientific type we make our engineers, technologists, and physicians. From the literary type we make our journalists, our preachers, our teachers, and our jury lawyers. From the practical type we make our consulting lawyers, our administrators, and our successful men of business. Which group of callings a boy can successfully choose is determined by the mental type. Which calling within the group falls to his lot is, in nine cases out of ten, the result of outside circumstance. If you train a college boy in the methods appropriate to his profession, without attempting to choose prematurely what his exact calling will be or to specialize on any particular set of topics which you think he will use in after life, you can make a course broad enough to meet the needs of general culture and yet give the student a large part of the interest which attaches to professional training. You can teach him to study things that he is not going to use by methods that he is going to use. The latter element provides the mental discipline of the old curriculum; the former gives us the breadth of the elective system, without involving us in its weaknesses.

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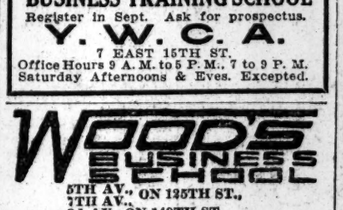
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Next Saturday, Sept. 4,

The New York Times will publish the Fourth Article in the series of Seven on Educational Topics

"Some Forms of Student Associations in American Schools and Colleges."

By
CHARLES H. LEVERMORE
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The New York Times has a net paid sale exceeding one million copies a week among the most intelligent persons in a city which sends more pupils to private schools and colleges than any other city in the world.

The New York Times
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Bourtseff's Own Story
The Sunday Times

will print to-morrow the first installment of the revelations of the man universally called "the Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution." It was Bourtseff who created such a sensation in Europe by unmasking the traitors and spies in the revolutionary camp, revealing a system hitherto only suspected by the revolutionists themselves. He has capped the climax this week by exposing the Czar's complicity in the police methods of the bureaucracy.

He has now written a full story of his work, which THE TIMES will publish on successive Sundays, beginning to-morrow.

Flying Over Mont Blanc.

Capt. Spelterini, the daring aviator who made a balloon trip across the Alps, will tell in The Times to-morrow how he did it, and there will be a graphic description of the trip by a member of his party.

The Slaughter of Christians

in Armenia will be analyzed by James Creelman, writing from the scene of the massacres. This second chapter of his investigations shows the early reports to have fallen short of the full truth.

Impressions of America by two eminent Italian writers; a story of how the Government has undertaken to explode the traditions concerning the origin of our National songs; a humorous contribution from the "Japanese Schoolboy," and many other features, will add to the attractiveness of the Magazine Section.

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The Kaiser's yachting trips with other rulers.——The tennis tournament at Southampton.——The Massachusetts campaign of the Red and Blue armies.——Italian soldiers manoeuvring on bicycles in the Alps.——The amateur circus at Hollywood, N. J.——A page of stage favorites of the new season.——These and many other photographs will make this section unusually interesting.

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STEEL LEADS IN ACTIVITY

Currency Movement Estimates Indicate Gain in Cash by Banks—Foreign Exchange Lower.

Initial advances in excess of 1 point were recorded in several of the leading issues at the opening of the stock market yesterday, and thereafter further recovery was made throughout the list. The upward movement was irregular and interspersed with many reactions during the day, nor was all of the ground gained retained at the close of the session, but the final prices, though well below the best figures recorded, showed such gains as 1¾ in Union Pacific, 1½ in Southern Pacific and Reading, 1⅛ in New York Central and in Atchison, while numerous net gains varying from substantial fractions to a point or more were scattered throughout the list. United States Steel, the relative stability of which in the recent markets has been a noteworthy feature of the trading, closed with a net gain of ⅞. The day's movements were not shaped by any special developments, but a disposition was shown in some quarters to regard the market as having largely discounted the effect of the apprehensions which had been felt regarding the condition of Mr. Harriman, and regarding the effect which his possible withdrawal from railroad affairs might exert upon the securities market. It is not improbable, moreover, that reassurances regarding Mr. Harriman's condition, which reached close associates of the President of the Union Pacific, were instrumental in offsetting previous alarmist reports. The volume of trading was slightly under the previous day's total, and yesterday it was United States Steel instead of Union Pacific which led the list in point of activity.

The usual weekly estimates of the currency movements indicated a substantial gain in cash by the banks, the estimates agreeing in showing a gain on the movements to and from the interior, although the estimated amount of the net balance in favor of the New York banks varied considerably. Last week's wide variance between the showing of the bank statement and Friday's estimates of the currency movements suggested the possibility of another wide divergence between the estimated and actual figures. It would not be surprising should the banks' loans show an increase, while in regard to the week's cash changes the indications yesterday were that on whichever side of the account the net change for the week would be much smaller in amount than last week's. The week-end call loan rate showed no advance over the earlier rates of the week, the average rate standing once again at 2¼ per cent. Foreign exchange was slightly easier yesterday, demand sterling closing at a recession of about 10 points.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brunswick City Dock and Improvement Co. for special meeting.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad for annual meeting.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.

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Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 1½ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 1¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $33,493,259; balances, $11,823,707; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $399,298. The local banks have lost $1,823,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8670@$4.8680, sixty days at $4.8510@$4.8520, and cables at $4.8695@$4.8705.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.16⅞ plus 1-64 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.16⅞ less 1-64 for sight, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95¼ plus 1-32@95¼ plus 1-64 for cables, 95¼ less 1-32@95¼ plus 1-64 for sight, and 94⅞@95 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount; Chicago, 35c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; St. Paul, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 23 13-16d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

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Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911.	99⅝	99¾
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912.	97⅞	98¼
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At. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910.....	100¼	101
C., C. C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911...	101⅛	101¼
Interborough 5s, March, 1910.....	100¾	101¼
Interborough 6s, May, 1911.....	103⅜	104¼
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912.	99½	100¼
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March 1910....	99⅝	100¼
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99¾	100¼
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910.....	100⅝	100⅞
Mich. Cent. 5s, Feb., 1910.....	100¾	100⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1910...	100⅝	100⅞
N. Y. Central 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99½	99¾
Norf. & West. 5s, May, 1910.....	100⅝	100⅞
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910....	100⅝	101¼
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Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913.....	100¼	100⅞
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s, Aug., 1910..	102⅞	102⅞

Interest to be added.

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4½s..Nov., '57, f'chg	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅞
4s ..May, '17, f'chg	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4s ..Nov., '58, f'chg	101	101¼	101	101⅜
4s ..May, '57, f'chg	101	101¼	101	101⅜
4s ..Nov., '56, reg	101	101¼	101	101⅜
4s ..Nov., '36, reg	100¾	101⅛	100¼	101⅛
3½s..Nov., '55, f'chg	100¼	101	100⅜	101¼
3½s..May, '54, coup	90½	91	90⅝	91⅜
3½s..May, '54, reg	90¼	90⅞	90⅜	91⅛
*6s ..Nov., '10, rev	101¼	101¾	101	101⅝
*6s ..Nov., '10, rev	103⅜	103⅞	103	103⅝

*Coupon or registered.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a steady tone was shown, especially in copper. Sales: 100 tons of November at 12.00 and 100 tons of December at 12.05.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday copper, for both spot and future deliveries, receded 5s. from the final figures of Thursday for both. The market finished firm, closing prices ruling at, spot, £59 7s. 6d.; futures, £60 6s. 3d.

Pig tin closed steady with spot and future deliveries up 2s. 6d. to £138 7s. 6d. and £139 7s. 6d., respectively. Spanish pig lead was steady and 1s. 3d. higher to £12 10s. Spelter was firm and up 2s. 6d. to £22 5s. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 50s. 1½d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

Standard Copper	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.65	12.90	12.50	12.85
August	12.65	12.90	12.50	12.85
September	12.65	12.90	12.50	12.85
October	12.65	12.90	12.65	12.85
Spelter	12.70	12.90	12.70	13.00
Lead	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.80
Tin	4.30	4.40	4.35	4.40
	30.30	30.40	30.37½	30.65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Aug. 27, 1909..... 1,166,006
From Jan. 1, 1909..... 134,475,915
Corresponding period last year..... 116,205,900

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅜	15¼	300	Allis-Chalmers	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
53	54	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
83⅝	84	26,650	*Amalgamated Cop	83½	84½	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅝
48	48½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	48	48½	48	48¼	— ⅛
45¾	46⅞	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
12⅜	12½	1,200	Am. Can	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
82½	82⅞	400	Am. Can pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
65½	66	3,200	Am. Car & Foundry	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼	+ ⅝
71¾	72	5,000	Am. Cotton Oil	71	71⅝	69½	71⅜	+ 1⅝
33½	34	920	Am. Hide & Leather	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅝
41	41½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	41	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
58¾	59	100	Am. Ice Securities	48½	48½	47⅞	48¼	— ⅞
116	118	2,510	*Am. Linseed pf	33½	33⅞	33	33½	...
53	53¾	100	Am. Locomotive	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
100	100¼	400	Am. Locomotive pf	57½	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
114	115	38,650	Am. Malt. pf	116¼	116¼	114¾	116¼	+ 1⅝
90⅞	91⅜	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	53¾	53¾	53	53	— ⅛
57½	58⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	99⅜	101¼	99	100¼	+ 1½
130	131	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	113½	114½	112	114¼	+ 1¼
130¼	130¼	400	Am. Steel Foundries	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	101½	2,400	Am. Sugar Refining	55	58	58	58	...
39½	40	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	130¾	130¾	130	130	— ½
106⅞	106⅝	6,100	Am. Tobacco pf	138½	139¼	138¼	139¼	+ ½
47⅝	48	600	*Am. Woolen	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
117⅛	117¼	1,200	*Am. Woolen pf	38¼	40⅞	38	40	+ 2⅜
104¼	104⅝	30,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min	105¾	106⅝	105¾	106⅝	+ ⅞
134	135	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	47⅞	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
116⅛	116¼	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	117	117⅜	116⅝	117¼	+ ⅝
93	93½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	104⅜	104⅝	104¼	104¾	+ 1⅜
81½	82¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio	136	136	135	135	...
78¾	79	7,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	115⅜	116	115⅜	116⅛	— ⅛
146½	150	200	Bethlehem Steel	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ 1½
171½	177⅜	300	Brook. Rapid Transit	32½	32¼	31½	31½	+ ⅛
185½	188	*1,450	Brooklyn Union Gas	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79	+ ½
39½	39⅝	6,700	Brunswick City	147	147	147	147	— 3½
80½	80¾	12,700	Canadian Pacific	184⅜	185¾	184½	185¼	+ ⅝
67	67	400	Central Leather Co	80¼	40	30	39⅞	+ ⅛
10	10¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	65½	64½	65½	+ ½
155¼	156		Chi. Gt. West. cfs. 1st paid					
175	178	11,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103¼	104¼	103¼	104¼	+ ⅛
193	197	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154¾	156⅜	154⅝	155¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	6¼	650	Chi. & Northwestern	176	176	175	175	— ½
73½	74	600	*Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	192¼	192¼	191	191	...
44½	44⅞	400	Clev., C., C. & St. L	6¾	6¾			— ¼
81	82	3,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	73	73	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
80¼	81	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	44	45⅛	73	73	— ⅛
70½	71	50	Col. & South. 2d pf	81	81	43⅝	44⅜	+ 1⅝
145½	146	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I	80¼	80¼	81	81	...
23½	24	6,500	Consolidated Gas	70¾	70¾	80¼	80¼	...
191	192	2,000	Corn Products Ref	146¼	146¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
47⅞	47¾	600	Delaware & Hudson	237	237	144⅝	145⅝	+ 1⅝
85½	86⅝	1,110	Denver & Rio Grande	101	101	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
37¼	38	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf	192¼	192¼	191	192¼	+ ⅝
30	...	1,400	*Distillers' Securities	47	47	47	47¾	+ ⅝
35	35¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	85¼	85¾	85¼	86	+ ⅝
31,550	52¼	200	Erie	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅝
1,700	42⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
	43¼	400	Erie 2d pf	35	35¾	34	35	— 1
53	53⅜	100	Fed. M. & S. pf, x d	53	53⅞	52⅝	53	+ ⅞
43	43	125	General Chemical	43	43	42¾	42⅝	— ⅝
1,350	70½	7,000	General Electric	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
80	80	5,300	Great Northern pf	95	95	95	95	— 1
65	65¼	100	*G. N. certs. ore prop	165½	166¼	165¼	166	+ 1
118	120	100	Havana Electric	152	152½	151½	151½	...
153	153¾	300	*Hocking Valley t. r	79	80	78⅝	79½	...
1,700	14½	100	Illinois Central	65	65	65	65	— ½
47	47⅜	100	Interborough-Met	121½	121⅞	121½	121⅜	+ 1
18¼	18⅝	500	Interborough-Met. pf	153	153⅝	152⅝	153½	+ ½
68	68¼	1,500	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
43	43¼	1,300	Int. Paper pf	46⅜	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅝
88	88¾	2,300	Int. Steam Pump	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	66⅜	68¾	66⅜	68¼	+ 1⅞
78¾	79	895	Iowa Central	44	42	42	43¼	+ 1⅜
46½	47	250	Kan. C., Pt. S.& M. pf	88½	88¾	88½	88½	— ⅝
73	73½	1,600	Kansas City Southern	20¾	20¾	20	20	...
150½	151	400	Kan. City South. pf	79	79	78	79¼	...
20	21	1,300	Louisville & Nash	47	47¾	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
52	55	100	Mercantile Marine pf	73½	73¾	73	73	— ⅛
142	144	140	Minn. & St. Louis	151⅞	151⅞	151	151	— 1
90	90⅞	135	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
		500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	52	52	52	52	— 2½
40¼	40¾	1,500	Mo., Kansas & Texas	142	142	142	142	— ⅛
73	73½	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	90½	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
72¼	72¾	1,900	Missouri Pacific	40¾	41¼	40½	41	+ ⅝
93	94	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	75½	75½	74	74	...
91¼	91½	2,400	Nat. Lead Co	73	73¼	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
...	...	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	90¼	93¼	93¼	93⅛	— ⅞
52½	53½	3,000	N. Y. Air Brake	92	90¼	90¼	91⅝	+ ⅝
22⅞	23	700	N. Y. Central	112½	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝	+ ⅛
137¼	137¾	38,000	N. Y. Chicago & St. L	52½	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
136½	136¾	100	N. Y. H. & Hart	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
47¾	48	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	88	88	88	88	— ⅝
93¾	94½	100	Norfolk & Western	139½	138¾	136½	137⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84	30,700	North American	160½	161¼	160¼	161½	+ 1⅛
154½	154¾	14,100	Northern Pacific	48½	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
31½	32	700	Pacific Mail	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
138¾	139	12,600	Pennsylvania R. R	82¼	82½	82½	83¼	+ ⅝
115⅜	115¾	1,325	People's Gas, Chi	154½	155¾	153¾	154½	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	5,350	Pittsburg Coal	30½	31½	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅝
62¾	63	1,800	Pittsburg Coal pf	116	116	115¼	115¾	— ⅛
10¾	...	11	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	23	23	22	22½	+ ¾
49¾	49¾	1,355	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	61	62½	— ⅝
104	105	450	Pressed Steel Car pf	67	67	61	62½	+ 1½
5¼	6½	100	Quicksilver	49½	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
91	91		R. R. Sec., I.C.stk.ctfs	105	105	104	104	+ ⅜
157⅜	158	140,200	Reading	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36⅞	37¼	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91	91	91	— 1
104⅜	104⅞	525	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	157⅜	158	157¼	157¾	— ⅛
38	38¼	20,600	Rock Island Co	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
75½	76	3,400	Rock Island Co. pf	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
55¼	55½	2,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37⅜	38¾	37⅜	38	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	75⅝	76	75⅛	76	+ ⅝
65⅞	65¾	500	St. L. Southwest'n pf	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55⅜	+ ⅝
84	84	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
127⅜	128	89,600	Southern Pacific	65⅞	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
30	30⅜	3,000	Southern R'way	84	84	84	84	...
37½	37¾	6,800	Southern R'way pf	127⅜	128⅜	127¼	128	+ ⅛
192¼	192½	300	Texas & Pacific	30	30⅜	30	30½	+ ⅛
191	192½	900	Third Avenue	37½	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
47	47¼	400	Tol., St. L. & West	22	22	22	22	...
85¼	86	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	50	50⅜	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	100	Twin City R. Transit	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	200	Union Bag & Paper	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
35	35¾	3,300	Union Pacific	13½	14	13¼	14	+ ⅝
53	53⅜	100	Union Pacific pf	199½	201¼	199⅜	199⅝	— ⅛
43	43	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	104	104½	103⅛	103⅞	+ ⅝
95	95	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
166¼	166¼	8,300	U. S. Leather pf	32	32	32	32	...
152½	151¾	1,700	U. S. Rubber	123	123	121	123	...
79	80	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	50½	52⅝	50½	51¼	+ ⅛
65	65	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	119	120½	119	120	+ ⅝
121½	121¾	500	U. S. Steel	87	87¼	87	87¼	+ ⅛
153	153⅜	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	74½	75¼	73¾	74⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,500	Utah Copper	124½	124⅝	124	124	— ⅛
46⅜	47¼	1,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	1,000	Wabash	47½	47½	47	47¼	— ⅛
66⅜	68¼	8,000	Wabash pf	20¼	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅛
44	42	2,700	Western Maryland	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53	+ ⅝
88½	88½	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M	5½	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
208	208	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	85	86	85	85	— ⅛
20¼	20	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
79	79	400	Wisconsin Central	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
47⅜	47¾			55	55	55	55	+ 1

*Unlisted.

MINING STOCK.

1.000	Comstock	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	...	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions.

		Bid.	Ask.
2s, r.,	1930	100¾	101¼
2s, c.,	1930	100¾	101¼
3s, r.,	1918	101¼	102⅛
3s, c.,	1918	101¼	102⅛
4s, r.,	1925	116¼	117¼
4s, c.,	1925	118	119
Pan. 2s, r.,	1936	100¼	101⅛
Pan. 2s, r.,	1938	100¼	101¼
D. C. 3-65s.,		107	...

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	226	...
Alb. & Sus.	224½	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	102	108
A. B. S. pf.	95	96
A. C. & F. pf.	119	120
Am. Coal	120	150
A. C. O. pf.	101	103½
Am. D. T.	20	30
Am. Exp.	225	240
Am. L. Co.	15½	16
Am. Malt.	8	9
Am. Snuff	230	300
Am. Sn. pf.	101	106
A. S. R. pf.	127	128
A. T. & C.	81	86
Ann Arbor.	15	30
Ann. & pf.	...	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	109	...
Asso. M. 2d pf.	107½	...
Batopilas M.	4¾	5
Beth. S. pf.	63¼	65
B., R. & P. pf.	95	99¼
B., R. & P. pf.	121	130
B. & S. pf.	...	70
But'k Co.	30	33½
Canada So.	68½	72
Cent. L. pf.	108	109
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	315
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	117
C. & A. pf.	72	73
C., B. & Q.	250	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	33	34
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B, 1st paid	14¾	15¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb. ctfs.	62	64
C., I. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	221½	230
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	160	165
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	13¾	15¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107½
Cleve. & P.	178¾	...
C. F. & I. pf.	82	110
Col. & So.	52	65½
Corn P. R. pf.	88½	89¾
Crex Carpet.	55	65
D., L. & W.	550	560
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	12	17
D. S. S. & A. pf.	15½	16
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S. pf.	81	86
Gen. C. Co. pf.	102	106
Granby Con.	100	105
G. R. & W.	80	...
Hav. E. R.	65	65½
Hav. E. R. pf.	83½	90

	Bid.	Asked.
Hock. V. pf.	92	93⅞
Homestake.	89	91
Ill. C.	1. 98	...
Ingr.-Rand.	88	...
Int. Harv.	87	88
Int. H. pf.	120	121
Int. Power.	33	35
Iowa C. pf.	53	57
Jol. & Chi.	168¼	...
K. & M. r.	53	60
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kan. L., C., pf.	63	80
Lacl. Gas.	104	...
Lacl. G. pf.	98	...
L. E. & W.	24	26
L. E. & W. pf.	55	62
Lake Shore.	300	400
Long Island	65	69
Mackay Cos.	81	83
Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	75
Mah. C. R.	310	...
Man. Beach.	2	8
Md. C. pf.	70	...
Mer. Marine	6¼	6¾
Met. St. R.	20	24
Mich. Cent.	140	180
M. S. T. pf.	..	90
M. & St. L. pf.	83	89
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	155	165
Mor. & Es.	184	190
N., C. & St. L.	135	139
Nat. Bis.	105½	107½
Nat. B. pf.	125½	127
N. Cent. C.	40	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	53	55
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	105
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	83	89
N. Y. D. C.	40	47
N. Y. D. C. pf.	82½	83¾
N. Y., L. & W.	126	130
N. Y. & W. pf.	137	140
N. O. T. & M. pf.	29	...
Ont. Mining.	3	5¾
Pac. Coast.	95	99
Pac. C. 1st pf.	99	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	98	108

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Are Timid.

There was a very fair volume of trading in yesterday's market which did not serve, however, to dissipate the impression that during most of the day the market was dull. Weakness or depression or reaction or whatever the term may be which signifies the present condition of the market is becoming a trifle monotonous and there is not the interest of a break of 2 or 3 points in a stock that there was a few days ago. Some brokers profess to think that this is more or less significant of an impending change of speculative front, and the elimination of the fear of further sharp declines as well as that general timidity which the illness of E. H. Harriman inspires. The regular customers in brokerage offices were doing nothing yesterday to speak of, and it will take more activity and a greater disposition to take part in an uncertain market before the commission houses will find very much new work for their margin clerks to do. Relative to margins it is admitted that despite the higher speculative education of the past year or so, many margin calls went out on certain stocks, presumably purchased by traders who had sold out at lower prices and re-entered the market again.

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Leaders in the Market.

Just a few stocks attract all the attention of the trading fraternity. Necessarily there are Union Pacific and Steel common. Furthermore, New York Central, Reading, and Southern Pacific must be reckoned with most of the time. When Steel rallied from the opening yesterday and then eased off, there was a nervous chill in offices where bullishness has been so long established that it has become a habit. The prevailing thought was that if Steel common should break the entire market would go. The break in Steel was not very startling, although reports from the floor indicated something more of weakness than the quotations contained. The irregular movement in Union Pacific was more or less in line with speculative expectations. There was not the same keen desire for information concerning Mr. Harriman as apparently the belief had taken hold that the news dispatches were accurate and to be accepted in preference to Street rumors.

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Money News Disregarded.

Casual interest is manifested in the preliminary estimates of cash changes usually submitted on Friday. Time was when the preliminary estimates of cash changes was watched for with eager interest, and from the time of its publication until the bank statement appeared on Saturday there was an earnest endeavor by every brokerage house to get a line on the figures of the bank statement. It is doubtful now whether any brokerage house tries to keep in touch with these banking figures. There is an obvious explanation of this lack of interest, and that is easy money. Should there be a tightening in time funds or in call money and a decrease in surplus for a few weeks interest again might be stimulated in the bank statement figures. The liquidation in the market has caused a further ease, superficial though it be, in the money market, and intensifies the belief that money this Fall is not a thing that need excite any uneasiness.

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Difficult to Advise.

One of the customers of a brokerage house wrote to one of the members of a firm for some advice on the market the other day, and received a letter from which the following is an extract: "Were it not that I know you so well I might not let you see so clearly how utterly at sea I am in this market. But consider for a moment that there is good reason to believe that the high prices reached on the recent advance were due to sheer manipulation, and that they discounted the prosperity that may exist a year hence. Consider also that the reaction is assumed to have been precipitated by one of those alleged to be a party to the upward manipulation. Think further that the alleged reason for the upward movement in one stock was the great plans of one man, and the reason for the downward movement in the same stock the physical disability of the man and his flat denial of the financial stories going the rounds. I don't know what put the market up or put it down, nor what will influence it in the immediate future."

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

201 for the Week, Against 183 for the One Previous.

Bradstreet's reports 201 failures in the United States during the week, against 183 for the previous week, and 236, 167, 138, and 161 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 57, New England 29, Southern 57, Western 40, Northwestern 8, Far West 18, and Territories 1. Canada had 32, against 29 for the preceding week.

About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was steady yesterday, especially on the near months, until the late trading, when the more remote positions were somewhat lower. The market closed steady, net 5 points lower to 10 points higher. Sales, including about 16,000 bags of switches, aggregated 26,500 bags.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, in response to a partial advance of ¼ in the French market and relative steadiness in Brazil in the face of continued heavy receipts. Rio was unchanged, but Santos was 50 reis higher. While receipts fell under the figures for the corresponding day in the big crop year, when the movement was just beginning to expand rapidly, they were largely in excess of last year. Fine weather continued throughout Sao Paulo.

Spot coffee was steady; 7¼c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs-day's Close.
August	..	..	5.55@5.60	5.55
September	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45	5.35
October	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40	5.25
November	..	..	5.30@5.35	5.30
December	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35	5.30
January	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40	5.30
February	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
March	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
April	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
May	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45	5.45
June	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.45
July	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50	5.45

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The market was very dull. United Railways stock dropped ⅞ to 13. Consolidation Coal advanced another ½ and sold at 98½. Shares, 1,120; bonds, $13,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Baltimore City 3½s, 1930	99	99	99
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5,000	United Rys. Inc.	58¼	58¼	58¼
30	Balto. Brick	31½	31½	31½
25	Con. Coal	98½	98½	98½
10	Commercial & Farmers	85	85	85
55	G. B. S. Brewing	2½	2½	2¼
720	Houston Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8½
35	Mechanics' Bank	2¾	2¾	2½
225	United Ry.	13	1	13
20	Western Maryland	2½	2¼	2¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$857,579,869
Silver dollars	487,155,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,124,000
Silver certificates outstanding	487,155,000

GENERAL FUND.

Standard silver dollars in general fund	4,620,788
Current liabilities	90,189,505
Working balance in treasury offices	30,020,535
In banks to credit of Treasurer of United States	38,333,218
Subsidiary silver coin	25,613,876
Minor coin	1,972,194
Total balance in general fund	97,037,232

HIGH GRAIN RATES HITTING THIS PORT

Fifteen Big Grain Elevators Said to be Idle and Ships Leave with Their Holds Empty.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Commerce Commission to be Asked to Abolish Differential, Which Is Giving All the Business to Canada.

As a last resource the members of the Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange intend to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on the ground of water competition, in their fight with the railroads to get a reduced rate east of Buffalo, so that this port may again obtain its share of the export grain trade. At present, right in the middle of the open season, when grain should be moving outward heavily, the steamships are going fully laden with grain from Montreal, while those from New York are said to be practically empty.

Canadian ship brokers are obtaining 6 cents a bushel freight to United Kingdom ports, while ships here cannot obtain cargoes of grain at 3 cents a bushel. The members admit that the railroads are willing to give them a preferential rate east of Buffalo, to compete with the through rates on the Canadian lines, but they are afraid of the Central and Western Traffic Associations diverting other freights from them in retaliation.

The loss of the grain trade from this port has been severely felt along the river front, where at least fifteen big grain elevators are declared to be standing idle. With the exception of the business done by the Atlantic Transport Line the export cattle trade has practically disappeared from New York, and the cessation of the grain trade in addition will result in the big cargo steamships seeking business at other ports.

One of the best known grain shippers on the New York Produce Exchange said yesterday: "For the last thirty years the railroad companies east of Buffalo, until the Fall of 1907, have always realized that we were up against the water competition in the lake grain trade on through business from Chicago and the Northwest and have given us special rates east of buffalo to meet it.

"In the Fall of 1906 the railroads raised their rates to 5.04 cents and in 1907-8-9 it averaged 5.50 cents per bushel, which is the rate to-day.

"With the 2.50 cents added per bushel for the water freight from Chicago or Duluth to Buffalo this brings it up to a total of 7.50 cents per bushel to land grain in this port, against the through rate of 5.50 cents to Montreal. On a load, which is 8,000 bushels, this would mean a loss of $160 to the shippers and $4,000 on twenty-five loads, which is the average grain cargo of a big freighter.

"Owing to the strong representations made last March and April by the Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange the railroads decided to give us a rate of 4 cents east of Buffalo to assist shippers here to compete with the Canadian lines. This reduction lasted just two months, May and June, during which period there was no grain moving. In the meantime the Central Traffic Association of Chicago forced the railroads to give a similar reduction for the flour from the Northwestern States.

"The result was that the rate was put back again because the railroads said that they could not afford to lose money on the local traffic with the flour through the Central States.

"The St. Lawrence River is open now until the middle of November, and then the Canadian lines run the grain into Halifax and St. Johns, N. B. Even in the depth of Winter very little grain comes to New York for shipment. Grain is the most profitable freight for the railroads to carry, as they can empty a car in ten minutes and the cost of handling is, therefore, very small. At the old rate of $40 a car they made money, and to-day the rate per car is $55. It will be a great pity if something is not done to retain the grain export business out of this port, as there is no other cargo now to replace it, and shipowners cannot afford to run to ports where their ships are sent away practically empty.

"The White Star Line took off their big freight steamships three years ago when the cattle trade fell off, and last Winter an attempt was made to revive their trade by sending them here with mammoth cargoes of potatoes. Two of the vessels came, but went away empty, and now it has been definitely decided by the company not to put them in this trade again.

"Our only hope now is in the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has the power to fix a grain rate for the railroads so that the Western and Central Traffic Associations will not be able to hold a club over them again if a special concession for grain shipments east of Buffalo is made by the commission."

The following official table of rates, drawn up by the Grain Committee, shows how the charges have jumped up since 1897:

AVERAGE RATE, (AT AND EAST OF BUFFALO,) RAIL, ON WHEAT PER BUSHEL FOR EXPORT.

Year.	May, June, July. Cents.	August, September, October. Cents.	November, December, January, February, March, April. Cents.
1897	3.41	3.39	3.95 (1897-8)
1898	3.20	3.07	3.24 (1898-9)
1899	3.27	3.27	4.24 (1899-0)
1900	3.00	2.80	4.33 (1900-1)
1901	3.66	3.92	4.39 (1901-2)
1902	4.23	4.30	4.87 (1902-3)
1903	5.00	4.51	3.09 (1903-4)
1904	3.66	3.75	4.96 (1904-5)
1905	4.59	4.58	4.96 (1905-6)
1906	4.50	4.72	5.04 (1906-7)
1907	5.50	5.50	5.50 (1907-8)
1908	5.50	5.50	5.50 (1908-9)

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.14	Justice	.13
Alpha Con.	.08	Kentucky Con.	.09
Andes	.13	Lady Wash. Con.	.04
Belcher	.85	Mexican	1.02
Best & Belcher	.52	Occidental Con.	.16
Bullion	.24	Ophir	1.55
Caledonia	.42	Overman	.42
Challenge Con.	.50	Potosi	.55
Chollar	.24	Savage	.50
Confidence	1.38	Sag Belcher	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.42	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Imperial	.03	Syndicate	1.00
Crown Point	.30	Union Con.	.51
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.40	Yellow Jacket	1.02
Julia	.08		

Silver bars, 51⅝; Mexican dollars, 51½; drafts, sight, 2@2¼ cents premium; telegraph, 4@5 cents premium.

TONOPAH.		Diamondfield	.02
Belmont	1.82	Goldfield C. M.	0.75
Jim Butler	.14	Great Bend	.08
McNamara	.82	Jumbo Extension	.19
Midway	.22	Kendall	.05
Montana	.95	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.01	Red Hills	.07
Ohio	.01	Sandstorm	.09
Tonopah Extension	.02	St. Ives	.10
West End	.30	Silver Pick	.15
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog N. B.	.02
Atlanta	.15	Gold Bar	.01
Blue Bell	.08	Homestake King	.02
Combination Fract.	.78	Montgomery Min.	.04
Crackerjack	.02	Original Bullfrog	.01
Daisy	.23	Tramps Cons.	.04

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 27.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11¼	Jackpot	8	9
Elkton	75½	75¾	McKinney	48	50
El Paso	65⅝	67	Portland	83	85
Gold Dollar	13½	13⅝	Vindicator	70	..
Isabella	23	24	J. Sample	7⅛	7⅞

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harry Markoe, Jr., will continue the business of Markoe & Morison, which partnership has expired.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, have recommended a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and the carrying forward to the next half year's accounts of a credit balance of £27,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Strong on Crops and Foreign Trade Outlook—Closes 2 to 13 Points Up.

Cotton made a very steady showing yesterday on further reports of crop deterioration, rumors regarding conditions figures, and talk of improving trade conditions abroad. The close was very steady at a net advance of 2 to 13 points, active months being generally 9 to 11 points net higher.

The market opened steady at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points, near months being relatively easy.

Supt. King's weekly total crop movement figures follow: Port receipts, 9,948,190 bales, against 8,533,213 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,298,140 bales, against 858,023 bales last year; Southern mill takings, 2,465,000 bales, against 2,020,356 bales last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1, nil, against 30,371 bales last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 13,711,330 bales, against 11,441,963 bales last year. Movement is for 361 days this season, against 363 days last year. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
August	..	..	12.35@12.37	12.33
September	12.28	12.20	12.26@12.28	12.23
October	12.39	12.27	12.38@12.39	12.29
November	..	..	12.38@12.40	12.29
December	12.43	12.26	12.42@12.43	12.30
January	12.39	12.25	12.38@12.39	12.27
February	..	..	12.38@12.40	12.27
March	12.42	12.28	12.41@12.42	12.28
April	..	..	12.41@12.43	12.28
May	12.44	12.32	12.42@12.44	12.30

Spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; 12.85 for midling upland. Sales for consumption, 500 bales; delivered on contract, 300 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 60 bales. New Orleans firm, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 71 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 12⅛c; sales, 2,224 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12¾c; sales, 36 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 436 bales. Houston steady, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 467 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York Advance in Harriman Stocks Causes Fluctuations in London.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Money was plentiful and easier on the market to-day, and discounts were weaker.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was of quite a holiday character. The fluctuations were narrow, Mexican rails and foreign bonds were fairly well supported at higher prices.

American securities opened generally from ⅜ to ¾ of a point above yesterday's New York closing. Union Pacific was stronger, and in the early trading advanced 1½ points. Later values weakened slightly, and at noon prices were from ⅛ to 1¼ points over parity. Crop and trade news and bear coverings were responsible for this early advance, which was maintained until the afternoon, when New York advanced the quotations on Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel sharply. Wide fluctuations followed, and the market finished uncertain.

Bar silver steady at 23 13-16d per ounce. Money, ½@¾ per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm.

At closing, 3 per cent. rentes were 98f 22½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	84⅛	..	..	..
Consols, account	84⅛	..	..	..
Anaconda	9⅞	48	47⅝	+ ⅝
Atchison	120½	117	116	+ 1
Can. Pacific	190½	185½	183⅞	+ 1¾
St. Paul	160	155⅞	154⅝	+ 1⅜
Erie	35½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	54½	53	53⅜	— ⅜
Illinois Central	157½	153¼	153	+ ¼
Louis & Nash.	156	151⅞	152	— ¼
N Y Central	141	137	136¾	+ ¾
Pennsylvania	71	138½	138	+ ¼
Reading	81	157½	156¼	+ 1¼
So. Pacific	131½	128	125⅞	+ 2¼
Union Pacific	205½	199⅞	198	+ 1⅞
U. S. Steel	77	75	74	+ 1
U. S. Steel pf.	127½	124¼	123⅞	+ ¼

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	95	96
German consol 3s	85	86
Prussian Government 4s	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s	102	103
Hessian Government 3½s	94	95
Saxony Government 3s	85¾	86¾
Hamburg Government 3s	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	101	102
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95	96
City of Vienna 4s	97½	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	101¼	102¼
Russian Government 4s	90½	91½
French Government rente 3s	97½	98½
British consol 2½s	84	84¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	6	Esperanza	2	18	9
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	5	0
El Oro	1	6	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
3d week Aug.	$200,000	$185,800	$14,200
July 1-Aug. 21	1,465,300	1,492,500	*27,200

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

3d week Aug.	627,860	527,593	100,267
July 1-Aug. 21	4,063,267	3,677,912	385,356

CHICAGO & ALTON—

3d week Aug.	332,167	279,520	52,638
July 1-Aug. 21	1,902,953	1,886,739	35,214

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—

Month of July	5,900,007	5,213,277	*686,720

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

3d week Aug.	110,346	105,524	15,822
July 1-Aug. 21	844,325	763,674	80,651

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—

Month of July	1,123,975	998,487	125,487

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

3d week Aug.	25,618	24,980	638
July 1-Aug. 21	174,590	172,780	1,810

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

3d week Aug.	68,595	51,574	17,021
July 1-Aug. 21	515,938	392,360	123,578

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

3d week Aug.	857,003	798,254	58,749
July 1-Aug. 21	6,040,064	5,631,866	337,198

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

3d week Aug.	122,344	119,267	3,197
July 1-Aug. 21	910,511	896,388	14,123

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—

3d week Aug.	135,234	144,469	*9,235
July 1-Aug. 21	942,954	969,604	*26,650

MINERAL RANGE—

3d week Aug.	17,646	16,014	1,632
July 1-Aug. 21	124,923	119,543	5,380

MOBILE & OHIO—

3d week Aug.	180,374	171,467	8,907
July 1-Aug. 21	1,301,170	1,215,723	85,447

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

3d week Aug.	1,012,543	943,875	68,668
July 1-Aug. 21	7,239,268	6,803,107	436,161

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

3d week Aug.	23,888	24,312	*424
July 1-Aug. 21	140,564	155,022	*5,458

*Decrease.

CANADIAN NORTHERN for July—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Mileage	3,094	2,874	2,509
Gross	848,500	728,500	1,024,200
Exp. and taxes.	613,900	525,600	662,300
Net	229,600	202,900	361,900

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY COMPANY for July—

Gross	771,453	679,447	702,355
Expenses	466,319	*417,869	*413,312
Net	305,134	261,577	289,042
Other income	12,670	6,462	4,782
Total income	317,804	268,039	293,825
Chgs. and taxes.	162,050	135,978	132,021
Surplus	155,754	132,061	161,803

Jan. 1 to July 31:

7 mos. gross	4,410,512	3,964,875	3,980,225
Expenses	2,717,079	*2,528,176	*2,518,552
7 mos. net	1,692,833	1,436,698	1,470,672
Other income	83,730	35,072	33,023
Total income	1,776,563	1,471,770	1,503,695
Chgs. and taxes.	1,088,384	948,952	901,090
7 mos. surplus.	688,199	522,818	602,595

*Includes taxes.

DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—

Gross	102,525	104,802	109,750
Exp. and taxes.	75,944	68,035	90,183
Net	26,581	36,567	19,567

IOWA CENTRAL for July—

Mileage	558	558	558
Gross	252,780	231,713	245,011
Exp. and taxes.	221,577	181,144	183,426
Net	31,162	50,569	62,185
Other income	*2,115	3,396	10,315
Total income	29,047	53,965	72,500

*Debit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for July—

Mileage	1,005	1,005	708
Gross	366,760	318,014	362,814
Exp. and taxes.	244,846	221,738	233,837
Net	121,914	91,276	128,977
Other income	15,035	12,780	14,742
Total income	136,949	104,056	143,719

New National Bank for West Orange.

T. H. Powers Farr, the New York banker and broker, who lives in Mountain Ridge, West Orange, N. J., will be elected President of the West Orange National Bank, now in process of organization. The election of officers will be held within a few days. The cashier will be Clarence A. Codington of East Orange, who is now connected with the Seaboard National Bank of New York.

The capital stock of the new institution is $100,000, 80 per cent. of which has already been subscribed by local business men and residents. The bank will be opened next month.

34 NEW LAWS TAKE EFFECT NEXT MONTH

Maximum Penalty for Kidnapping Hereafter to be Fifty Years' Imprisonment.

"JOY RIDING" A LARCENY

Restrictions Placed on Moving-Picture Shows, Immoral Plays, and Posting of Indecent Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Thirty-four of the laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature go into effect in September—thirty-three on the first day and one on the last. Eleven of the chapters amend the penal law, fourteen the Civil and five the Criminal Code, while of the remaining five two concern the New York City charter.

Chapter 400, which is in effect on Sept. 30, adds seven sections to the charter, for the regulation and conduct of public dancing academies. Each public dancing academy must pay a license of $50 a year, must be accessible to Inspectors at all times, and must be properly ventilated. The selling of liquors is prohibited.

The other New York City charter amendment relates to the jurisdiction of Courts of Special Sessions.

Perhaps the most important of the penal law amendments is that making the maximum punishment for kidnapping fifty instead of twenty-five years. Hereafter the punishment for extortion and blackmail will have five years as the minimum, while the maximum sentence remains fifteen years. After this month it will be a misdemeanor to sell elevated or underground railroad transfer tickets. The phraseology is changed of the section making false registration a felony, and the period of juvenile delinquency is made definite, from the age of 7 to 16 years.

"Joy" riding constitutes a larceny, and those who borrow automobiles without the authority of their owners by Section 1259-a are declared to have stolen them and are liable to punishment accordingly. Then, by another amendment, a person who with intent damages an automobile or other motor vehicle, is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

After Sept. 1 it will be unlawful for any corporation to practice or appear as an attorney at law for any person other than itself in any court, or to make it a business to practice as an attorney or render legal service, except for itself. The provision, however, is not to "apply to any corporation lawfully engaged in a business authorized by the provisions of any existing statute, nor to a corporation lawfully engaged in the examination and insuring of titles to real property, nor shall it prohibit a corporation from employing an attorney or attorneys in and about its own immediate affairs or in any litigation to which it is or may be a party, nor shall it apply to organizations organized for benevolent or charitable purposes, or for the purpose of assisting persons without means in the pursuit of any civil remedy, whose existence, organization, or incorporation may be approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the department in which the principal office of the corporation may be located."

Four of the amendments concern theatres. One prohibits the admission of children under sixteen years old, unless accompanied by an older person, to moving picture shows. Another forbids immoral plays and exhibitions, a third one prohibits the posting or exhibiting of indecent prints and pictures, while a fourth makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to deal in or sell any ticket of the People's Institute entitling a person to a reduced fee for admission to any dramatic or other performance or entertainment. All four of these offenses are made misdemeanors.

IGNORE STOCK TAX BLUNDER.

Little Hope That Error in Law Revision Will Help Brokers.

The stock transfer tax which brokers have paid at the rate of 2 cents on every hundred dollars of par value since 1905, and which has been fought unsuccessfully by the Stock Exchange authorities through all the courts of the State, may be temporarily out of business, some Wall Street men hope, because of a blunder in the enactment of the new consolidated laws by the last Legislature. This hope is not encouraged by legal authorities.

Some weeks ago a young lawyer called the attention of a Stock Exchange house to the fact that the Board of Statutory Revision, which drew up the consolidated laws effective last February, incorporated the Stock Transfer Tax law of 1906 in the new laws instead of the law of 1905. The 1906 law, which made the two-cent tax applicable on "each share of $100 of face value or fraction thereof," was declared unconstitutional, and since then the tax has been collected under the old law, which reads: "On each $100 of face value or fraction thereof," the Court of Appeals having specifically declared that the older statute had not been annulled by the law of 1906, which made a share of $1 par value pay as high a tax as one of $100 par.

The brokers promptly went with their information to the Stock Exchange authorities, and the matter was put before the Governing Committee, who in turn referred it to the Exchange's counsel. John G. Milburn, counsel for the Stock Exchange, was one of the Board of Revision which made the blunder.

When the news of the inclusion of the unconstitutional law of 1906 in the new statutes became generally known in Wall Street yesterday, brokers who have never paid the stamp tax with any good-will were inclined to believe that they were to have at least a temporary relief from this expense. How large it is may be seen from the fact that the Controller has sold $2,290,542 in stamps for use under the law since Feb. 1.

The Stock Exchange authorities were not inclined yesterday to hold out any hope that such an interpretation would be put by the courts on the present state of the law. The same view of the matter was taken by the State's legal authorities in Albany, who have already advised counsel for the brokers first making the discovery that the law of 1905 stands.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—State Controller Gaus said to-night that he had been assured by Attorney General O'Malley that the original stock transfer tax law of 1905 was now in effect unimpaired. The Attorney General had advised him, he said, that while the question of the reenactment of the unconstitutional law of 1906 in the consolidated laws and the repeal of the law of 1906 might be brought to the courts for adjudication, there was no fear of the ultimate outcome.

Dean Alden, legal adviser of Gov. Hughes, to-night declared: "The courts have held that the repeal of a law by the Legislature, when apparently an inadvertent error was made, may be wholly ignored and the law declared to remain in force and unaffected by the repeal. The Legislature did not intend to make any new law in these consolidated laws or to repeal any existing statutory law. If an apparent blunder has been made in this case the courts may be expected to ignore it and declare that the Legislature had no intent to affect the tax on stock transfers."

BROKER BELKNAP BANKRUPT.

Creditors Act Against Him and His Brother-in-Law, W. H. Weiss.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Ralph A. Belknap and William H. Weiss, who did business as stockbrokers at 64 Wall Street under the name of Ralph A. Belknap. The firm suspended on May 3, when a committee of creditors was appointed.

At that time the partners agreed to transfer the assets to a Trustee and to put up $7,000 additional, which was to be divided pro rata among the claimants. It was also agreed to give notes for six, twelve, and eighteen months in liquidation of the balance of the claims. This plan fell through because of the failure of a sufficient number of the creditors to subscribe to its terms.

Yesterday's petition was filed by Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, attorneys for these creditors:

Maples & Goldschmidt, South Norwalk, $5,754; Lewis & Goldschmidt, Port Chester, $3,498, and F. A. Hine, Danbury, Conn., $137. All of these claims are for credit balances on purchases and sales of stocks and securities.

The petition alleges that the partners transferred part of their assets in April to creditors, paying $11,000 to two on April 22 and $1,000 to another on April 30. It is also alleged that attempts were made to conceal the discharge of obligations.

The liabilities are said to be $75,000 and the assets $13,000. Mr. Belknap came here from Texas and became a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange in June, 1907. He sold his seat about May 1 at the request of the Exchange. Mr. Weiss is his brother-in-law. The house formerly had an extensive wire service to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia, Geneva, Auburn, and Rochester, and was reported to have been hurt severely by the Ennis & Stoppani failure.

MORSE PLAN GOING THROUGH.

Metropolitan Steamship Reorganization Now in Morse's Control.

The plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Steamship Company with a reduced capitalization announced about a year ago, which involved the acceptance by creditors of securities in the new company for their claims, is likely to become operative because the Morse interests have obtained practically all of the claims which were not friendly to the plan.

Under the reorganization plan claims amounting to $1,157,012 were taken into account, for which securities in the new company were offered at par. Of these the Morse interests, through the Morse Securities Company, it is said, have obtained $452,000, or about 40 per cent. of the total, the greater part of the remainder being in agreement with the plan for rehabilitating the company. It is stated that the cash paid for the claims was supplied by friends of the convicted banker who have faith in the future of the line.

France Wants Time on Tariff.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The French Government, in response to requests made by French merchants, has opened negotiations with Washington for an extension of the commercial arrangement with the United States until August, 1910, or at least until February.

FORMER WIFE CLAIMS ESTATE.

Mrs. Kendregen, Now 80, Found in San Francisco—Marriage Long Forgotten.

An unusual story surrounds the filing of a claim by a firm of New York attorneys to the estate of Joseph W. Kendregen, a real estate operator of Waterbury, Conn., who died about two years ago leaving property valued at from $100,000 to $200,000, but no will. His nearest relatives, so far as was known, were a number of nephews, to whom the estate would go.

However, through the efforts of the law firm of Niebrugge & Maxfield of 487 Broadway, a hidden romance in Kendregen's life reveals the fact that he was once married, and has resulted in the location of the woman, who is now more than 80 years old, living in San Francisco. Kendregen in his youth lived in this city, and in August, 1855, was arrested on the complaint of Mary Cahill. The matter was settled by Kendregen marrying her while he was a prisoner in the Tombs. The ceremony was performed by Judge Connolly.

The marriage, however, did not turn out happily, and soon the woman, taking with her the baby girl which had been born to them, left her husband and went West. Later she returned and succeeded in getting the marriage annulled. Then she went back to San Francisco. Kendregen removed to Waterbury and amassed a fortune in the real estate business. It is said that in later life he endeavored to get some trace of his wife and daughter, but did not succeed. Then he died.

Mrs. Kendregen is coming East to claim her share in the estate. In the meantime the distribution of the estate is held up, and Niebrugge & Maxfield have begun proceedings to have the annulment of the marriage set aside on the ground that both parties to it were over age at the time of their marriage, and therefore the annulment was illegal.

MARTIN DIVORCE REOPENED.

Concert Singer Gets a Chance to Defend Suit Next Month.

Mrs. Etta H. Martin, the choir and concert singer of 1,432 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, who lost by default a suit for divorce brought against her by her husband, Edwin E. Martin, last Spring, succeeded yesterday in having her default opened and her case set for trial in October. In opening the default Justice Stapleton also vacated the interlocutory decree of divorce granted to her husband.

At the time the suit came before Justice Stapleton for trial, Mrs. Martin's attorney, J. Arthur Hilton, withdrew at the last moment, declaring the court did not allow him time enough for preparation. Mr. Martin's attorney, Franklin Taylor, continued with the case, and judgment was taken by default.

The trial is set for Oct. 1. By the decision Mrs. Martin must waive a trial by jury, and her nine-year-old daughter must stay in the care of her father pending the decision.

WANTED TO KISS THE JUDGE.

Woman

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Estate Sells Twenty-fifth Street Parcel—Loan for Upper Broadway Project—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The sale of the Marquand mansion at Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, is referred to in more detail in another column.

The estate of Louis N. Henrique has sold to A. Jacobus 255 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20.8 by 98.9.

Loan of $325,000 to Builders.

A building loan contract between the Union Dime Savings Bank and T. J. McLaughlin's Sons was recorded yesterday, affecting the northeast corner of Broadway and 141st Street. The amount of the loan is $325,000.

Buyer for West 133d Street.

Lauter & Blackner have sold for Eva C. Weber the five-story double flat 157 West 133d Street, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Dey Street Building Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a client to W. C. Morris & Co. the building 80 Dey Street for a terms of years.

De Selding Brothers have leased for a term of years about 7,500 square feet on the twentieth floor of the Fulton Building for the Hudson-Manhattan Railroad Company to J. Kryne & Wauters.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Morewood Realty Company about 10,000 square feet of space in the building 826 and 828 Broadway to Philip Rosenwasser; also, for the Astor estate, 9,000 square feet of space in 44 East Fourteenth Street, running through to Thirteenth Street, to Rosenwald & Weil, and for the Middleboro Realty Company 7,500 square feet of space in 80 University Place, running through to Twelfth Street, to Shaff & Barnett.

Transfer by "Little Tim" Sullivan.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan yesterday transferred to Robert I. Brown the five-story tenement 703 East Thirteenth Street, near Avenue C, on lot 23.10 by 103.3. The expressed consideration was $10,000.

Harry H. Holbert has been appointed by Justice Amend receiver of the rents of 229 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story tenement on plot 25.2 by 102.2, in a suit brought by Harris D. Colt, trustee, against the Prescott Realty Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $14,000.

Rivington Street Corner Sold.

Hyman Hoffspiegel has bought the southeast corner of Columbia and Rivington Streets, a six-story tenement with five stores on lot 55.6 by 45.8, known as 269 and 271 Rivington Street.

To Build on Union Avenue.

The Woodstock Exchange has sold 1,117 Union Avenue for Herman Trunk to Herbst & Co., builders, who will erect a five-story apartment house on the plot.

S. H. & J. Frankenheim have sold for Gertrude Grummon to John Smith the three-story dwelling 408 East 130th Street, on lot 16.3 by 100.

S. Cowen has sold 786 Dawson Street, a three-story brick dwelling, to E. Klein; also, 884 East 156th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, to C. Farrell; also, 886 Irvine Street, a two-family brick dwelling, for M. Lazar; also, 895 and 897 Irvine Street, two three-story brick dwellings, now nearing completion, for the Broad Realty Company to Padernacht & Jaretski.

The Moore & Rowe Company has sold for Mrs. Mary H. Rohrig 1,751 Montgomery Avenue, a three-family house, on lot 25 by 100.

Leases in the Auto Belt.

The Gross & Gross Company has leased for the Automobile Building Company the store 1,928 Broadway, for a term of years, to A. Elliott Ranney & Co.; also, for Thomas Dimond, the five-story building at 248 West Eightieth Street to the Franklin Automobile Company.

Henry H. Gibson has leased for the Twenty-fifth Street Construction Company, in its new twelve-story building at 151 to 155 West Twenty-fifth Street, two floors to the Consolidated Engraving Company and one floor to the Tantrik Publishing Company, for a term of ten years; also, to the Railroad Equipment Company 8,000 square feet in 403 to 407 East Twenty-third Street.

Frankel Brothers have leased lofts in their building, 344 and 346 East Thirty-second Street, to the Sanitation and Supply Company and the Herter Looms Company. M. & L. Hess were the brokers.

New Home for Immigrants.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the old-fashioned four-story dwelling at 180 Second Avenue and making it over into a home for immigrants, conducted by the Polish National Alliance of the United States, of which Stanley Prus is President. The improvements will cost $18,000.

Rockaway Park Building Project.

The Frederick W. Avery Company, in conjunction with William H. Duncan, has sold for William H. Colton the plot, 40 by 121, on the north side of Washington Avenue, 260 feet east of Fifth Avenue, Rockaway Park. This property has changed hands three times within a year. The present buyer will build stores and flats on the plot.

Acreage Deal at Rockville Centre.

M. Presberger of Brooklyn has bought the De Mott farm of forty acres at Rockville Centre, L. I., on De Mott Avenue, between Village and Hempstead Avenues, and will undertake at once the development of the property and the erection of houses thereon.

Sales in and Near Morristown, N. J.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Philip Livingston a residence, with stables, on Madison Avenue, Morristown, N. J.

The Kitchell estate of about seven acres, on Kitchell Avenue, between Morristown and Madison, N. J., has been sold to Richard H. Williams for $17,000. Mr. Williams is said to have purchased the property for his son, who intends to erect a handsome Summer home on the site.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11, two five-story flats; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Sept. 27.

150th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11, two five-story flats; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Sept. 27.

By Samuel Marx.

Walton Av, s e corner of 179th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to James Welton, $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Broadway, s w corner of 150th St, for a four-story brick building, 64.11x124.0; American Geographical Society of 15 West 81st St, owner; C. P. Huntington, architect; cost, $250,000.

119th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick apartment house, 125x87.11; Ira Realty Co. of 440 West 119th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $150,000.

Bassett Av, w s, 246.6 ft s of McDonald St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; B. S. Gunderson of McDonald St, owner; P. J. Gunderson, architect; cost, $4,500.

Garrison Av, s w corner of Hunt's Point Road, for a two-story brick store and office;

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TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

4% money for Manhattan, also large amount for seconds and building loans; quick decisions. Roberts, 500 5th Av. 'Phone Bryant 236.

Jacob Leitner of 836 Westchester Av, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects; cost, $5,500.

Bathgate Av, 1,587, for a two-story brick market and loft building, 25x100; Wolf & Nathan of 410 East 3d St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 180, to a four-story brick dwelling; S. Prus of 567 2d Av, owner; A. F. Leicht, architect; cost, $18,000.

Pelham Road, s s, 346.2 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, to a two-and-one-half-story frame hotel and dwelling, 37.2x40.5? Henry Westfield, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,500.

Wilkins Place, w s, 46.8 ft n of Freeman St, to a one-story brick amusement hall, 22x77.8; H. Morgenthau Co. of 165 Broadway, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

BROOME ST, 71, 21x56; Kate M. Solomon to Broome Cannon Co., $100.

CORLEARS ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 60.1 ft to Grand St x125.4x irregular; Lincoln Holding Co. to Abraham Goldberg, $100.

CAULDWELL AV, n e corner of 156th St, 90x201 to Trinity Av; Myron Sulzberger to Charles F. Kastenhuber, $20,000.

FOX ST, 1,081, w s, 25x100; Johanna F. Muller to William Meier, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 225.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x119.1; Joseph Gallo to Clara Gerland, $100.

HOE AV, 1,487, w s, 25x100; Philip Herchowsky to Meyer Fisch, $100.

HOE AV, 1,487, w s, 25x100; Meyer Fisch to Philip Herchowsky, $100.

LOT 181, map of Mott Haven; George Quimby to James Budington and others, $1.

LOTS 15, 16, 26, and 27, map of W. F. Duncan at Williamsbridge; Virgilia Thompson to Isabel L. Piatti of Englewood, N. J., $100.

LOTS 156A and 156B, map of Penfield property, Bronx; John McClure to Catherine McClure, $1.

LOT 8, map (No. 1,336) of 63 lots at Westchester; Victoria D'Andrea and others to Luigi Astorino, $100.

NORFOLK ST, n w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 23x100; Jacob Mintz to Gussie Mintz, (mtg $29,700,) $1.

PARK AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.11x32; Philip Krauss to Citizens' Holding Co., (mtg $43,000,) $100.

PART Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x180; Louis W. Ebling to Ebling Brewing Co., $1.

PART Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x180; Ebling Brewing Co. to George L. Harbauer, $1.

PART Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x180; George L. Harbauer to Joseph Grundler, $1.

ROEBLING AV, s s, 175 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; Otto Elchler to William McIntosh, (mtg $3,000,) $100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 129th St, 101x47.8; Nathan Citron and others to Frederick C. McLaughlin, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $47,000,) $100.

WESTCHESTER & BOSTON RAILWAY, centre line, 639.3 ft from n s of Bear Swamp Road, contains 1 439-1,000 acres; James R. Roosevelt and others to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., $100.

WENDOVER AV, 703 and 705, n s, 87x100; Albert J. Schwarzler to Elizabeth Schwarzler, $100.

1ST AV, 1,895, 25.2x—; Francis A. Clark and others to Besse C. Clark, quitclaim, $1.

1ST AV, s w corner of 98th St, 25x99.6; Joseph Ullman, referee, to Charles E. Patterson of Bennington Centre, Vt., $25,650.

1ST AV, s w corner of 98th St, 25x99.6; Charles E. Patterson to William Hagedorn, $100.

3D AV, e s, 175.2 ft n of 161st St, 25x130.11x25x129.9, 2 years.....$12,000

DIEDTRICH, Maria M., to Simon Blatt; Lot 177, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years, 5½%.....$3,500

DIAMOND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Harris Krakower; Washington Av, e s, 109.1 ft n of 168th St, 37.6x113.9x37.6x114.8, prior mtg $30,000, due Feb. 25, 1911, 6%.....$6,000

FISCH, Meyer, to Philip Herschowsky; Hoe Av, w s, 250 ft s of 172d St, 25x100, due, &c, as per bond.....$1,250

FIDES LAND CO. to William Dittenheimer; Lots 22 to 25, map of Harrington estate at Westchester, 3 years, 5½%.....$2,000

HIRSCH, Max, to Heyman Pincus and another; Elsmere Place, n s, 243.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 2 lots, each 25x100, due May 1, 1911, 6%, 2 mtgs, each.....$5,000

HORNICHTER, Sigmund, and another to Robert Maynicke and others, executors, &c; 15th St, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.4, 5 years.....$19,000

HAGEDORN, William, to Charles E. Patterson; 1st Av, s w corner of 98th St, 25x99.6, 3 years.....$20,000

KASTENHUBER, Charles F., to William H. Harris; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 156th St, 90x201 to Trinity Av, 3 years, 5½%..$25,000

KINNELLY, John A., to Louis Eichwort; 239th St, 323, n s, 325 ft w of Martha Av, prior mtg $3,000, due Feb. 12, 1920, 6%.....$2,100

LITTLE ITALY REALTY CO. to Walter A. Burke, trustee; 109th St, 236 East, 5 years.....$17,000

T. J. McLAUGHLIN SONS to Union Dime Savings Bank; Broadway, n e corner of 141st St, 99.11x100, due, &c, as per bond..$325,000

MULLER, Josephine, to William R. Rose; 154th St, s s, 189.4 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18.9x99.11, 3 years, 4½%.....$1,500

McCORMACK, Andrew J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Amsterdam Av, w s, 139.10 ft s of 164th St, 39.11x182.5 to St. Nicholas Avenue x42.7x197.4, due, &c, as per bond..$20,000

MILLER, Hattie, to Isaac Miller; 3d St, n s, 280.11 ft e of Avenue B, 40x96.2, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 6%.....$12,000

MATILDA REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Elizabeth Malone and another, trustees; Matilda St, e s, 300 ft s of 237th St, 25x100, due, &c, as per bond.....$500

MATILDA REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Elizabeth Malone and another, trustees; Matilda St, e s, 300 ft s of 237th St, 25x100, due, &c, as per bond.....$500

STEEN, Joseph, to John J. Donovan; 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.9x25x99.9, due, &c, as per bond.....$8,000

WINTER & CO. to Jacob Brothers Co.; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 137th St, 115.6x 82.10x100x140.8, prior mtg, demand, 6%..$25,000

WEISS, Ray, to Jesse W. Uppercu; 181st St, s s, 91 ft e of Park Av, 50x150, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6%.....$4,000

WEISSMAN & HERMAN to Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum; Minford Place, 1,530 and 1,532, e s, 2 mtgs, each, $5,000, prior mtgs $18,000, 3 years, 6%.....$10,000

THE NEW YORK FIREPROOF TENEMENT Association to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 10th Av, s w corner of 42d St, 98.9x irregular, prior mtg, due, &c, as per bond.....$100,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, n w corner of 58th St, 50.5x100; C. F. Wendland Engineering and Construction Co. against H. L. Williams, owners and contractors, $200.

WALTON AV, w s, whole front between 181st St and Cameron Place, 156.8x100; George Spaoth against Canton Construction Co., owner and contractor; William Wainwright, contractor, $90.

9TH AV, 666; Empire City Iron Works against John Stube, William Stube, Metta Feltner, Louisa Murphy, Annie Saier, Ettie Schminke, heirs of Henry Stube, owners; Rosenberg Contracting Co., contractor, $54.

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 142.7 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against P. J. Lambert Construction Co., owner; Thomas J. Smith Co. and J. H. Sturk, contractors, $37.

RIVINGTON ST, 150; Barnett Golper and others against Adolf D. Lindemann, owner; Philip Wechsler, contractor, $70.

2D AV, e s, whole front between 126th and 127th Sts, 199.10x450; John Bell Co. against George L. Ingraham, Arthur Ingraham, owners; Catherine C. Sulzer, and Harlem River Park Amusement Co., lessees and contractors, (renewal,) $1,000.

188TH ST, s s, 36 ft w of Bathgate Av, 100x100; Houghtaling & Wittpenn against Mountain Construction Co., owner and contractor, $132.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,228; Household Granite Co. against Lincoln Holding Co. and others, June 26, 1909, $145.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 134.4 ft n of 173d St; Ernst E. W. Schneider against David Lewis Realty Co. and others, May 19, 1909, $1,050.

HOE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St; Carucci & Amendo Co. against Bryant Co. and others, Aug. 26, 1909, $3,100.

Lis Pendens.

132D ST, 96 and 98 West; Tercsie Zika against Abraham Nevins and others, (action to set aside title, &c.;) attorney, S. R. Fleischer.

JEROME AV, n e corner of 177th St, 117.4x 110.5x88.2x135.4; Robert L. Harrison against John L. Hobson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison, Elliott & Byrd.

101ST ST, n s, 16.6 ft e of Park Av, 31x75, two actions; Ellicott D. Curtis, trustee, against Gussie Englander and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

135TH ST, 21 West; J. Wesley Butler against Hannah C. Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. McBougald.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6; Frank M. Patterson against Louis Noschese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Whaley.

179TH ST, 306 and 308 East, two actions; Jacob Doll against Joseph Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Miehling.

JACKSON ST, 87 to 91; Bernard Mayer against Aaron Drusin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. S. Heller.

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AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Commencing September 6, Labor Day, and continuing all week, I am going to hold a sale of the choicest Residential Lots on Long Island, situated in the heart of a millionaire section, but will be sold on easy terms and at "poor man's" prices. Also at same time will sell elegant Gentleman's Country Home.

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65 RESTRICTED LOTS
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The historical stone colonial mansion, 2 acres of land on the Hutchins estate, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park, commanding a beautiful view of surrounding country; garage and stable in the grounds; convenient to the 242d St. Station of the Subway. Apply to Thomas Healy, 60th St. and Columbus Av., or your own broker.

SATISFIED LIENS.

Hoe Ave., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 172 Street, 120x100; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. v. Bryant Company, owner, Amendota & Carrucci, contractors; $929.15.

Hoe Ave., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 172 Street, 120x100; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. v. Bryant Company, owner and contractor; $1,690.08.

A five-story double flat, paying over 11 per cent.; rents, $3,400; fine condition; must sell; $32,500. Lyons, 36 East 12th St.

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Sacrifice. Four story, brown-stone, private, 11 rooms, baths, improvements. East 121st; $7,500; ground worth more. Terms, White, 316 West Forty-second St.

Four-story single flat, 81st St., near 3d Av.; $15,500. Duross Company, 156 Broadway.

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Broadway, Northwest Corner Reade St.
66.6x124, for sale; one of the most desirable corners downtown. Apply to WM. C. WALKER'S SONS, 299 Broadway.

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UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
$10,000.—Ten-room detached house, perfectly appointed; artistic home; convenient to Subway, trolley; 2,334 Andrews Av., near Fordham Road, Wellwood, premises.

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Offices on property, between the Manhattan Beach Hotel and bathing pavilion, also at Manhattan Beach entrance of Sheepshead Bay Bridge. Also 31 Nassau St., New York.
Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent.

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HOUSES
SOUTH MIDWOOD
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SLOCUM PARK.
LET US HELP YOU BUY A HOME,
With the money you are now paying for rent.
AN EXAMPLE.
Cost of house.....$9,700
1st mortgage ..... 5,000 @ 5% $250.00
$4,700
Cash payment.... 1,940
Second Mortgage..$2,760 @ 6% 165.60
Yearly Installments. (Payable Monthly) 323.33
Taxes, Water, and Insurance..... 125.00
Total Yearly Carrying Charges.$863.93
LESS THAN $72 A MONTH.
OF WHICH 45% IS YOURS,
And every succeeding Payment is LESS than the Former. With $1,000 cash, the monthly carrying charges on
A $5,900 House is Less than $50.
A $6,900 House is Less than $60.
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JOHN R. CORBIN CO.
Foster Av. & Brighton Beach R. R., Newkirk Av. station.

IF YOU WANT A HOME OR AN INVESTMENT in Flatbush, you cannot afford to buy without first seeing what we can offer you; we have any style of property that you can ask for, and it is our business to first please you in a home, or whatever you wish to buy, and it is also our business to see that you buy it right; every one has friends, and we not only want you to buy of us, but we want you to be so well pleased that you will send your friends to buy of us. Office open Sundays and every day.
STAR & CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY, 816-820 Flatbush Av.

Only $4,250 for a beautiful brick house of seven rooms, in good neighborhood; parquet floors and all modern improvements; street paved, no assessments; will sell on very easy terms. Geo. W. Williams, Realty Trust office, Parkville Station, Culver Line, Brooklyn.

Will sell lots with builders' loan to responsible builders; choice section in Bensonhurst, 4 blocks from Kings Highway station, Sea Beach road. WILLIAM OPPENHEIM, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MURDOCH
We offer you your choice of six beautiful new modern houses at Grove Terrace, Montclair; four minutes from D., L. & W.; most delightful location; containing nine rooms, steam heat, tile bath, electric light and gas; open fireplaces; handsomely decorated; large lots; everything that goes with a high class, modern house; prices from $6,800 up; terms to suit; office open from 10 to 8 Sundays. New York office, 98 Warren St.
MONTCLAIR
Opp. Lackawanna. Montclair, N. J.
One Hour From New York.
The four properties adjoining this high-grade farm are valued at $10,000 each; ¼ mile to railroad, near electric cars, neighbors, schools; 11 acres; cut 10 tons hay; produce bountiful crops; 250 pear trees, other fruits; stone residence, barn, hen house, good shade; pretty lake nearby; for quick sale the owner will throw in horse, wagon, 100 chickens and incubator, for only $2,700; for traveling instructions see Page 118, "Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide No. 27," just out; copy free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1,093, 47 W. 34th St., cor. B'way, N. Y.

A beautiful country home and farm, 60 acres, on south branch of Raritan River, two miles from Clinton, Hunterdon County, N. J.; 55 miles from New York, L. V. R. R.; five minutes' walk to station; 18-room stone house, six open fireplaces; two tenant houses; two barns; old shade fruit; sold on account of death of owner; immediate possession; a bargain; correspondence solicited. J. C. Probasco, Clinton, N. J.

A delightful country home, one-half acre, house 10 rooms, bath; steam heat, every modern improvement; large shade and fruit trees; convenient station; moderate price. Quackenbush, Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern house, ten rooms, 3 acres lawn, shade and fruit; steam heat; 10 mins. station; reasonable. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Low price for quick sale.—New modern 6-room and bath cottage, well located; combination lighting, cellar, range, veranda; 2 trolleys; small amount cash, balance easy. Quick, Box 285 Times.

Millburn, N. J. Most beautiful house, architecturally, in America. Twelve rooms, $12,500; over an acre. F 167 Times, Times Square.

Investment properties in Hudson County. Theo. Mendles, 121 Summit Av., West Hoboken.

I have several first-class apartments and houses to rent from Oct. 1 in East Orange. Apply Davis, 168 Eaton Pl., N. J.

Farms, bungalow locations, suburban residences; extraordinary bargains; catalogue. Apply Kennedy, 108 Fulton St., Manhattan.

Farm bargains everywhere; all kinds; owners' descriptive list mailed free. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Houses, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; terms to suit. Chas. Dietrichs, Little Ferry, N. J.

Newark and surrounding real estate. Mayo & Co., 788 Broad St., Newark. Established 1894.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN ON EASY TERMS.
Party having bought 2 corner lots some time ago, but cannot keep up payments, will sell contract at a loss. Lots are at Bayside Park, and have all city improvements, also use of the water front for boating, bathing, fishing, &c. It's the place for a nice home or for a speculation. Cannot be beat. Title guaranteed perfect.
For further information,
TAYLOR GREEN,
FLUSHING, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

INVESTIGATE
PINECREST
ON THE HUDSON.
37 minutes from New York. Acreage for mansions. Lots from $600 up. 5c. trolley fare from end of subway (Van Cortlandt Station). Call, write, or telephone for particulars.
Metropolis Extension Co.
56 LIBERTY ST. Tel. 4705 Cortlandt.

CASH! CASH! CASH!
Owner will sell at once
AT BIG SACRIFICE
SPLENDIDLY LOCATED IN BRONXVILLE.
NEW COLONIAL HOME of 12 rooms, 4 baths, parquet floors, hardwood trim, steam heat, electric light; outside finished in white clapboards; quaint old attractive architecture.
PRICE LOW. MTG. $8,500.
COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
Tel. 708.....MT. VERNON, N. Y.

OWNER REDUCES PRICE $10,000 on a Pelham Heights Artistic Country Home
In a most beautiful location, 12 large, well-arranged rooms, 3 baths; very latest style hardwood and white enamel trim; hot-water heating; electricity, gas; very high ground; large plot.
Owing to trouble, owner will sacrifice.
FOR LESS THAN $23,000.
This is positively genuine. Investigate. Call, write or telephone at once.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
Tel. 1298.....New Rochelle, N. Y.

COLONIAL RIDGE
Attractive Residential Colony,
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
537 5th Ave.
PROPERTY BRONXVILLE & VICINITY.
BURKE STONE, BRONXVILLE.
Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon Property in Demand.
Its older restricted sections still maintain their popularity while others are being rapidly settled. For the man of foresight there are
GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.
HERE'S ONE
On a hill, modern 10-room house; hardwood, steam heat, tiled bath; lot 100x100; hedges, fruit trees, shrubs; price $11,000. Only a little cash required.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
22 E. First St., MOUNT VERNON.

AT MT. VERNON.
Charmingly located in best section, splendid home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, oak trimmed, electricity, hot-water heat. Price under $12,000; terms made. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AT MT. VERNON charmingly located in best section, splendid home; 9 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room, oak trim, electricity, hot water heat. Price under $12,000—terms made. Copley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

A NICE HOME, $5,000.
At New Rochelle in refined, restricted location, 6 large rooms, modern bathroom; all improvements; lot 40x110; just offered for sale; bargain. J. J. O'Connor, 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594.
NEW ROCHELLE A chance to buy fine home. 11 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 75x200; fine location; best street in town; owner anxious to sell; will make price and terms right to quick buyer.
C. A. COLE, 222 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Rochelle.—Ten-room house, tiled bathroom, oak trim, $7,500; rent, $50; new, 12-room house; excellent location; gas, electricity, hot water heat; $14,000. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

California Improved Estate For Sale
On Overland R. R., near San Francisco, including splendid mansion, completely furnished. About 20,000 acres. Most complete and profitable. Centrally located and will increase largely in value. To be sold on account of advanced age of owner at great bargain. For particulars apply to Box 3598, Boston, Mass. No brokers or intermediaries need apply.
$11,000.—Duplication impossible; 128 acres; 16-room brick house, 74 feet square barn, all outbuildings, crops, stock, machinery, implements; buildings, farm implements, all modern; selling cause sickness. Philip Reed, Red Hill, Pa.
Country estate of several acres for gentleman's modern house, exceptionally located; right on seashore; bargain price; must sell immediately. P. O. Box 328, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Flats, tenements, old buildings leased, guaranteeing your income; cash security. Bache, 220 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Home on the North Shore of Long Island.
Eleven miles of City Hall, Manhattan, built on an elevation sloping to the water's edge. Beautiful views. Park-like surroundings, all improvements. Hard-wood trim throughout. About thirty minutes to Herald Square. To be sold on easy terms. Address Jos. W. Cook, Room 67, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Half-acre home sites; everything convenient; easy payments; booklet mailed. Lebkamp, Bible House, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
West Side.

Douglas Court,
546 WEST 147TH ST.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, embodying every modern improvement,
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$600 TO $1,000.

Park Court,
403 WEST 115TH ST.,
Near Morningside Av. West.
Convenient to 116th st. subway station.
Very choice location.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$510 TO $900.

The Sherwood,
2,790 BROADWAY,
near 108th St.
Attractive house; fine location.
8 very large Rooms,
$1,000 TO $1,200.

Fowler Court,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
N. E. Corner 112th St.
NEW AND EXCLUSIVE.
Servants' elevator, &c.:
7, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,300.

Mount Cenis,
54 MORNINGSIDE AV. W.,
Corner 116th St.
View of Long Island Sound.
Select location; convenient to subway.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms,
$900 TO $1,400.

The Munroe,
415 WEST 115TH ST.,
near Amsterdam Av.
Splendid location; near subway.
5 and 6 Rooms.
$510 TO $840.

The Navarre, Southwest Corner Broadway and 99th St.
CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT,
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $780 to $900.

Concession offered where immediate possession is wanted.
Concessions will be made for August and September.
Calder & Nassoit, Agents,
Broadway, Cor. 105th St. 'Phone, 8380—River.

Henry D. Winans & May
749 5th Av., near 58th St.
offer the following desirable apartments:
"The Windsor"
S. E. Cor. B'way & 54th St.
Apartments of 8 and 9 extra large rooms and bath.....$1,700-$2,000
"The Kenmore"
353 West 57th St.
Eight rooms and bath; wide street and private block.....$1,150-$1,250
"The Albany"
Broadway, 51st to 52d St.
Seven to nine rooms and bath; conveniently located.....$850-$1,300

WEST END HALL,
840 WEST END AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 101ST ST.
A house of superior excellence; contains all modern conveniences for small families of refinement; available eight rooms, two baths, $1,500; nine rooms, two baths, $2,000; concessions for Summer. Apply to the Superintendent, or
CHAS. S. KOHLER, AGENT,
906 Columbus Av. 'Phone, 5505—Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
FINE CORNER APARTMENT, EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; SUNNY; COOL IN SUMMER, WARM IN WINTER; $1,300 UNFURNISHED, OR MIGHT RENT PARTLY FURNISHED. SECOND EAST APARTMENT, 471 CENTRAL PARK WEST. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

STANLEY COURT
West End Ave. & 106th Street
Housekeeping apartments.
One apartment to rent from October 1st. Ten rooms and three baths. Rent $2,580. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST. WEST, NO. 53,
THE PORTLAND
Exceptionally attractive apartments of eight extra large and light rooms; elevator service; open plumbing. Rents, $1,000-$1,320.

PORTSMOUTH,
38-44 WEST 96TH ST.
Choice light apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing steam heat, elevator, hall boys, &c. Possession Oct. 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CROSS CHAMBERS,
210 FIFTH AVENUE.
Apartments of one and two rooms, with bath, for rent from Oct. 1; all improvements; ideal for bachelor or married couple. James E. Ball, Superintendent.

306 WEST 102D ST.,
Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, servants' bathroom, elevator, electric lights; single apartment house, fireproof; rooms 25 feet wide; rent $1,200 and $1,020. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

329 WEST 83D ST.,
Overlooking Riverside Drive; 8 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, electric lights, elevator, rear staircase; rent $85. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

332 WEST 93D ST.,
Overlooking the Park; "L"

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

P

JUST COMPLETED

Absolutely Fireproof and Soundproof.

Strictly High Class Elevator Apartments.

507-17 W. 113 St. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Beautifully situated, close to transit. Subway, surface and elevated.

508-20 W. 114 St. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Opposite Columbia College Campus, Private House Block.

610 W. 116 St. Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Very choice Location. Unsurpassed view of Hudson River.

These buildings are of the most modern type and have been erected wholly and solely with a view to the comfort of tenants. Every known convenience and many luxuries have been installed. The locations have been chosen with the greatest care. The materials used are the best known to the building fraternity. Our superintendents inspect each house daily, thus insuring the best possible service and attention day and night. All of these apartments CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS. The two and three room apartments have kitchenettes.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $1,600.

Renting Offices, 514 West 114th St., or on premises.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders.

P P

Trinity Court,

518 to 524 West 111th St.

Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

New building, now open for inspection. Ready Oct 1.

High class elevator apartments of 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with maids' toilets. All up to date improvements.

Parquet flooring throughout

Rents $650 to $1,200

Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.

5 ROOM APARTMENTS

Just Completed.

285 Audubon Ave,

(near 180th St.)

Moderate rental.

M. J. WALSH, AG'T.

515 W. 181ST ST.

Victor Hall

622 West 113th Street

New eight story Fireproof Apartment, between Broadway and Riverside Drive; couple minutes' walk to subway station.

6 & 7 ROOMS, $840-$1,400

Competent day and night service.

BROADWAY, S. E. Cor. 144th St.

One block from 145th St. Subway Station.

Overlooking Hudson River

Best Section of New York.

WASHINGTON COURT.

Elevator apartments, 6-7-8 rooms. See us before renting elsewhere and we will have you as one of our tenants. Agents on premises.

KURZMAN & SEGALL, Office, 304 West 147th St. Phone 1093 Audubon.

"Hazelhurst" "Overlook"

CORNER FORT WASHINGTON AV., 181ST ST.

New High Class Elevator Apartments,

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.

Rents $500 to $1,500.

"If refined surroundings appeal, inspection invited."

115th St., 125 West, Near St. Nicholas Av.

BEACONSFIELD

Elevator Apartment House.

6 rooms.....$55 } From October 1
5 rooms..... 45 } or before.
4 rooms..... 38 }

These rooms are cheerful, extraordinarily large and well laid out, with an abundance of large closet room; handsomely decorated and finished. See superintendent, or agents, GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 217 Lenox Av., corner 121st St., city.

REED HOUSE,

BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.

5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS, $540 TO $1,100.

This property is held by an individual owner as a permanent investment, and is most carefully managed.

Apply on premises.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agts., B'way and 103d St.

Rosmond Court

430 WEST 119th ST.

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

3, 4, 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $36 to $60.

New, Unusually Attractive Elevator Apartments.

THE BUCKINGHAM

3,089 BROADWAY, near 122d St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

Suites of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

Telephones, electric lights, parquet flooring, all modern conveniences.

Rentals, $480 to $720.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

HARLEM LIBRARY, 32 WEST 123D ST.

Cozy, light apartments of two rooms and bath; possession Oct. 1; rents $360, including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

"AT THE URANIA,"

238 West 120th.—Six rooms; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

141st St., 239 West.—Wyndham Court. Extraordinarily large five and six rooms; latest improvements; telephone; elevator service day and night; good inducement.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

Brooklyn.

Bachelor apartment, comfortably furnished; bath; near Subway and Wall St. Ferry; telephone service; $26. Janitor, 140 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richmond Court,

Southwest Corner Broadway and 164 Street.

Just completed—Most desirable Elevator Apartments of superior construction and appointments.

No Stores. No closed Courts.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION EVENINGS.

This Apartment House is the latest example of modern architecture built by HENRY T. BULMAN. Every detail for the comfort and convenience of its tenants is amply embodied. The location is one of the finest and most fashionable residential sections in the city, situated on the crest of Washington Heights; accessible to subway and surface cars. The rooms, which are exceptionally large, are all outside, conveniently grouped in suites of

4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, Bath, $480 to $1,000.

Or Larger Suites if Desired,

Extra servants' rooms and bath.

Booklet and further particulars on request.

Superintendent on premises, or

Lionel Froehlich's Son, Agent.

172d St., Corner St. Nicholas Av. Tel., 3567—Audubon.

YOUR choice of 200 new elevator apartments, just completed and decorated to your taste at our expense.

510 to 560 West 144th St.,

Between Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway. One block from 145th St. Subway Station.

Each and every one of these six houses was erected with the great mass of New York apartment dwellers especially in mind. All the rooms are large and comfortable, with perfect ventilation, good light and sunshine. The woodwork is exceptionally fine; panelled oak dining rooms with heavy beamed ceilings inlaid with bird's-eye maple, oak floors, with deep parquet border throughout. Telephones, shower baths, etc. In fact, every modern convenience known to the building craft.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. Rents $360 to $930.

2 & 3 Room Apartments have kitchenette.

RENTING OFFICE 520 WEST 144TH ST.

Brooklyn. | Brooklyn.

Beautiful Prospect Park West

JUST COMPLETED

BROOKLYN'S HANDSOMEST APARTMENTS

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Facing beautiful Prospect Park. Opposite the old Litchfield Mansion, Park Slope. Overlooking Manhattan and Bay. Eight large, sunny rooms; 2 baths. Planned for convenience and comfort. Large closets. Every modern convenience. Vacuum cleaners. Parquet floors throughout. Telephone each apartment. Uniformed hallboy service. Convenient to all trolleys and subway. Wall Street 20 minutes.

You Can Move in Sept. 1 **Rent Begins Oct. 1**

Rents $900 to $1,200. Similar apartments opposite Contral Park, $2,400 to $6,000. The difference in price is the difference in land valuation. You can pay more, but you can't buy more. Union St. or Vanderbilt Av. cars pass the door.

ROUNTREE REALTY CONSTRUCTION CO.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.

Prospect Park West, Cor. of Fifth St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE 1024—SOUTH.

GEORGEAN COURT,

GATES AND FRANKLIN AVS., BROOKLYN

HANDSOMEST ELEVATOR APARTMENT IN BROOKLYN; SERVICE NIGHT AND DAY; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; SUITES OF 5 AND 9 ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; RENTS $900 TO $1,080 PER ANNUM; CAN BE LEASED FROM SEPT. 1 OR OCT. 1. APPLY TO SUPT. TEL. 2900 BED.

FINEST STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS in Flatbush, RENT FREE to Oct. First; possession at once under lease for year from October 1st, 1909; prices $38, $40, $45, $50, and $47.50 per month; gas and electric lighting and hot water supply.

STAR & CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY. } 816-820 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope Apartments,

511 Sixth St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Brooklyn; 6 large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water, bath, separate toilet, telephone service; rent $34-$36. Attendant on premises.

Apartment Seekers—

Consult The New York Times to-morrow, where the most desirable apartments will be advertised.

Apartment Owners—

Advertise your unrented Apartments in The New York Times Apartment House Directory, the publication of which begins to-morrow, Sunday, August 29, and continues each Sunday to September 19.

Your announcement will be seen by not only the regular readers, but also by those who will purchase The Times especially to consult the Apartment announcements.

The sale of The New York Times exceeds One Million Copies a Week.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. Bronx.

The A-RE-CO. Apts.

American Real Estate Co., Owner, are in the very best part of all New York City in which to live and have these extraordinary advantages:

Private Park and Tennis Courts free.
Playgrounds and Swings for the children.
Bathing at Clason Point, only 15m. away.
Cool and Quiet Nights for rest and sleep.
10 minutes from 125th St. shops.
10 minutes from 125th St. theatres.
30 min. from downtown shopping district.
30 min. from downtown theatre district.
35 min. from downtown office district.

4, 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; all the up-to-date conveniences, electric lights, artistic decorations, hot water at ALL times, double floors, inviting halls, courteous janitor service, and

RENTS ONLY $21 to $33.

Now is the time to choose, too, in the handsome ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 to 7 rooms, $30 to $50.

SUMMER CONCESSIONS NOW!

Apply to Rental Office, 1028 Westchester Ave. (around the corner from Simpson St. Subway Station).

138TH ST., BRONX.

683, 687, 691 East 138th St., between Cypress Ave. and So. Boulevard—Wide main street.

The "HARGOOD" Apartments—JUST COMPLETED.

Crosstown car from Manhattan passes door. Handsome apartments; select tenants only.

4 rooms and bath.....$20, $19, $18, $17
3 rooms and bath.....$15
5 rooms.....$21 to $24

SPECIAL FEATURES: Porcelain wash tubs and sinks. Dutch shelves, abundance of closet room, electric light in halls, handsome decorations and finish; in all respects equal to any West Side house.

3, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH, $21 to $40.

No matter what WE say YOU are the one to be convinced. Don't rent before seeing them. All modern improvements? Yes, and much more besides—wall safes, Hill clothes dryers, large rooms, large windows, many closets. PRIVATE PARK FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY IN, SAFE FROM STREET DANGERS.

819 TO 875 HUNTS POINT AV.

921 TO 937 TIFFANY ST.

The Simpson St. Express Station of the Lenox Ave. Subway is one block from 163d Street. All of our houses are at 163d St. The Westchester Ave. trolley and Southern Boulevard trolley crosses 163d St; walk east, or west on 163d St. and you cannot miss them.

ASK ANYBODY; EVERYBODY KNOWS THE

HENRY MORGENTHAU CO. HOUSES

AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel. 2169 Melrose.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

5 and 6 All Light Rooms,

Elegantly finished, modern, up-to-date improvements. Large, handsomely decorated dining room.

948-50-52 TRINITY AV.

Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station.

RENTS $25 UP.

Janitor or Agent on premises.

Woodycrest Av., 1,004, adjoining 166th St., Jerome Av. section; handsomely decorated 5-room apartments; electric lights, telephone; must be rented; special inducements.

7 ROOMS, BATH, $35.

Steam heat; hot water supplied; five rooms facing on street, 1,100 Franklin Av., corner 166th St., block from 3d Av. "L."

1,390 Prospect Av., near 169th St.—8 large, light rooms, with bath, steam heat, hot water, all improvements; rent, 3d floor, $41.00; top floor, $39.00.

Prospect Av., 1,386.—Only $37; 7 large, outside rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; opposite new public school; Freeman Subway station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

123 8th Av.—Six rooms, bath, steam heat; private hall; also, store, 30x90, metal ceiling, steam heat; long lease for nice business; loft, 20x80, 16 windows, corner 8th Av., 16th St. Apply owner.

Will let to caterer during Hudson-Fulton celebration a dining room and kitchen, and a front basement dining room, 61 Riverside Drive, near 79th St. Subway station; good opportunity.

3d Av., 1,317, Opposite 76th St. "L."—Seven-story loft and store building; 19x100; term of years; reasonable; will build elevator and alter to suit tenant; also single lofts rented. Adler, 1,500 1st Av.

Parlor and back parlor, beautifully furnished, suitable for doctor or dentist; excellent location; up-to-date private house. 74 West 114th Street.

Westchester Av., 777-779, near Union Av. Two new large stores, splendid business location. Rents very reasonable; Francis X. Kelly, own'r

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

50 West 69th St., handsome four-story brownstone dwelling, with 2-story extension; size 25x60x100; extension 15x20; 14 rooms, 3 baths. Possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

81ST ST., 156 EAST.—Brownstone, 14 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; open plumbing; perfect order; good location; ready inspection; moderate rent.

23d, 326 West.—Large 5-story house. Will sell carpets; some furniture, if desired.

Brooklyn.

Second floor in detached house; six light, airy rooms; conveniences; near station; $20 monthly. Apply 1421 Fifty-seventh St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Detached house, 11 rooms, all improvements; 52 East 136th St.; rent, $40; two blocks east of Jerome Av.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS all makes. Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

BUDD & CO., 71 Spring St., Near Subway. High-grade Office Furniture, desks, tables, chairs, partitions; also several sound-proof telephone booths and stock quotation boards at reasonable prices. Tel.5483Spg

SAFES New and second-hand, of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. YORK SAFE&LOCK CO., formerly J.M.Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel.1423John

MIRRORS BARGAINS. All kinds, framed, unframed. PLATE GLASS TOPS to cover desks, furniture, etc. Nathan Lyons, 120-131 West 31st St. Tel. 7190 Mad. Sq.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.

Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 48 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

For sale, handsome mahogany folding bed, long mirror, $25; no dealers. 850 West End Ave.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Previous to their removal to the NEW SOHMER BUILDING, Sohmer & Co. offer their stock of discontinued styles and used pianos, also Player-Pianos, at greatly reduced prices. Time payments accepted. SOHMER & CO., 170 FIFTH AVE., Corner 22d St.

Steinway upright and baby grand piano for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

BILLIARD TABLE, new, 4½x9, mahogany, with cues, racks, markers, rubber cover; will exchange for single-foot saddle horse, carriages, one-horse wagon, Victor talking machine, paintings. Address "D.," care Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 29 W. 32d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRATT, HARVEY D.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber intends to apply to Hon. Gilbert H. Baker, Surrogate of Yates County, New York, for letters of administration upon the estate of HARVEY D. PRATT, late of Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, deceased, under the provisions contained in Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and creditors are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to said Surrogate at Penn Yan, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of September, 1909. SENECA L. PRATT.—Penn Yan, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Office of the Great Providence Oil Company, 757 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We beg to announce that Mr. NATHAN ASHTIS has this day severed his connection with this firm.

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A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	†	Brklyn Annex	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	Yonkers	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	Highl'd Falls	8:40	.....	.....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
.....	.....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	Milton	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	Kingston Pt.	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	Kingston	6:00	.....	.....
3:25	.....	.....	Catskill	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	Hudson	.....	10:40	.....
6:10	.....	.....	Albany	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

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Arapahoe.....Aug. 31 | Apache.....Sept. 3
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HARTFORD LINE.

From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

American Line

From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

St. Louis....Aug. 28 | St. Paul.....Sept. 11
Philadelphia..Sept. 4 | New York....Sept. 18

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London Direct—Pier 39 N. R.

Min't'ka..Aug. 28, 7:30 AM | Min'haha..Sept. 11
Minnewaska..Sept. 4, 9 AM | Min'apolis..Sept. 18

Red Star Line

From Pier 14, N. R., at 11 A. M.

New York—Dover—Antwerp

Zeeland .....Aug. 28 | Lapland(new).Sept.11
Krooneland...Sept. 4 | Vaderland....Sept. 18

White Star Line

From Pier 48, N. R.

Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool

Celtic..Aug. 28, 3 PM | Baltic..Sept. 11, 9 AM
Cedric..Sept. 4, 10 AM | Arabic..Sept. 18, noon

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Oceanic, Sept.1,9:30 AM | Adr'tic, Sep. 15,9:30 AM
Teutonic,Sept.8,9:30 AM | Majestic,Sep.22,9:30 AM

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Romanic..Sept. 15, Oct. 23, Dec. 1, Jan. 15
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§Waldersee..Sept.1, 11 AM | §Penn'ia.Sept. 15
*Cleveland..Sept. 4, 9 AM | Deutsc'l'd.Sept.18
*Pres. Grant..Sept. 8, 3 PM | *P. Lincoln.Sep.22

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ITALY via Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

S. S. MOLTKE. *Sept. 9, 1 P. M.; Oct. 21
S. S. HAMBURG, Sept. 30, 10 A. M.; Nov. 18

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By S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst

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CUNARD LINES

From Piers 51-52-56, North River, 10 A. M.

QUEENSTOWN—FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL, LONDON—PARIS.

Caronia .....Aug. 28 | Carmania ....Sept. 11
Campania ....Sept. 1 | Mauretania ..Sept. 15
Lusitania .....Sept. 8 | Campania ....Sept. 22

MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.

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Caronia.....Nov. 27, Jan. 8, Feb. 19

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*Carpathia, Sept. 2, noon; Oct. 21; Carmania, Nov. 6
Pannonia.....Oct. 7, noon; Caronia, Nov. 27

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K. Wilhelm II..Aug. 31 | Cecilie.....Sept. 14
KronprinzWm.Sept. 7 | K. Wm. d. Gr.Sept. 21

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN

Twin-screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.

Kurfuerst.....Sept. 2 | Bremen.....Sept. 16
Washington...Sept. 9 | Pr. Fried. Wm.Sept. 23

George Washington—Sails Sept. 9—27,000 tons

Newest and Largest German Ship afloat. Every innovation known to the shipbuilder's art.

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Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.

P. Irene.....Aug. 28 | *Berlin (new).Sept. 25
K. Albert.....Sept. 11 | *P. Irene.....Oct. 9

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California..Aug. 28, 3 PM | Furnessia.Sept.11, noon
Columbia.Sept.4,11 AM | Caledonia.Sep.18,10AM

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NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM VIA BOULOGNE

Potsdam..Aug. 31, 9 AM | Rot'd'm.(n.)Sep.14
Noordam..Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ryndam..Sept. 21

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THE FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO MARSEILLES, VIA NAPLES

Roma..Aug. 28, Oct. 13 | Venezia.Sept.22, No. 10
Germania.Sept.4,Oct.23 | Madonna.Sep.29, Nv.17

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WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor	9:50 am	10:00 am
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
WASHINGTON, Parlor,	1:50 pm	2:00 pm
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"ROYAL LTD." Diner, Parlor,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Diner, Parlor,	5:50 pm	6:00 pm
WASHINGTON, Buffet, Parlor,	6:50 pm	7:00 pm

Through daily trains to the West.

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CHICAGO, COLUMBUS,	11:50 am	12:00 n'n
PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm
"PITTSBURG LIMITED,"	6:50 pm	7:00 pm
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	11:50 pm	1:30 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	9:50 am	10:00 am
CIN., ST. LOUIS, LOUISV.,	3:50 pm	4:00 pm

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After 6 P. M. Sleeping Car reservation and full information regarding trains, &c., can be obtained at Bureau of Information, B. & O. 23d St. Terminal. 'Phone 6800 Chelsea.

Shipping and Mails

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:22|Sun sets..6:41|Moon sets..1.49

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:00	5:23	11:02	11:40
Governors Island	5:03	5:36	11:28	11:57
Hell Gate	6:53	7:26	1:09	1:41

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 27.

SS Royal Exchange, Havana.
SS Monterey, Havana, Aug. 24.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 26.
SS Vinland, Baracoa, Aug. 21.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 27.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
SS Condor, Charleston, Aug. 24.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 26.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Amerika, Hamburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seminole, San Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nordpol, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Princess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	——	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	——
Zeeland, Antwerp	——	11:00 A.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	7:30 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	12:00 M
C. of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Coppename, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wm. II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Uller, St. Kitts	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	9:00 A.M.
C. of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Sicilia	Genoa	July 29

CHAMPION LARNED RETAINS HIS TITLE

In Great Challenge Match Defender Downs Clothier in Five Hard Sets.

FIVE CLASSIC VICTORIES

Expensive Experiment Nearly Loses Match for Larned—Cross Court Work and Smashing Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—William A. Larned to-day won his fifth holding of the American lawn tennis championship. In the challenge match of the twenty-ninth annual National championship tournament he defeated his challenger, William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, 3 sets to 2, by the scores 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1. Yet with the full limit of five sets being played before the largest gallery that has ever assembled about the court of the Casino, there was relatively but few exciting moments in the competition. In the first two sets the champion smothered his challenger. In the third Clothier made a stand which brought out the most exciting tennis of the entire competition and scored the set. The fourth revealed the champion Larned in an experimental mood. He lost this set by faulty back court manoeuvring, and altogether it was slovenly tennis, far removed from championship form on the part of either of the participants.

Needing the fifth set to retain his title, Larned won it out of hand, although Clothier on the whole played up well, and so relieved it of being the walk-over that the fourth set had been.

The day was perfect for the sport when the champion began the service from the easterly court. Backing up his service with a neat attack, he maintained the lead by perfect crossing shots from close range, Clothier only scoring the fourth game. The last two Larned won at love. The second set found the two playing much the same tennis. Clothier was unable to hold his position, as Larned forced him wide of the court by placing to the sides and corners.

Clothier led off in the third set at 4—1 by spirited volleying. He was unsuccessful in checking Larned when the champion opened another wonderful volleying and smashing streak at the net which made it possible for Larned to win four games and take the lead at 5—4. On the tenth game Clothier made his stand. The volleyed rallies were splendid, and while Larned was here within two strokes of winning at 40—15 and 30—all, Clothier by his fine shots through Larned scored the game and the following two, taking the set in a brilliantly played finish. Apparently feeling himself secure, Larned played out the fourth set from his base line. His attempts at passing Clothier as he came up to the net failed, and altogether he lapsed into mediocrity, so that it was Clothier all the way through. Larned's net attack in the fifth and deciding game was superb. Nothing that Clothier could do could stop him.

Strangely enough, while all of the lines were covered there was no judging of foot faults on service, the one feature of the American game which has been adversely commented upon by visiting English players. Beyond this the work of the officials needs no comment.

Larned took the first set, 6—1. He played all around Clothier, who could not get past the champion. Of the bare ten points which Clothier scored during the set he earned but four, while Larned earned fifteen. The Philadelphian won his only game, the fourth, by clever placing. Larned appeared to be at the top of his game, while Clothier was far from his best form. The points:

Larned	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	—6
Clothier	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	—1

Clothier tried hard to dislodge Larned at the net in the second set, but could not drive the champion back, so that the challenger only scored four earned points in the set. Larned was very steady and scored seventeen placers, while his smashing was unusually brilliant. The points:

Larned	4	4	3	4	2	7	4	4	—6
Clothier	1	1	5	1	4	5	1	2	—2

There was considerable surprise when Larned fell off in his game at the opening of the third set, and although he tied the score at the end of the tenth game, Clothier took the next two and the set, 7 to 5. Larned outplayed Clothier in the last two games, but the latter was lucky in getting away with some of his shots. The points:

Clothier	4	4	4	4	1	0	0	2	5	4	—7
Larned	2	2	6	0	2	4	4	4	3	2	—5

	3	8	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Clothier	4	4	2	4	4	5	4		2	—6
Larned	2	2	4	1	1	3	2		1	—5

To the surprise of the gallery Larned stuck to his back court game in the fourth set, and inside of ten minutes, almost before it could be realized, Clothier had run out the set, and the match was two games all. The points:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
Clothier	4	4	2	4	4	5	4				—7
Larned	2	2	4	1	1	3	2				—5

Then the real fight began. Larned came dashing in on the first ball returned in the fifth set, and once more intrenched himself close to the net. The first game quickly went to deuce, but Larned finally won it. Then he let up and allowed Clothier to make it one all. The champion won the remaining games. The points:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Larned	6	0	6	4	4	6	4			—6
Clothier	4	4	4	2	1	4	2			—2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Larned	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—20
Clothier	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—20

With the inauguration of the National tennis championship tournament the first honors went to R. D. Sears. He held the title for seven successive years. In 1888 H. W. Slocum came to the front as a champion and won the title. After having retained it for two years he relinquished it. The honor went to O. S. Campbell in 1890, who held it until 1892. It went to R. D. Wrenn the following year. Wrenn was able to retain it for two years, and it went to F. H. Hovey in 1895.

In the the following years D. D. Wrenn again came into the limelight and won the title. In 1898, 1899, and 1900 Malcom D. Whitman was three times champion, and in the following two years the title went to W. A. Larned, the present titleholder. In 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 H. L. Dougherty, the English champion; H. Ward, B. C. Wright, and W. C. Clothier were the respective champions. W. A. Larned won the title again in 1907, and has held it up to the present time.

Boston has developed a number of champions—in fact more so than any other city—and quite a few of them have come from Harvard, Clothier's Alma Mater. Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton are also represented in the championship ranks by expert racquet wielders. In 1894 M. F. Goodby, an English player, became the runnerup to R. D. Wrenn.

Last year lawn tennis annals were enriched by the bracketing of the name of William A. Larned with that of Robert D. Wrenn as a four-time winner of the National championship in singles, still leaving the name of R. D. Sears, a sextuple winner, as the only racquet wielder to exceed this record.

Larned is an easy player and noted for the smoothness of his strokes, getting almost impossible returns with ease. Indeed, his ability makes his attack almost pitiless, and when at the top of his game it seems almost like a human being against an irresistible force.

Clothier, like Larned, is tall and possesses a wonderful amount of staying powers. During the season the Quaker City man has made a commendable showing, and, judging from the style of play he had shown during the tournament it was evident that he was a competent opponent to Larned.

The National champions and winners of the all-comers tournament follows:

	Champion.	Winner All-Comers.
1881—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—	R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor
1885—	R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886—	R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman
1887—	R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1888—	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1889—	H. W. Slocum, Jr.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr.
1890—	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891—	O. S. Campbell.	C. Hobart
1892—	O. S. Campbell.	F. H. Hovey
1893—	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1894—	R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895—	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1896—	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—	R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898—	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—	M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret
1900—	M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned
1901—	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902—	W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903—	H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—	H. Ward	H. Ward
1905—	B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1906—	W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1907—	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1908—	W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright
1909—	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier

HAIL HUGHES FOR PRESIDENT.

Y. M. C. A. Summer Institute Nominates Him in Song.

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Gov. Hughes's praises were literally sung today when hundreds of Y. M. C. A. workers, who are here attending the Summer Training Institute, and delegates to the laymen's conference, voiced their welcome in parodies of popular songs, accompanied by lusty yells of the college variety. The physical department workers, the secretarial institute, the boys' work institute, the railroad men's institute, the laymen, and the county workers each had their song as a prelude to the speech of the Governor, who remarked later that it was difficult to speak on the topic assigned to him, "Our Century's Opportunities," after the novel experience of being set to the music of "Tammany."

"I wish I were a singer," said the Governor, "and I'd sing of you, but I couldn't get tunes enough to show you how much I think of this wealth of vigorous young manhood and of the promise it affords."

The railroad men's song about the Governor, to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," caught the fancy of the assembly, and was interrupted by applause when this verse was reached:

Some time in the future he will go to Washington,
For the hearts of all good people he has surely won,
And for President he will make a grand and winning run,
'Cause he's the kind of man we stand for.

Hooray, hooray, gambling he drove away;
Hooray, hooray, the gamblers must obey;
And we know his principles must triumph some glad day,
Count on the Y. M. C. A.

"How often does the young man go into the political game," said the Governor in his speech, "and play it hard, with the idea that he will get a little place for himself? He should remember that the party exists for the purpose of giving good administration, and not for the purpose of maintaining itself at the public expense. The first duty of a young man in politics is to have his standards, and his honorable purposes, exert their proper influence upon those with whom he is brought into contact in public activity.

"Never mind if you are called a politician. The word isn't dishonorable. Go into it for what you put into it, and not what you think you can get out of it."

MAUD MALONE INTERRUPTS.

Disturbance at Socialist Party Meeting Over Equal Suffrage.

The Socialist Party opened its campaign for the municipal election last night with a ratification meeting at Cooper Union, which was marked with a demonstration when Miss Maud Malone, President of the Harlem League of Woman Suffragettes, interrupted Edward F. Cassidy, candidate for Mayor, while he was making a speech. Miss Malone, who stood in the rear of the crowded hall, cried out in a shrill voice as Cassidy came toward the close of his speech:

"I want Mr. Cassidy as candidate for Mayor of this city to declare himself on the woman suffrage question."

There was some disorder, and Chairman London told Miss Malone he would not tolerate interruptions. A loud roar came from the hall.

"Answer! answer!" cried hundreds of voices, as men and women arose in their seats. "Let him answer."

Mr. Cassidy stepped to the edge of the platform, and, raising his hand until the riot of noise ceased, said that, inasmuch as all Socialists were also woman suffragists, he believed in votes for women.

In his speech Cassidy referred with derision to what he called the "gumshoe work of the Committee of One Hundred" and the "so-called reform talk of the Republican Party." Practical politics, he said, would be to advocate the building of model tenements by the city for workingmen to rent at cost. The city, he believed, ought to go into every line of business that meant the comfort and health of its citizens. He paid a left-handed compliment to Judge Gaynor when he said:

"Of all men on the Supreme Court bench, Justice Gaynor is the man who has consistently refused to take the bribe money held out by Tammany Hall. If Judge Gaynor accepts the Tammany nomination the old Judge Gaynor is dead, for in the event of his election Tammany Hall would have him tied hand and foot and the Tiger would rule."

Meyer London, Morris Hillquit, W. W. Passage, candidate for Controller, and Victor Buhr, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, also spoke.

YOUTH HELD FOR FORGERY.

Aaron Goodman, 19, Not Long Out of Elmira Reformatory.

Wholesale forgeries are alleged to have been committed by Aaron Goodman, 19 years old, who was held in $5,000 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon on a specific charge of obtaining $5 on a forged check from Frank Schwartz of 236 East Ninth Street. The American Bankers' Association is said to be pressing the charge.

According to Detective Von Brederode of the Pinkertons, Goodman has been operating, since he was released from Elmira, under the names of Isaac Leskowitz, William I. Rose, Henry C. Freedman, William Clark, and Aaron Goodman, with considerable success. His victims, Von Brederode says, have been mainly real estate men and lawyers, to whom he presented forged checks on business deals and taking the change.

Schwartz charges that on July 24 Goodman gave him a check for $5, purporting to be signed by Henry Freedman of 80 Wall Street, and drawn to the order of William Rose on the Union Trust Company. The check was returned to him as "no good."

GROCER TOOK "IRISH" MONEY.

Gave Real Cash for $5 Bill Redeemable After Ireland's Independence.

On evidence furnished by Peter O'Brien, a ten-year-old boy living at 150 Tenth Avenue, Charles Maynes of 148 Attorney Street pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions to petit larceny for trying to pass a $5 bill issued by the "Republic of Ireland" in lieu of genuine currency of the realm. The bill read as follows:

The Republic of Ireland hereby certifies that the Irish Republic is indebted to the bearer for the sum of $5, redeemable six months after the recognition of the independence of the Irish Nation, at the Treasury of the Irish Republic.

The bill was dated March 17, 1860, and signed "John O'Mahony, Agent for the Irish Republic."

The O'Brien boy on Aug. 24 took the bill in question to the grocery store of Edward McKiernan of 122 Tenth Avenue and asked him to change it. McKiernan changed the bill, then found out that it was no good. O'Brien said Maynes had sent him to the grocery with the bill.

When Maynes was arraigned yesterday he said that the $5 bill had been given to him by another man, and that he had not intended to swindle the grocer. He was remanded until the case can be investigated.

REMOVED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

In Ousting Iowa Official Judge Decides That a Mayor Is Always on Duty.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 27.—Judge Byron Preston of Oskaloosa to-day handed in an opinion ousting A. M. Henderson as Mayor of Marengo and upholding the new Cossin law passed by the last Legislature, which provides that officials in Iowa may be removed from office for certain causes, one of which is intoxication.

Henderson attacked the statute as unconstitutional and asserted he had never been drunk on duty. Judge Preston sustains the law and rules that a Mayor is always on duty.

Max G. Hopf's Daughter Gets $25,000.

By the will of Max G. Hopf, who for thirty years was connected with the banking house of Speyer & Co., and who died at 128 Manhattan Avenue on Aug. 18, filed with the Surrogate yesterday $25,000 goes to his daughter, Agnes Julia Hopf, in trust, until she reaches the age of 21, when she is to receive the principal. The testator's wife, Louise A. Hopf, is made the residuary legatee. The petition gives the value of the estate at "more than $10,000."

BURGLARS TRAPPED AT WORK.

"Just Came In to Inspect the Stock," They Told Tailor Lanabel.

When Samuel Lanabel, a tailor, of 272 Rivington Street, returned to his shop after luncheon yesterday he found two men standing over $500 worth of goods, which they had stacked near the door with the apparent purpose of carting it off.

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Lanabel?" the tailor says the two men chorused. "You have a fine stock here."

But the tailor did not appreciate the friendly greeting, and, stepping back so as to block the door, said:

"I've got you now; had I been a minute later you would have carted away my fine stock you say you admire."

"But," protested the men, "we are Inspectors. We heard you wanted to sell out, and came over to see how much we could bid."

There was a scuffle and one of the men escaped, but the other was overpowered by Lanabel, and held until Policeman Keller of the Delancey Street Station arrived. The prisoner said he was Joseph Goldberg, a pressman, of 156 Monroe Street.

Arraigned before Magistrate Butts in Essex Market Court on a charge of burglary, he pleaded not guilty, and was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day.

SINGER IS SLIGHTLY BETTER

But New York Physician Decides That an Operation Now Would Cause Death.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 27.—The condition of William H. Singer, the wealthy Pittsburg man injured in an automobile accident near Matunuck last Wednesday, was slightly better to-day. Dr. Pratt of the Roosevelt Hospital of New York was in consultation with the attending physicians this morning, and it was decided that an operation could not be performed, as it might cause immediate death.

Mr. Singer is suffering from concussion of the brain and a probable fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. His children reached his bedside this morning from Pittsburg. He is conscious only at rare intervals.

BONDHUS AGAIN ARRESTED.

Lawyer White Accuses Him of Passing a Worthless Check for $200.

Samuel T. Bondhus of 463 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested a week ago on the complaint of the Franklin Trust Company of Manhattan for passing worthless checks on that institution, was again arrested yesterday on a complaint made by Elmer S. White, a lawyer at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, who charges the prisoner with grand larceny in obtaining $200 on Aug. 3 by means of a fraudulent check.

Mr. White said yesterday that he would appear against Bondhus in the Adams Street Court to-day.

CONEY GAMBLING DECISION.

Court Dissolves Injunction Restraining Arrests of "Prize" Game Men.

To give the police of Coney Island a free hand in making arrests where open gambling is carried on in games, such as the "prize baseball game," installed in some of the booths on the boardwalk leading from Surf Avenue to the old iron pier, Justice Crane, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dissolved an injunction granted by Justice Clarke to Daniel Weber in July, 1907, restraining the police from interfering with the prize games operated by him.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NATHAN A. TURNER.—Jacob Ruskin has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for Nathan A. Turner, grocer, of New Rochelle, by Stephen H. Thayer, referee in bankruptcy.

MICHAEL J. FLAHERTY.—Michael J. Flaherty, clerk, living at 205 West Tenth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $854 and assets of $8 cash. The debts were contracted in 1906-1907 at Ashland, Mass., in the liquor business.

MARY MACHCINSKI.—Mary Machcinski, living at 1,808 Park Avenue, who was formerly in the bakery and lunch business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,497 and no assets. The largest creditors are William S. Kinsey, $2,276, and Rosie Schwiedereck, $1,000.

THADDEUS A. SAGER.—Thaddeus A. Sager, foreman of mechanics at Suffern, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,202 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the grocery business at Waverly, N. Y., where he failed in 1897. There are two creditors in this city for $577.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Twentieth Century Manufacturing Company, bicycle and auto lamps, of 19 Warren Street, show liabilities of $63,201 and nominal assets of $23,837, consisting of stock, $6,000; machinery and fixtures, $1,000; motor boat, $1,000; accounts, $13,211 cash, $2,626, and twelve patents pledged to the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., a creditor for $9,676. Among the creditors are George B. Wilson, Philadelphia, $22,762; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $1,400; Leo Popper & Son, $1,488; Manhattan Brass Company, $845, and W. B. Bertels Son & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn., $800. The company owes $670 for business taxes in New York and New Jersey.

BOYAJIAN TWIN BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Boyajian Twin Brothers, rug dealers at 432 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $21,450 and nominal assets of $84,110, consisting of stock, $10,811; office fixtures, &c., in this city, Bar Harbor, Me., and Chicago, $1,450; delivery wagons, $275; accounts, $8,139; notes, $300; trade marks, $2,000; life insurance, cash value, $370; lease of 432 Fifth Avenue and at Bar Harbor, $3,250; real estate at Bar Harbor, $11,000, mortgaged for $6,370; one lot in Murray Hill, Flushing, $800, and two lots near Trenton, N. J., $700. Among the creditors are Tavshanjian, $12,091; Mutual Bank, $400; Thomas F. Searls, Bar Harbor, $4,250, secured, and Bartlett W. Brown, Bar Harbor, $2,000, secured.

KOSTIUK BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Goodman Kostiuk, who did business as Kostiuk Brothers, delicatessen and wurst dealer at 207 East Houston Street, a creditor of Nerolik, by Gellis & Siegel, creditors for $757. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,500, transferred mortgages, real estate, and accounts in excess of $2,000, removed a large part of his property, gave a chattel mortgage of $2,500 on June 28 to the Goldman-Schweisheimer Company, and on Aug. 26 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Hough appointed Jesse Watson receiver. The assets consist of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $1,000, and leasehold of 207 East Houston Street, $1,000.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bohling, George—L. Weinstock, $277.
Brucellaria, Harry, et al.—F. Hipsh, $176.
Boyarsky, Moses—A. Skiansky, $102.
Citrin, Harry—N. Y. Edison Co., $109.
Cole, Parsells, et al.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $162.
Enger, Reuben—N. Y. Hollow Ware Co., $103.
Fitzhugh, P. Henry—S. Katz, $323.
Guerlich, Karl—Lang & Co., $220.
Same—Same, $506.
Gilbert, Delia M.—A. G. Evans et al., $181.
Grazioli, Vincent, et al.—F. Hipsh, $176.
Goldfarb, Joseph—B. Michalover et al., $333.
Glickman, Louis, et al.—M. Singer, $104.
Huck, Charles—G. Veeck, $142.
Kennedy, Edwin—M. B. Philipp, $326.
Kahn, Abraham—Judkins & McCormick Co., $331.
Levkowitz, Seymour—United Electric Light and Power Co., $322.
Moore, Robert M.—C. Bain, $154.
Meitsner, Rachael—W. Alsberg et al., $313.
Magill, William F.—J. F. Conners, $244.
Malia, Thomas F.—S. Green, $469.
Maitinsky, Michael—J. Seltzman, $202.
Macoush, Malham—S. C. Lamport et al., $218.
O'Dell, Eugene S.—T. Normoyle, $129.
Reisler, John J.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $117.
Rellihan, Kate—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $117.
Simon, Max and Henrietta—Elba Realty Co., $163.
Stuart, John—W. G. Reid et al., $226.
Steuer, August—H. Brash, $442.
Schwartz, Abraham, et al.—M. Singer, $104.
Sherman, Marcus and Flora—M. Halperin, $553.
Sheehan, Michael J.—Cromwell Co., $113
Terhune, Samuel L., Jr., et al.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $102.
Irish Counties Athletic Union—E. M. Yerkes et al., $328.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—M. Goeller, $200.
Great Northern Engineering and Supply Co.—Abendroth Bros., $166.
Auerbach & Co.—Chas. F. Hollwedel Co., $255.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Du Mont, Clara—A. T. Miller et al., Feb. 23, 1909, $137.
Ginsberg, Rae and Samuel—Standard Dampproofing and Roofing Co., Dec. 1, 1908, $354.
Milkman, Solomon—L. S. Freitag et al., June 25, 1894, $153.
Wedgefurth, Louis C.—A. D. Adriance, Feb. 23, 1908, $608.
Same—Same, Nov. 15, 1906, $425.
Adler, Louis—I. Frank, Nov. 9, 1907, (canceled,) $332.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

John R. MacNeille Wins Lower Duty for an Elaborate Marble Font.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday settled a tariff dispute between the Government and John R. MacNeille regarding the classification of an artistic marble font in favor of the importer. Mr. MacNeille, who is Vice President of the Investors' Agency, at 55 Wall Street, and who resides at 495 West End Avenue, recently ordered the font for his library.

When the article reached New York Collector Loeb decided that it must stand a tax of 50 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "manufactures of marble." In order to gain possession of the font Mr. MacNeille was obliged to pay the duty imposed by the Collector. He appealed to the Board of Appraisers for relief, alleging that the font should be classified as "statuary," with a tax of only 15 per cent. under the reciprocity treaty between this country and Italy.

It appears from the testimony placed before the board that the font is an almost exact replica of a holy water font in a cathedral at Siena, Italy. It stands about 5 feet high. The entire font is elaborately decorated with carvings in different degrees of relief work, representing heads of cherubs, festoons of fruit and foliage, and figures of sea animals. Judge Waite in his decision for the board reaches the conclusion that the font is undoubtedly a work of art. He therefore unholds Mr. MacNeille's claim for the lower duty. Collector Loeb is directed to reliquidate the entry on the basis of 15 per cent.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday for the cotton and grain States, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy, with showers in southern and central portions Saturday and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy, with showers in southwestern portions Saturday and probably Sunday; moderate easterly winds on the coast, and strong easterly on the west coast, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Saturday and Sunday; cooler in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Kansas—Fair and cooler Saturday and Sunday.

Arkansas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; somewhat cooler Sunday.

Indiana—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, fair and cooler; moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

Illinois—Partly cloudy Saturday; cooler by Saturday night. Sunday, cooler.

Lower Michigan—Showers, followed by clearing Saturday. Sunday, fair and cooler; moderate to brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair; moderate to brisk northwesterly winds.

Minnesota—Fair and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Missouri—Generally fair and cooler Saturday and Sunday.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Saturday; cooler in eastern and central portions. Sunday, fair.

COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Ex parte business.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Fitzsimons (2)—Dudley F. Malone.
SUPREME COURT—Brady J. in re Curtiss—Edwin G. Davies.
SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Terry vs. Morgan—John T. Dooling. Montague vs. Groge—Charles L. Denks.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—George R. Lewis vs. Alaska Mines Security Company—Max Altmayer, John Oehler vs. Jennie Wolf—Frederick C. Oeler.
CITY COURT—La Fetra, J.—Theo. Josephson vs. George Pappas—Marcel Levy. Michael Josephson vs. Kesie Leibowitz—Emil Frankel. Davis Rosenkranz vs. Harris Jablonowitz—Samuel Lewis, Jr., and Thomas Williams vs. Joel Marks—Henry Brady.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J.—1591—People-Reynolds. 1436—Sundberg-Wilder. 178—Purdy-Furdy. 555—Di Napoli-Lasus. 556—Di Napoli-Lasus. 1378—Sindlinger-Storrs. 1382—Hopfer-City of Mount Vernon. 1407—Moore-Klein. 1408—Wood-Reynolds. 1435—Williams-Westchester Lighting Co. 1436—Sundberg-Wilder. 1444—Wiggins-Houston. 1453—Kelly-Bjoik. 1464—Manfri-Merlino. 1473—Greenburgh Realty Co-Bailey.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1475—Greenburgh Realty Co-Hubbell. 1477—Lumia-Gatuso. 1496—Harriman-Jones. 1508—W P Milk & Cream Co-Beckhout. 1510—Longer-West Elec R R Co, receiver of. 1525—W P Milk & Cream Co-Buckhout. 1526—Leach-Lynch & Larkin. 1537—Schmaling-Koster. 1540—Ribeiro-Bradley. 1545 — Tompkins-Collins. 1547—Clune-Simeoli Mariano. 1554—Stone-N Y Central & H R R R Co. 1558—Black-Foster, Jr. 1559—De Hart-Foster, Jr. 1560—Lagano-Bogart. 1570—Embree-Judson. 1571—Carpenter et al-Montross. 1573—Bachert-Haug. 1575—Beach-Garofano. 1579—Reilly-Osterhoudt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Capt. J. S. Parker, Fourth Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, relieving Capt. L. C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. R. C. Marshall, Jr., Quartermaster, to Fort Monroe to inspect the electric lighting system at that post.

First Lieut. W. Dabney, Twenty-first Infantry, will join his regiment and proceed to the Philippines.

Capt. F. D. Ely, Thirtieth Infantry, will join his regiment at San Francisco.

Capt. E. W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed for service in the pay department, relieving Capt. C. B. Sweezey, Pymaster, who is assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. Capt. Evans will proceed to Omaha, thence to San Francisco, and take the transport for the Philippines about Dec. 5.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. M. Cook, to duty in charge naval magazine, St. Julian's Creek.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Standish, at Annapolis; Brutus, at Hampton Roads; Sylph, at Boston; Abarenda, at Bradford.

Sailed—Olympia, Chicago, Hartford, and Tonopah, from Solomon's Island for Annapolis; Worden, Blakely, Shubrick, MacDonough, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes, Stockton, Du Pont, Porter, and Biddle from Newport for Gardiner's Bay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sulzbacher, I., Company, Steubenville, Ohio; I. Sulzbacher, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; 41 Union Square; Hoffman House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Jones, J. R., Sons & Co.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. G. Hathaway, cloaks, suits, and furs; Hotel Longacre.
Frank, H., & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va.; S. K. Frank, notions, laces, and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Witmer, Bair & Witmer, Lancaster, Penn.; B. F. Witmer, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; The Breslin.
Witmer, Bair & Witmer, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. Witmer, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; The Breslin.
Block, W. H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. B. Spellman, housefurnishing goods; 683 Broadway.
Auerbach & Guettel, Kansas City, Mo.; H. A. Guettel, boys' clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Auerbach & Guettel, Topeka, Kan.; H. A. Auerbach, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Timberlake, G. F., & Co., Fredericksburg, Va.; G. F. Timberlake, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods and carpets; The Breslin.
Johnson & Dorset, Greensboro, N. C.; C. H. Dorset, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Katz, neckwear; Hotel Netherland.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; L. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Brostell.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kerner, merchandise; 684 Broadway.
Burnham, Stoefel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoefel, dry goods; 45 Leonard Street.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; T. Beach, millinery; 395 Broadway.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Minton, domestics, flannels, and white goods; J. M. McHenry, millinery, ribbons; 214 Church Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss R. Cristal, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 214 Church Street.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. D. Thompson, cloaks, suits, ladies and infants' wear; 214 Church Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street.

Guide for Buyers.

Directory of leading Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For information Telephone 1900 Bryant.

ALBUMS.
Wm. E. Leuchtenberg, 32 Union Square.
AUTOMOBILE COATS.
Huchberger, (also clothing spec.,) 634 B'way.
BRAIDS.
Gibson & Ballow Co., 321 & 323 W. 13th St.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
CANDIES.
Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., 617-623 W. 47th.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co., 44 East 14th St.
La Reine Corsets, Birdsey-Somers Co., 3 W. 19th.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
L. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 25th St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BOMBS.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 683-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE Gowns, Petticoats & Aprons
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., near Av. A.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
Kahn & Baskin, 25 Union Sq. W., bet. 15th & 16.
HOSIERY.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
E. Bloom, (Importer & M'f'r,) 237 6th Av.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Albert Borgzinner & Co., 66 Nassau St.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KIMONOS AND NEGLIGEES.
Samuel Franklin & Co., 56 East 11th St.
LACES.
Julius Strauss & Co., 146 Fifth Avenue.
LEATHER Novelties, Tray, Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

MANAGER of hair goods department in an Eastern department store; must be thoroughly experienced in hairdressing, hair cutting and manicuring; exceptional position for the right person. Apply Frederick Atkins, Room 911, 31 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, neat young woman as stenographer and typewriter; salary for competent person, $15. C. A. S., 185 Times Downtown.

WOMEN to sew beads on slippers and bows; work given out; neat sewers will be taught; steady work; good pay. Martines, 249 West 36th St., New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

A. STEINHARDT & BRO. want a representative Southern salesman acquainted with the fancy goods and notion buyers of the dry goods and large department houses. Apply or communicate, 512-514 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced bill clerk for wholesale dry goods business, quick and accurate at figures; state salary expected. Address B. C., Box 160 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced bookkeeper; salary moderate; must have first-class references. Apply by letter only, with full particulars. George D. Sproul, 150 5th Av.

BOY wanted in fire insurance office; excellent opportunity for advancement if faithful and energetic. Address, Box 202 Times, 80 Broadway.

BOY, 18 or 20, to answer telephone, &c., part time only; good chance for student to make extra money. Call Friday, 1,041 Lexington Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted; only experienced on elevator apartments need apply. Young & Gronenberg, 1,328 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED MIDDLE WESTERN CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN WANTED BY A REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE. WRITE, CHELSEA, 50 WEST 18TH ST.

SALESMAN for ladies' and gents' leather belts as side line. Good commission. Write to Q 179 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class electric lamp salesman wanted. Apply to The Universal Lamp Company, 851 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN for California wines; splendid opportunity for right party. Apply 512 Greenwich St.

WINDOW TRIMMER.

Expert window trimmer wanted for our new store. Apply by letter, giving full information as to experience. All applications confidential.

R. H. STEARNS & CO., BOSTON.

WANTED.—Young man, 18 to 20 years, for assistant in renting office. Must be neat and intelligent. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock to-day Gross & Gross Company, Fifth Ave. and 24th St.

WANTED—Young man, 17-18 years, high school graduate, office experience; $6. Apply by letter, Emp. Bonding Co., 80 Wall St.

WANTED—Young man about 19 years of age as assistant in bookkeeping department of manufacturing concern; state experience and salary expected. Q 183 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, strong, for stockroom; $4.00 to start; good advancement. Apply by letter, Employees' Bonding Co., 80 Wall St.

WANTED.—Upholsterer for hotel; permanent position; wages fifteen per week. Addrss, with references, G I Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Bill clerk in plumbing supply establishment. Address Q 176 Times Downtown.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A.—SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's Bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712—Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4,470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $18 and $15; permanent positions, downtown and uptown. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; a permanent position, $18. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties; governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582 38th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone 4786 Columbus.

MRS. RICE KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—Thoroughly competent domestic help; investigated references. Tel. Riverside 9348.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

SITUATIONS WANTED,FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

GIRL.—Young educated girl wants to help invalid or as traveling companion. F 47 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, experienced, wants good position with reliable firm. Advancement, 99 Times Downtown.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

BOOKKEEPER.—Spaniard knowing fluently French, bookkeeping and typewriting, arrived here seven months ago and just graduated in same capacity at Susquehanna University, seeks employment; very moderate expectations. Farre, 471 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, balances, systematizes, audits books regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic, (27;) N. Y. School Auto Engineers; experienced; careful; will start low rate; garage or private. H. Meyerson, 161 East 95th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; three years' experience on Buick cars; private family preferred. Gus, 216 Lenox Av.

COMPOSITOR.—First-class, all-around jobber; understands presses and take charge; absolutely reliable; references furnished. Richter, 295 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

DETECTIVE seeks confidential work; shadowing, investigating; charges moderate. A. R. Dean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

High-Class Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

13TH ST., 104, (West of 6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

14TH ST., 337 WEST.—Furnished room, with bath; private family. Mrs. Jewett.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

48TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large, small rooms, also apartment. Parlor, suitable doctor, dentist. Transients. Elegant appointments; bath each floor; rooms steam heated.

55TH ST., 77 WEST.—Fully equipped suite, suitable two, also single room; private. Rubsam.

61ST ST., 36 WEST.—High-class large and small rooms; running water; large closets; prices, $5 to $12 per week.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exceptionally pleasant; all improvements; reasonable permanent rates.

65TH ST., 25 WEST.—Handsome single, double; sunny; private hall; running water; $3; gentlemen. Spanbry.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent service; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—First floor, extension and bath, suitable for physician or bachelor.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Well furnished room; southern exposure; private bath; parquet floor; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small rooms; spacious closets, running water; shower; phone; private house; refined, convenient location; express, subway, elevated.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined house and neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Fully equipped suite, suitable two; southern exposure. Inquire elevator boy.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Second-floor suit or singly, private bath; also large and small rooms; newly decorated; reasonable rates.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Light, square room; all conveniences; near Subway and elevated; $3. Mullen.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished; park, "L," Subway; splendid location; reference.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, near Park, elevated station; telephone, references.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; also suites; running water; references; breakfast if desired.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable large, medium rooms; parlor suitable for physician; private bath; references.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone; breakfast; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive private house; south; cool, large, small; abundant hot water; telephone.

85TH, 164 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; ample closets; refined home; breakfast served.

88TH ST., 238 WEST.—Comfortably, well furnished, very large room, (desk, bath;) gentleman only; decent, clean, private house; moderate price.

88TH ST., 570 WEST END AV.—In private house, a few handsomely furnished rooms; dressing rooms and bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large and small rooms; running water; convenient "L." Subway.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; desirable location; near express stations; breakfast optional. Scott.

103D ST., 79 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; piano, extra bedroom; private entrance; bath; adults. Neilson.

115TH ST, 606 WEST.—Outside rooms; single, en suite; block from Subway. Riverside. Montgomery.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, comfortable room; strictly private house; water, bath, telephone.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, sunny outside room, nicely furnished; heated; elevator; telephone; references. McPhail.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Single and double outside rooms; elevator; 'phone; Southern people; references. Cooke.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Handsome rooms, large, small; parlors; 'phone, piano; permanent; refined home; references.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, 946 St. Nicholas Av.—Large front room; running water, bath; also, smaller room; exceptional conveniences; private residence; gentleman; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

139 WEST 69TH.
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED.
All modern conveniences; highest-class furnishings in profusion. Parlor suite—two rooms and bath—the most elegantly and tastily equipped suite (and house) in the city outside the big hotels. Dining room opens Sept. 15th. No superior and few equals in cuisine. Prices reasonable. 'Phone Columbus 5774.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Large, comfortable, homelike room, private house; Subway, elevated express; breakfast; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Three desirable rooms, singly or en suite; high-class elevator house; unexcelled board, if desired; best service; every convenience; seen after 2 P. M. Bates.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Elegant furnished room, modern apartment; no other roomers; reference. Fisher.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—For gentlemen, room adjoining bath, or suite with private bath; high-grade apartment; 137th Subway one block; strictly private family; references. Telephone 3402 Audubon. Hengerer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (79th St. Subway.)—Large and small rooms; excellent view of Hudson; very reasonable; tenants will have privilege of renting windows during the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

THE BEST IN NEW YORK.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Single rooms, double rooms, suites of from four to seven rooms each; furnishings new and luxurious; high-class elevator house; long-distance telephones; maid service; baths in abundance, many of them private; rates from $10 weekly upward, including meals in high-class dining room; cuisine the best in New York at the price; also furnished housekeeping apartments of four and five rooms. POINSETT, 505 West 143d. 'Phone 2990 Audubon.

East Side.

1.—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
Opposite Washington Square; large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; superior house; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 50 EAST.—Near Madison; attractive large rooms; also small room; reasonable; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; studio; doctor's office; references.

72D ST., 154 EAST.—Small room, back parlor, furnished; with board, running water; German kitchen.

90TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large furnished room; bath; private family.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

142D ST., 426 EAST.—Rooms suitable for two; conveniences private house; large parlor business purposes; good location; L and Subway stations; reference required.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion.)—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

IRVING PLACE, 67.—Large, small, front, rear rooms; suite, separate. Block, Gramercy Park. Telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 51.—Neatly furnished and absolutely clean rooms; large, medium, and small.

LEXINGTON AV., 369.—Bachelor apartment; large room, telephone, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 939, near 74th St.—Ideal location; rooms furnished, unfurnished; board optional; Summer rates.

PARK AV., 970, near 83d St.—Large front room; all conveniences; also small room; telephone.

Bronx.

PELHAM AV., 570.—Nice large furnished rooms, near St. John's College and Bronx Park.

Brooklyn.

110 ST. MARK'S AVE.—Well furnished front room, all improvements. Owner. Gentlemen only. Near subway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, 32, from Rome, desires independent, medium room in strictly private family; bath privilege; references. Rome, F 154 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young lady student desires one or two rooms with privilege of bath in a quiet, refined home. F 172 Times, Times Square.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

MAN, 48, wishes position; anything, watchman, run elevator; understands boiler; do repairs; good reference; understands French. A. Musy, 99 Perry St.

READ THIS.—Am employed; want chance to advance rather than salary; total abstainer; references. Westerner, Q 161 Times Downtown.

RIDING MASTER, good horsman and driver, college education, 35 years old, married, speaks English, German, and Slavish, will go to any part of U. S. A. I. A. Fruller, 123 Prospect St., L. I. City.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position; has had 5 years' experience in millinery house as assistant shipping and stock clerk; can furnish best of reference; willing to work at anything. F 34 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ambitious, wishes position clerk or office assistant, excellent penman, accurate at figures. W. J. Williams, 200 W. 63d.

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BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

5TH AVE., 46.—Corner house; desirable, large, small rooms, with board; refined; homelike surroundings.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; southern home.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; other large and small rooms; running water; board optional; near Central Park; references.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone; subway, "L"; references.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Small and large rooms, newly furnished; clean, comfortable; home cooking; references.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Dining room opens Sept. 15th. The best cuisine at the price in New York; make application now. THOMAS. Columbus 5774.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Recently opened; one and two room suites; private baths; high-class accommodations; moderate cost.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites, single rooms, private baths, telephone; superior table; reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—14th year; large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large front room, suitable gentleman, connecting bath, hall room; private family.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; parlor dining room; table boarders; references.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; other rooms; Subway, "L"; reasonable; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Two high-class rooms, newly furnished, with privatet bath, with board.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent service; table guests; Subway, L; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 134 WEST.—Rooms, single and en suite; private bath; parlor for physician; new management.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well-kept house; table board; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 150-152 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or suite; parlor dining room; home cooking.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Excellent table board for guests of refinement.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Extremely desirable second floor front, with dressing room; gentlemen, private family.

83D ST., 55 EAST.—Newly furnished; large closets; running water; best neighborhood; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; references required.

91ST, 48 WEST, (Central Park.)—Desirable, large, small rooms; baths, convenience; table guests accommodated.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Well furnished room; first-class board, if desired; private family; reasonable.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; parlor dining room; telephone; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with board; table boarders; telephone 7442 Riverside; convenient "L"; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; also doctors' or dentists' offices; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; baths; superior Southern cooking; references exchanged.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; baths each floor; telephone; moderate.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; private baths; refined, homelike surrounding; parlor dining room; references.

123D ST., 2,053 7th Av.—Airy, comfortable rooms; excellent table; well kept home-like house; references.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Two to five sunny corner rooms, overlooking park; glorious view; every convenience; celebrated table; rooms, $6 to $8.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished, baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

135TH ST., 242-244-246 WEST.—Large, small, medium-sized rooms; good home cooking specialty.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; also single rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; steam heat; telephone; Subway; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located, coolest, most beautiful and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations Al; large porch and garden; reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates, $8-$12 one, $14-$18 two.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 124, near 124th St.—Two large, light rooms; four gentlemen or married couples; $14; private family; now or September.

SEE MY AD. headed "the best in New York" under "Furnished Rooms" in to-day's paper. POINSETT, 505 West 143d St.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephones; superior table.

WEST END AV, 378, (Corner 78th St.)—Delightful, cool, airy rooms; Summer rates until Sept. 15; convenient Subway, Riverside Drive; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms with board; exceptionally good table.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 673-694-696.—Suites; separate rooms; newly renovated; private bath; excellent board.

MADISON AV., 88.—With board, desirable rooms, private baths; appointments first-class; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., 108-110.
Large and small room; parlor dining room.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5 Heights.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking Wall St., Subway; three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore; house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

New Jersey.

REFINED private family offer business man superior home, forty minutes out, near station; fine situation. Clark, Prospect Av. Station, Hackensack, N. J.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 30 *times consecutively or three times a week* $5.00 *a line.*

TEXAS RANCH.—Comfortable board for gentlemen for Winter months; healthy locality; no tuberculars taken; use of horse; $40 per month; references exchanged. Strathmore, Eden, Concho County, Texas.

"ROCKHURST," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—30 minutes to city. Ideal location for Fulton celebration, Winter, Summer. Home cooking. Fifth year. Misses Lesley, 227th St. Tel. 104L, Kingsbridge.

Sheepshead Bay, 1,902-1908 Voorhees Av.—Large, cool room; running water, electric light; very best table; refined. Hurlburt. Telephone 1510 Coney.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Home surroundings; modern improvements; also, eight-room furnished cottage, with board.

LARGE, cool room; excellent table; attractive situation; terms moderate. 631 Valley Road, Upper Montclair.

Elliswood, Highland, N. Y.—Board on fruit farm, $6; own produce. White, 309 West 40th St.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

LOST AND FOUND—CATS,DOGS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

LOST—Fox terrier, 11 years old; two large, several small spots on back; piece out of one ear; name Teddy; liberal reward. 12 7th Av., Brooklyn; telephone 6576—W Prospect.

LOST—Maltese terrier, dog, 46th and Broadway; license No. 311 R; $10 reward if returned to Oatman, 714 7th Av.

LOST—A little black and tan dog, named Beauty; reward. Roth, 100 West 117th St.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 23c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 20c. *a line a day.*

A SOUND 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY YIELDING 8% PER ANNUM MAY BE SECURED BY INVESTORS WHO HAVE LARGE OR SMALL CAPITAL AT THEIR COMMAND. INTEREST PAYABLE MONTHLY AND PRINCIPAL REPAYABLE ON DEMAND. CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
INTERSTATE LAND AND BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.,
261 BROADWAY.
'PHONES BARCLAY 5620 TO 5623.

Butcher and Grocer are offered excellent opportunities to establish for themselves a good business in the new and fast-growing section of Hunt's Point, Bronx; good inducements and assistance will be given to reliable and competent parties. Apply S. Cowen, 784 East 156th St.

BUSINESS SHOW.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
WEEK OF HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.
Will sublet one or two spaces—centre aisle, near entrance—at reduced rates. I. 176 Times Downtown.

Chemical manufacturing Company, large, finely equipped plant, requiring additional working capital, offers treasury stock at reduction; exceptional chance for investment; absolutely legitimate business. F 97 Times, Times Sq.

An Opportunity.—$40,000 buys goods salable over $200,000, or rents at $150,000 yearly profit, saving equal sum to renter; have option; business stated; reference exchanged; principals only. Address Theodore E. Williams, 49 West 37th St.

PARTNER.—Bright, up-to-date man for livery and express business; only a man capable of running the business need apply. Sixth Avenue Stables, 129 6th Av., Brooklyn.

GOOD SALESMAN wanted; must invest $500; secured; don't call unless prepared to do business. Williams, Room 714, 18 Broadway.

Partner wanted with $3,000 by a reliable embroidery house; good opportunity to make money. F 158 Times, Times Square.

Associate for large, popular-price, profitable cash business; $5,000 required. Bonafide, Box Q177 Times, Downtown.

Partner, in hardware and house furnishing cash business; $5,000 required. Bonafide, Q 180 Times, Downtown.

Party with $3,000 to $5,000, iron, something nice; no agents. G 10 Times, Times Square.

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LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

LOST—Virginia-Carolina Chemical common stock Certificate No. H12,016, in name of W. C. Langley & Co., 23 shares, and Certificate No. H12,255, in name of Edey, Brown & Sanderson, for 25 shares. Transfer has been stopped and application made for new certificates. Chas. M. Schott, Jr., & Co., 25 Broad St.

LOST—Between Child's restaurant, 34th St. and 6th Av., and Altman's, a gold breastpin, oval shape, amethyst setting, valued by the owner on account of dead mother. Finder will be rewarded by returning to C. A. R., 615 West 43d St., city.

LOST, $50.—Will person who picked up two $20 bills and one $10 bill Tuesday evening, between Lexington Av. and Fort George, return it to 8 Lexington Av. and receive reward?

LOST—In front of Culver Depot, Surf Av., Coney Island, 3½-karat diamond. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to Lewis Potter, Culver Depot, Coney Island.

LOST—Diamond brooch, on the Rockaway train from Seaside, or 23d St. surface car from East 34th, on Sunday evening; reward. Kindly forward Frank Walsh, 236 9th Av.

LOST—Brown bag, left on Brooklyn Subway train, 4 P. M., Wednesday, containing gent's traveling case, &c.; liberal reward. A. F. Spalding, 71 Broadway. 'Phone 2130—Rector.

LOST—Between 23d St. ferry, Herald Square Theatre, packet containing checks, valuable papers. Suitable reward return Harry Hyams, Herald Square Theatre.

LOST—Friday, wallet containing money, cards, obituary, $10 gold piece inclosed, keepsake, 3d Av. car, Brooklyn Bridge; reward. Hardy, 1,528 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Diamond pin, fleur-de-lys design, Flatbush Av. Subway station, Brooklyn, Aug. 26, about 9 A. M.; reward. H. F. Hewlitt, Singer Building.

LOST—Gold medal, Alhambra Music Hall, or from 126th St. to 133d St. and 7th Av., Tuesday evening; reward. 1,010 6th Av., city.

LOST—Saturday, Aug. 21, at 125th St. station N. Y. Central, No. 3A kodak. Liberal reward. G. H. M., 341 Bowery.

LOST.—Between Coney Island and East 134th St., a gold bracelet, on Tuesday afternoon; reward. H. Donlon, 503 East 134th St.

$200 REWARD for the return of two suit cases containing account books; no questions. O. B., 252 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Ebony gold-headed cane at Larchmont Manor Station; reward. G. C. Henning, 521 West 142d St.

LOST—Solid gold link purse, Wednesday, 18th, neighborhood Waldorf; liberal reward. C., 1,788 Broadway.

LOST—Scarfpin, bird diamond below; suitable reward. Falck, Cunard Line, 21 State St.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

FOUND, Aug. 27—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—2 pocketbooks, purse, doll paper, shovel, &c.; handkerchief, glass, tools, drum, sticks. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Book, dress goods, umbrella, 2 pocketbooks, 2 cases, glasses, papers, law papers, book, pair gloves, stockings, &c.; 2 hats, trousers, 2 coats, picture, lock and key, package acid, negatives. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—3 hats, mail matter, purse, 2 pairs gloves, collar, &c.; rosary, umbrella, books, letter, pincushion, belt, saw, cane case, apron, glasses, envelop papers, brush, case, envelop letters, skirt, pair gloves, 5 umbrellas, basket. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—3 satchels, umbrella, wall paper, papers, pair gloves, advertising matter, keys, pair shoes, shirt, towel, bottle liquid. IN SUBWAY—6 purses, 4 umbrellas, book, pair gloves, photo, 2 packages collars, fan, 2 bags, package silk, 2 coats, feather, papers, package cloth, package cigar clippings, 2 rolls papers, package music, photo, key, 4 cans, package medicine, handle.
FOUND, Aug. 27—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Umbrella.
FOUND, Aug. 27—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Umbrella, 3 packages, pair eyeglasses, roll paper.
FOUND, Aug. 27—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Six packages, umbrella.
FOUND, Aug. 27—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Shirt, fob, pair slippers, 4 packages, parasol, candy, 3 umbrellas, toilet bag, square, purse. ON LEHIGH VALLEY TRAINS—Pocketbook. IN JERSEY CITY STATION—Bottle, oil can, package, bag, dress-suit case. ON CORTLANDT ST. BOAT—Umbrella.
FOUND, Aug. 27—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Three packages, pair gloves, hat, satchel, eyeglasses, 4 umbrellas, book, grip, 2 gloves, checkbook.
FOUND, Aug. 27—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Box eggs, lady's coat, handbag.
FOUND, Aug. 27—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PROVIDENCE, Providence Line—Razor strop, vest, cap, rosary beads, nightgown. S. S. COMMONWEALTH, Fall River Line—Bracelet, 2 hand mirrors, razor strop, eyeglasses, lady's jacket, package, nightshirt, spoon, nail file, hatpin, coat hanger, slippers, 4 cigars, shawl, cuff and buttons.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for laying iron slag block pavement, granite block pavement, and granite cross-walks (Contract 1186) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon September 2, 1909. (For particulars see City Record.)

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 12,559.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and SAMUEL I. SIEGEL, individually and as copartners composing the firm of HARRIS & SIEGEL, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Herman Harris and Samuel I. Siegel, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Harris & Siegel, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1909, the said Herman Harris and Samuel I. Siegel, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Harris & Siegel, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1909, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
August 25th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,469.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN COHN and NICHOLAS GOLDMAN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of COHN and GOLDMAN, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Nathan Cohn and Nicholas Goldman, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Cohn & Goldman, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1909, the said Nathan Cohn and Nicholas Goldman, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Cohn & Goldman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
August 27th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,012.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DUNSEATH & SON COMPANY and ROBERT DUNSEATH, individually, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Dunseath & Son Company and Robert Dunseath, individually, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1909, the said Dunseath & Son Company and Robert Dunseath, individually, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1909, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
August 27th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,413.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANUEL J. ROURE, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Manuel J. Roure of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1909, the said Manuel J. Roure was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1909, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
August 27th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,544.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK FITZPATRICK, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Patrick Fitzpatrick of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1909, the said Patrick Fitzpatrick was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in B

PENNINGTON HAZY ABOUT HIS CAREER

Denies Rogues' Gallery Picture Is His, but Admits He Was Once Known as John Howard.

INDICTED IN PITTSBURG, TOO

Doesn't Know What Government Has Bought $50,000,000 Concern's Airship —Testifies in His Libel Suit.

Edward J. Pennington, who was exploited as the inventor of a patent from which, it was stated, airships were to be built by the Aerial Transit Company, newly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, with a capital stock of $50,000,000, was cross-examined before Magistrate Corrigan this week in the Jefferson Market Court, in connection with proceedings for criminal libel which he has instituted against the writer of an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 5 last, in which his career as a promoter of airships and other projects was touched upon.

Pennington has also instituted a civil suit for libel to recover $1,000,000, through his attorney, Oscar B. Bergstrom of 149 Broadway, who appears on the letterhead of the Aerial Transit Company as a member of the Advisory Council.

During the cross-examination of Pennington by Alfred A. Cook of the firm of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan of 111 Broadway, a photograph of Pennington taken for the Rogues' Gallery of Pittsburg was shown to him. After looking at it Pennington calmly denied that it was his likeness. He insistently denied that he had been arrested at the time this photograph was taken by the Pittsburg police, which was in June, 1904, but admitted later on that he had been indicted. The arrest was made in St. Louis, Pennington being charged with having defrauded a Pittsburg hotel out of a board bill. He was taken to Pittsburg.

Didn't Know Associates' Names.

Pennington was quite firm during the examination in declaring that he had no connection with the Aerial Transit Company excepting as its engineer. He was unable to give the names of those who composed the company, he said, with the exception of a few, but he was sure that men of the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Corporation were interested.

Mr. Cook, to learn from Pennington's own lips something of his career, began by asking him what his occupation had been. "I am a mechanic, a civil engineer and machinist," replied Pennington. Mr. Cook asked Pennington if he had not, at various times, organized companies to promote his ideas, and he replied, "I took out patents when people saw the value of them and came to me and wished to buy an interest."

"You did not go to them with your ideas?" asked Mr. Cook.

"I did not."

In reply to questions Pennington said he had been in two or three cities in England during his business life and in a few in this country. Mr. Cook asked if Pennington had been sought by investors in Circleville, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Wichita, Kan.; Edinburg, Ind.; Carlisle, Penn.; Noblesville, Ind.; Mount Carmel, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, some citizens of which have told tales of their deals with him in the past. Pennington replied that he had not.

Modest About His Talents.

Mr. Cook tried to get Pennington to tell something about the different projects in which he interested himself, but Pennington did not volunteer much information. For instance, Mr. Cook asked him:

"Did you organize a company to run an electric line from Indianapolis to Chicago or from Cleveland to Chicago or from any city in the United States to Chicago?"

"I did not," was the reply.

"Were you interested in any electric line or air line?"

"I have been, yes."

"Between what cities?"

"Chicago and Indianapolis. It was an electric line. I did not organize the company."

"Who did organize it?"

"I don't remember."

"Were you interested in it?"

"They paid me for some of my patents."

"Who paid you?"

"The gentlemen who formed the company."

This was as explicit as he would be.

Mr. Cook then showed the witness the photograph taken by the Bertillon department in Pittsburg at the time Pennington was arrested, and asked Pennington if he recognized the photograph. He replied:

"I do not."

Denies Picture Is His.

"Is it your photograph?" asked Mr. Cook.

"It is not," insisted Pennington.

The photograph was marked for identification as an exhibit. On the back of the photograph Pennington's measurements taken at Pittsburg were recorded.

"Was your photograph ever taken in Pittsburg?" persisted Mr. Cook.

"It was not," was the reply.

"Were your physical measurements ever taken in Pittsburg?"

"They were not."

"Have you any recollection of having been taken under process from St. Louis to Pittsburg?"

"No, I was not."

"Were you ever extradited from the State of Missouri to the State of Pennsylvania?"

"I was not."

"Were you ever taken in the custody of any police officials from Missouri to Pennsylvania?"

"I was not."

"Were you arrested in Pittsburg?"

"I was not."

"Have you ever been informed or have you ever heard that your photograph was in the Rogues' Gallery at Pittsburg?"

"I was not."

"Were you indicted in Pittsburg?"

"I was," admitted Pennington.

"Have you ever gone under the name of John Howard?"

"I do not remember."

"Will you swear that you never called yourself Howard?"

"I would not."

"What is your best recollection on the subject?"

"I can't remember."

"Your indictment—do you remember the nature of it?"

"What do you have reference to?"

"Were you indicted in any other place than Pittsburg?"

In Jail in Every City.

"I have been in jail in every city in the world for driving automobiles too fast."

"Is the indictment referred to in Pittsburg for driving automobiles too fast?"

"No."

"Did you not state in answer to a question of mine that you had been indicted in Pittsburg or don't you recollect it?"

"I said I was."

"Do you recollect what you were indicted for?"

"Yes; for bad debts of other people. That is all."

"That is your best recollection?"

"Yes; I went to Pittsburg of my own accord."

"Were you not accompanied by a police officer?"

"There were parties with me, but I went of my own accord."

"Were you accompanied by Detective Kelly of the Pittsburg police force?"

"I do not know anything about that. I had a drawing room and private apartment."

"The people you were with went under police protection?"

"They did."

Mr. Cook, referring to the indictment of Pennington, in which he is referred to as John Howard, alias E. J. Pennington, asked Pennington again whether he was known as John Howard, alias Edward J. Pennington at the time of his arrest, but Pennington was spared answering by an objection from his attorney, to which Magistrate Corrigan remarked, referring to Pennington's testimony:

Once Known as John Howard.

"He said he was known as John Howard."

Mr. Cook asked Pennington if he had not contracted some indebtedness in Cortland, N. Y. This refered to a board bill.

"Some of my men contracted it," replied Pennington.

"You did not live there?"

"I lived there, but it was their matter."

"You stayed after they left and Franklin Pierce, an attorney, had you arrested."

"He did." Just before this Pennington had denied having known Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Cook questioned Pennington about having contracted a bill at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Cincinnati, and if he had not borrowed $600 or $700 there.

"It was $840," replied Pennington.

"You did not pay it?"

"I did."

"Ultimately?"

"I did."

"That was collected through an attorney?"

"I sent the money down."

Mr. Cook next touched upon the Aerial Transit Company scheme.

"You have recently organized such a company here, have you not?" asked the lawyer.

"I have not," was the reply.

Pennington acknowledged that he "knew of such a company," and that "gentlemen of New York" had organized it.

Asked to name them, Pennington mentioned some of the members of the Advisory Board, and said there were others connected with the Standard Oil and the Steel Corporation, twenty-three altogether.

Pennington was reminded that Mr. Lewis Nixon, whom he had mentioned, had stated that he was not in any way connected with the company.

Thinks Mr. Nixon Misquoted.

"Is Mr. Nixon's statement correct or not?" asked Mr. Cook.

"It is not—I don't think he made it."

"In what way was Mr. Nixon interested in the company—as a Director?"

"One of the engineers of the company."

"Did he organize your company?"

"No."

"Did Mr. Bergstrom organize the company?"

"He did not."

"Who did?"

"Those gentlemen. They came to me and made me a certain offer, which I accepted."

"What gentlemen came to you to make the offer?"

Pennington did not name them.

Mr. Cook pressed Pennington for names, and Pennington insisted that he could not recall any, then gave the name of Thurlow Weed Barnes as the only one he could remember.

"That is the only one out of the twenty-three?" asked Mr. Cook. Pennington did not answer.

Pennington, in answer to questions, said that Barnes was President of the company, and that there were several Vice Presidents whose names he could not remember. Neither could he recall who was the Treasurer. Pennington described himself as engineer of the company. He was also on the advisory board. Asked to name the members of the Advisory Board, Pennington mentioned W. G. Allison, John Chisman, Oscar B. Bergstrom, T. R. White, Arthur Scofield, E. J. Pennington, G. H. Howard, and Arthur Lewis.

Mr. Cook read some of the data sent out by the press agent of the Aerial Transit Company, in which it was stated that the concern had an order from a foreign Government for an airship 1,250 feet long, with a speed of forty miles an hour for 9,000 miles. He asked what foreign Government had given the order.

"I do not know what Government," replied Pennington.

Magistrate Corrigan interrupted:

"Then you do not know whether it was true or not?"

Ignorant of Concern's Business.

"It may be true, but I do not know what Government."

"And you do not know this as engineer of the company when the ship ordered by the foreign Government was to be built pursuant to your patents?" asked Mr. Cook.

"Yes."

"And you were not consulted at the time this order was given to the company?"

"I made some drawings," replied Pennington.

"Did you ask what Government it was that placed the order?"

"I did not?"

"You were not interested?"

"I was interested, but our people do not tell us understudies everything that goes on."

"Are you a member of the Advisory Board or an understudy?" asked Mr. Cook.

"I am a member of the Advisory Board?"

"Does not a question of this kind come up for discussion in the Advisory Board?"

"It does."

"Did it not come up for discussion?"

"Yes, along the mechanical line. In the Advisory Board each part is separated, the mechanical, legal, and business parts, and each man of the Advisory Board fitted for any department is consulted. I have been to some meetings of the board, but not all."

Only Royalties Interest Him.

Pennington said that he received a royalty upon his patents and outside of that he was not interested.

"It is not of interest to you what Government gives an order for your machine so long as you get your royalty?"

"It is not."

In the statement issued by the publicity department of the Aerial Transit Compay it was announced that the airship would be ready for delivery to the foreign Government within nine months. Mr. Cook asked Pennington whether the ship would be delivered in that time and Pennington stated that he thought it would be longer than that.

"Have you notified the Government of the delay?" asked Mr. Cook.

"I believe it has been done."

Whether any progress has been made in the building of the ship and whether Pennington has had time to ascertain to whom he sold his patents, will be inquired into at the next hearing before Magistrate Corrigan, on Oct. 11, to which date the examination was adjourned.

FOR NO PARTICULAR NOMINEE.

The Hundred Yet to Decide—Curtis Admits Murphy Talk Was Indiscreet.

Following the decision of the Committee of One Hundred not to oust Thomas J. Curtis, a member, for calling upon Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy to advocate the nomination for Mayor on the Tammany ticket of President John A. Bensel of the Board of Water Supply, William A. Coakley, Vice Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and President of the Lithographers' Helpers, made this statement last night:

"In order that no wrong impression regarding the attitude of the labor men on the Committee of One Hundred may be created by the visit of Thomas J. Curtis to Tammany Hall, or by anything which has appeared in the public press, I think it proper to state precisely what is the position of myself and of other labor members of the committee with whom I have talked.

"We are not committed to the candidacy of any man for the Mayoralty nomination. We are engaged with other members of the Committee of One Hundred in an effort to secure the nomination and the election of the fittest candidate, and we have no preconceived notion of who this candidate should be.

"We will consider with other members of the Committee of One Hundred the qualifications of all candidates whose names are presented, and have full confidence that in the final outcome the ticket supported by the Committee of One Hundred will be satisfactory to organized labor, as well as other interests in the community."

It was said yesterday at the headquarters of the committee that Mr. Curtis had admitted that his visit to Tammany Hall was indiscreet. Mr. Curtis is a former President of the Central Federated Union.

To-morrow's Times will contain a long list of second-hand and slightly used cars offered by owners who desire to sell at once at sacrifice prices. A small amount of money may secure a car that will give the best kind of service. Be sure you look over the list. Order a copy of The Sunday Times early of your newsdealer.—Adv.

YIDDISH THEATRES YIELD TO UNIONS

Three Open and Adler May Follow—Mrs. Lipzin Revives Gordin's "Mirele Efroth."

'WHO IS GUILTY?' A SUCCESS

Mrs. Tomaschefsky Gives Splendid Performance in a New Play by Leon Kobrin—Mme. Kaminsky Appears.

The Hebrew Trades Unions have won their battle with the Yiddish theatres on the east side, and last night three of these theatres, having capitulated, opened their doors. Jacob Adler did not open his Grand Street Theatre, but it is said it is likely that it will be open in a week or so.

The unions demanded that the companies should engage a certain number of actors, whether they were used or not. They demanded that the musicians in the orchestra should be paid $27 instead of $25. They demanded that the billposters should be paid for posting bills whether the companies used posters or not. All these demands the People's, the Thalia, and the new Lipzin theatres have acceded to. Mr. Adler is holding back.

All the theatres were crowded last night and the audiences received their old favorites enthusiastically. Mrs. Lipzin has a theatre of her own for the first time, the old London Theatre having been converted into the Lipzin Theatre. The play was one of her old favorites, Jacob Gordin's "Mirele Efroth."

At the People's Theatre Mr. and Mrs. Tomaschefsky presented an entirely new play called "Who Is Guilty?" by Leon Kobrin. Last night this drama, which is of "The Easiest Way" type, made a sensational success, and before it ceases to run it is likely that there will be many uptown parties made up to see Mrs. Tomaschefsky do some extraordinary acting. The play tells the story of a Socialist who catches a cold, which afterward develops into tuberculosis.

He is very poor, but it is necessary that he should go to Colorado to become cured. His wife is left alone to struggle with debts, the expenses of his living in Colorado, and her own living expenses. She succumbs to the offers of a wealthy manufacturer. The husband returns cured in the second act to be offered a position by this same manufacturer. The drama follows its course to a tragic conclusion. Who is guilty? asks the author.

By some ironic play of fate one of the leading characters of this play is a man who is trying to get into the actor's union, and he spends all his hours reciting passages from "Hamlet." Just at present every actor-manager on the Bowery wishes that there were no such thing as an actors' union.

Like Mme. Lipzin, David Kessler honored the late Jacob Gordin's memory by reviving his "Kreutzer Sonata" on this occasion. He appeared in one of the leading parts, and Mme. Kaminsky, a new Russian actress, played the part of Ettie.

MRS. A. I. NAMM'S $5,000 LOSS.

Gold and Diamond Bag and Money Disappear at the Waldorf.

While Mrs. A. I. Namm, wife of a department store owner of Brooklyn, and living at 22 West Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, was dining at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday ner gold chatelaine bag, studded with diamonds and rubies, valued at $3,500, and containing diamonds worth $1,000, besides $500 in bills, disappeared. Her son, Benjamin Namm, yesterday asked Police Commissioner Baker to spur the detective force to greater activity in trying to find the missing bag and jewels.

Mrs. Namm and her two daughters returned from Europe two weeks ago and Mr. Namm at that time presented the bag to his wife. With her daughters Mrs. Namm went to the Waldorf-Astoria for luncheon on Wednesday noon, driving there in an automobile. While they were dining there the chauffeur sent word to Mrs. Namm that something was wrong with her automobile and he would have to take it to the garage. He was gone so long that Mrs. Namm went twice to a telephone at the hotel and called up the garage to find out why the automobile was being delayed.

Upon her return to the table after one of these trips Mrs. Namm discovered the loss of the chatelaine bag.

Immediately Mrs. Namm drove to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and reported the loss. She told the police she was unable to recall whether she had left the bag on the table or in the telephone booth. She was sure she did not leave it in the automobile.

NO BUMPER CROP, SAYS HILL.

Chairman of Great Northern Sees Only Fair Harvest in Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—A note of warning to crop statisticians who are predicting a bumper crop of wheat in the Northwest was sounded by James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad, in an interview to-day. Much harm will be done to the business of the country, he thought, in encouraging overspeculation by the statements sent broadcast that the Northwest would harvest a bumper crop.

"I believe the Northwest," said he, "will harvest a crop that will be about 50,000,000 bushels larger than some previous years, but the statement that a bumper crop is expected is far from true.

"We will have a fair harvest, but the expectations of the country raised by the reports of speculators will not be fulfilled. Much harm has been done by recent published statements. I expect we will be selling many thousand bushels of wheat between now and next Fall, and it is also possible that we will sell many thousand bushels that we will be trying to buy back before seeding time next year.

"The producing quality of the Northwest, as it applies to grain, is fast disappearing. The land which has been constantly sown to wheat for thirty years is becoming impoverished, and it will be necessary to perfect new methods of farming before Minnesota and her sister States can move forward at the speed of the previous decades."

$25,000 Fire in Ulster County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Fire early to-day destroyed the lumber yard and planing mill, a store, and three small dwellings in Modena, Ulster County. The Post Office was located in the office of the mill. Some mail matter was burned. Joseph E. Hasbrouck, the Postmaster, was the owner of the property. The loss is estimated at $25,000 covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—314 West 28th St.; Mary Butler	$1,000
2:00—732 East 12th St.; Vienna Coal Co.	Trifling
2:30—110th St., between 5th and Lenox Avs.; C. J. Sullivan	Trifling
2:30—1,934 Jerome Av.; Charles Shitzer	$100
2:40—145 East 97th St.; Mrs. James Clark	$25
3:15—3-5 Lewis St.; Isaac Rosenbluth	$10
3:45—2,535 Walker Av.; C. McCaffrey	$1,000
4:20—88 Broad St.; Morrison Cafe	$10
7:50—147 West 51st St.; Isaac Cohen	$10
9:00—625 5th St.; Amber & Deler	Trifling
9:30—410 West 140th St.; Mrs. M. R. Tigrist	$500
10:15—150 Clinton St.; Harris Keller	$25
11:30—1,937 3d Av.; Branders & Bongilles	$10
P. M.	
2:15—303 West 12th St.; H. Deuffe	$1,400
2:20—1,047 2d Av.; R. Droffof	$150
3:02—920 Trinity Av.; J. Zabin	$25
3:15—546 West 124th St.; William Leland	$5
3:45—1,179 2d Av.; M. Afferf	$10
4:15—Tremont and Prospect Avs.; J. Sullivan	Trifling
4:45—108th St. and 2d Av.; New York Billposting Company	Trifling
4:45—71 2d Av.; M. Schwartz	Trifling
5:15—62 Bowery; unknown	Trifling
6:30—87 3d Av.; T. Hirschman	Trifling
6:50—1,949 1st Av.; J. Rogonowsky	Trifling
7:15—118-121 Watt St.; unknown	Trifling
7:35—120 E. 102d St.; R. Mack	Trifling
8:45—20 W. 33d St.; unknown	Trifling
9:15—43 Market St.; unknown	Trifling
9:45—Westchester St., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	$25

KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Milhaudt Was Jealous and Angered When She Refused to Give Him Money

In a fit of jealous rage John Milhaudt, a driver in the Street Cleaning Department, last night shot and killed his wife, Louise, in their home at 845 Hart Street, Williamsburg, then blew out his brains.

The only witness to the double tragedy was the couple's five-year-old daughter Christina. The girl later told the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station that just before the shooting her father had knocked her mother down, shot her twice, then turned the pistol on himself.

The Milhaudts occupied a first floor flat with their five children, Louise, 14; Frederick, 13; Mary, 10; August, 8, and the girl who saw the shooting. Milhaudt's dissipated habits had caused frequent quarrels and Milhaudt was also said to be jealous of his wife, apparently for no reason.

Milhaudt squandered the money he earned, while the wife supported the family by washing, with some help from her mother, Mrs. Frederick Riedle of 1,412 De Kalb Avenue.

A few days ago Milhaudt returned home during his wife's absence and destroyed every picture in an album. Then he left, returning last evening while his wife and the youngest child were alone, the other children being in the street playing.

According to the child, Milhaudt demanded money for tobacco. His wife told him she didn't have any money and started for the front room. He followed, and, according to the child, knocked his wife down and shot her first in the left breast, then in the right temple. Then he sent a bullet into his right temple and fell dead over his wife's body.

Both were dead when Ambulance Surgeon Inslee came from the German Hospital.

GOOD SAMARITAN ARRESTED.

Dr. Roos Sided with Big Bundle Carrier Whom Subway Agent Barred.

Dr. Lester L. Roos of 234 West 113th Street tried to play the Good Samaritan last evening and as a consequence was taken to the West 125th Street Police Station as a prisoner.

As Dr. Roos entered the Subway Station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue at 6 o'clock he saw an elderly man, with a pack of old clothes upon his back, standing at the ticket chopper's box. The ticket chopper would not let him go through to the platform, declaring there was a law against carrying big bundles into the trains. The man with the clothes pack was in tears.

Dr. Roos stopped to argue with the ticket chopper and, when the latter still refused to let the man through, the physician undertook to carry the pack for him. He was prevented by the chopper and, finally, after some heated discussion, a special policeman was called. Amid the protests of women who had gathered around, sympathizing with the doctor and the man with the pack of clothes, Dr. Roos was taken to the police station a prisoner. He was soon bailed out.

In the excitement at the Subway station the man owning the clothes pack disappeared, so the bundle was taken to the police station, where it is awaiting him.

EVELYN WILNER AGAIN.

Girl Who Tried Suicide a Month Ago Now Tells Story of Being Drugged.

Another chapter was added to the unusual career of Evelyn Wilner, 19 years old, who admitted her identity in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday, when confronted with a newspaper clipping found secreted in her clothing which told the story of her attempt to commit suicide in the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, on July 28, last, by drinking carbolic acid.

When picked up apparently suffering from the effects of a drug at the Hunter's Point entrance to the Thirty-fourth Street ferry on Thursday afternoon, she told the police her name was Evelyn Schwartz and that she had been lured into a saloon in Long Island City, where a drink had been given her that made her senseless for a time. She also supplied a number of addresses of her friends, and the homes of friends, and Police Captain Maude of the Hunter's Point Station and detectives spent the night chasing between the hospital and the various addresses, which were all found to be fictitious.

While an investigation by the physicians at the hospital tended to verify part of the girl's story the police yesterday morning came to the conclusion that the girl was romancing in part, and when they accused her of not telling the truth she then admitted that she had given a false name and intended hiding her identity. According to the newspaper clipping she was taken to the Brooklyn hospital a month ago suffering from the dose of carbolic acid. She said her parents had forced her to marry a man she disliked and that she would kill herself before she would live with him. Magistrate Tighe discharged her. Two weeks later she complained to the police that her parents had turned her out. She admitted having stage ambitions.

In the revised story she told yesterday following the discovery of her identity she said her parents were getting ready to move to Long Island City, and that while hunting for a house Thursday she was accosted by a stranger who offered to show her the way to the ferry, but took her into a saloon and gave her the drug. She said her parents lived at 642 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. At that address it was stated that the young woman had visited a girl friend there, but that no further information could be given.

The girl will be detained until every detail of her story is investigated and the authorities determine what disposition shall be made of her. Capt. Maude took her out yesterday to have her point out the saloon where she was drugged, but she was unable to do so. She told the captain she would kill herself in the end.

SCHOOL TEACHER A SUICIDE.

Miss Edna Schaeffer of Philadelphia Jumps Into Rancocas Creek.

DELANCO, N. J., Aug. 27.—Suddenly escaping from a trained nurse, in whose care she had been placed, Miss Edna Schaeffer, aged 25, a Philadelphia school teacher, ran to the bridge which spans Rancocas Creek and jumped to death last night. The body was later recovered.

Miss Schaeffer, who was a sister of Dr. Clarence Schaeffer of the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, was in a contest recently in which she bent her entire energy. She lost by one vote. This is said to have induced an attack of nervous prostration. Thinking she would be benefited in the country, her brother sent her to Delanco.

Woman, Stricken, Dies in the Surf.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Miss Eleanor Kennedy, aged 25, was stricken with heart disease while bathing here today and died soon after. Physicians worked three hours in an endeavor to revive her, it being thought that she had been seized with cramps. She was a Philadelphia school teacher.

MRS. LELAND BURNED; DIES IN HOSPITAL

Aged Widow of Lake Shore Railroad Auditor Set Ablaze by an Alcohol Stove.

WOMAN TO HER RESCUE

Wife of Apartment House Superintendent Smothered the Flames with a Rug—Bed on Fire, Too.

Mrs. Helen Leland, widow of Cyrus P. Leland, who, at the time of his death, was auditor of the Lake Shore Railroad, was mortally burned yesterday afternoon at her home, in an apartment house at 546 West 124th Street. Mrs. Leland was 70 years old, and lived with her son, William S. Leland, Treasurer of the Northwestern Railroad. Her husband was distantly related to the Vanderbilt family.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Leland was heating a pot of water upon a small alcohol stove in her room. A gust of wind carried her robe against the flames. Instantly its flimsy material caught fire.

Mrs. Leland cried for help and her maid, who was in the kitchen, rushed in. Seeing her mistress enveloped in flames, the maid became panic-stricken and rushed from the apartment, screaming.

The maid's cries were heard by Mrs. Della Coyne, wife of the Superintendent of the building, and she hurried up stairs to find Mrs. Leland lying upon her bed, writhing in agony. Her gown had been almost completely burned from her body and the bed clothes had caught fire.

Mrs. Coyne seized a rug from the floor and quickly wrapped it around Mrs. Leland, smothering the flames.

In the meantime the kitchen maid had gone to the street looking for a policeman. She found one a block away and as he ran to the apartment house and saw smoke coming from Mrs. Leland's apartment, he turned in a fire alarm, but the engines were not needed.

Mrs. Leland was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Her entire body was badly burned, and she died at the hospital later in the evening.

FAST TRAIN SCRAPES AUTO.

Car Turned at Crossing Just in Time to Save Four from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HYDE PARK, L. I., Aug. 27.—Four persons in an automobile owned and driven by Dr. William F. Hubbard of 1,138 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, just escaped being killed to-night when about to pass over the level crossing of the Long Island Railroad at White's Lane. The car had just reached the crossing, when Dr. Hubbard saw a passenger train which was due at the New Hyde Park Station at 5:23 P. M., almost upon them.

To cross meant a certain collision, and, acting instantly, Dr. Hubbard turned his machine quickly in the same direction that the train was going and got clear of the tracks, but one of the rear guards of the automobile scraped along the side of the engine and broke off a stopcock of the engine, causing a cloud of steam to escape.

The force of the blow was sufficient to bring the automobile to a standstill, and partly turn it over on its side away from the engine. The occupants who, besides Dr. Hubbard, were his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Weaver of 123 Third Street, Newburg, N. Y., were in the act of scrambling out of the machine, and the blow hastened their exit.

They were all badly frightened and suffering from shock and bruises, but beyond a contusion of the face sustained by Dr. Hubbard, no one was hurt. All went to the home of Frank Garvey, President of the Long Island Seed Company, near by.

The automobile was not badly damaged, but while being dragged across the tracks by helpers, an east-bound express loomed up, and those pulling the machine had scarcely time to run to safety when the express dashed into the machine, smashing it to bits.

HAZEL DREW AGAIN ELOPES.

Brooklyn Bride, Who Deserted Young McGreal, Rejoins Him.

Mrs. Drew-Hall, the mother of Hazel Drew McGreal, the young high school girl who eloped with Water McGreal of 756A Union Street, Brooklyn, last Christmas, following which she deserted him on their return from their five months' honeymoon, renewed gossip on the Park Slope about her daughter yesterday when it became known that Hazel had again eloped with McGreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. Drew-Hall had no further news last night as to her daughter's whereabouts beyond the letter received from the girl apprising her of the fact that she was again living with Walter. Mrs. Hall admitted that her daughter and her husband had decided to live together again.

Policeman Saves Drowning Man.

Thomas Beagan, a nurse at the Home for Incurables, 183d Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan, was swimming about fifty yards from the shore at South Beach, Staten Island, yesterday, when he was seized with cramps. Policeman David A. Hatenny of the Stapleton Police Station, on duty on the beach, went to Beagan's assistance and got him ashore. Beagan was taken to the Smith Infirmary unconscious. He will recover.

RED-MAN

September 1st, another Red-Man collar on the warpath.

Inwood—his name.

2 for 25 cents.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars

WARNER HATS

Some men find it hard to decide on a style of hat to wear. When a customer is in this mood, I invariably insist that he try the style that he thinks he likes, and if he does not get used to it, it will be our pleasure to exchange it.

B'way at 37th. | Nassau at Liberty.
B'way at 12th. | 38 Park Row.
B'way at Bleecker. | BROOKLYN:
B'way at Reade. | 401 Fulton Street.
B'way at Fulton. | 722 Broadway.
Newark, Philadelphia, Providence.

Trusty Tanner

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Summer goods must go no matter at what loss

Sweater Knit Bathing Suits, 3.00, were 5.98

Heavy Wool Suits 1.98, worth 3.00

Pajamas, 65c, were 1.49

1.50 Pink Shirts at 45c.

Pleated bosoms, cuffs attached

New Fall Neckwear, 65c 1.50 and 2.00 value

A maker's sample line knitted ties of pure silk and new patterns in imported silks.

We Positively Undersell Competition by at least 33⅓%. If this saving is worth while to you, it will pay you to investigate.

Moe Levy & Co.,

1439 Broadway, New York | 119-125 Walker St., New York

380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th St. SEATS NOW ON SALE. COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 30. KLAW & ERLANGER'S LAUGHING TRUST. McINTYRE & HEATH — IN HAYTI

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St. West of B'way. WED. EVE., SEPT. 1. Seats on Sale. Henry W. Savage will offer THE LOVE CURE A Musical Romance of Stageland.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Last Mat. To-day. Last Time To-night. COHAN & HARRIS' MINSTRELS with GEO. EVANS & 100 Honey Boys.

TUES., AUG. 31 Seats Now on Sale. THE GREAT DRURY LANE DRAMA. THE SINS OF SOCIETY

JARDIN de PARIS N. Y. Theatre Roof. TABLE SEATS, $1. Adapted to All Weathers.

ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES OF 1909 | EVA TANGUAY and Handsomest Chorus in the World.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE FLORIST SHOP Oliver Herford's "Laughing Earthquake."

GAIETY THEATRE, 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:30. J. E. DODSON in J. Hartley Manners' Brilliant Comedy, LAST 2 WEEKS "THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Eve. 8.15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Jos. M. Weber presents THE CLIMAX

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:16. THE MIDNIGHT SONS

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. THE MOTOR GIRL

LEW FIELDS HERALD SQ. B'way. & 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. A BROKEN IDOL with OTIS HARLAN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39th, n. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. THE RINGMASTER

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. JAMES T. POWERS IN HAVANA

DALY'S Theatre, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30. A Toothsome Toothless Comedy in Three Acts, Entitled BILLY

HACKETT Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day 2:20. Last Wk Here. The Only Law (American Theatre Next Week) * * * Tuesday, Aug. 31. Seats now. CHANNING POLLOCK'S Such a Little Queen

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. "BETTER THAN RAFFLES."—World. "An Immense Success."—American. Holds Audience Spellbound. THE DETECTIVE THIEF PLAY, ARSENE LUPIN

GARRICK 35th St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Sat. 2:15. "A WONDERFUL TRIUMPH." "Lines that snap and situations that keep audience at a nervous tension."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in DETECTIVE SPARKES

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW. THE FLAG LIEUTENANT

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE GAY HUSSARS "Heavenly! Spellbinding! Delightful!" A New Dashing, Military Operetta.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tdy. & Wed. 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS, THE THIRD DEGREE By Charles Klein.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director PRELIMINARY SEASON GRAND OPERA IN ITALIAN & FRENCH. POPULAR PRICES 50c. to $2.00. COMMENCING Next Mon. Eve.

MON. at 8—LE PROPHETE. Mmes. D'Alvarez, Walter-Villa; MM. Lucas, Laskin, Nicolay, Villa, Leroux. Cond., Sturani.

TUES. at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Baron, Soyer; MM. Carasa, Pignataro, Scott. Venturini, De Grazia. Cond., Sturani.

WED. at 8—CARMEN. Mmes. Marguerite Sylva, Vicarina, Duchene, Tatti-Lango; MM. Lucas, Laskin, Nicolay, De Grazia, Fossetta. Conductor, Nicosias.

THURS. at 8—LUCIA. Mmes. Lalla, Miranda, Severina; MM. Russo, Pignataro, Venturini, De Grazia, Leroux. Cond., Sturani.

FRI. at 8—AIDA. (With Tuesday's Cast.)

SAT. AFTERNOON at 2—TRAVIATA. Mmes. Lalla, Miranda, Gentle, Severina; MM. Bernardo, Pignataro, Venturini, De Grazia, Fossetta. Cond., Nicosias.

SAT. EVE. at 8—LE PROPHETE. (With Monday's Cast.) Cond., Sturani.

SUN. EV., 8:15—GRAND POP. CONCERT. SEATS NOW SELLING.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:25 Sharp. Matinee To-day at 2:15. THE FIRST REAL BIG HIT, THE DOLLAR-MARK By George Broadhurst.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Mats. To-day & Wed. A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI

ASTOR B'way & 45 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. Mats. 50c., $1.50. Successful 2d Year. WM. HODGE of the Century THE MAN FROM HOME

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. BEGINNING SAT. EVENING, SEPT. 4TH. SEASON OF ITALIAN GRAND OPERA BY THE Italian Grand Opera Co. of N. Y. OPENING NIGHT—AIDA. First Week: Aida, La Boheme, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore. Seats now on sale. POPULAR PRICES, 50 to 1.50. Special Matinee Labor Day—Aida.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL AND DAILY MATS. ROOF Every Eve. 8:15. Stella Mayhew, Mabel Downstairs, 25-50c. McKinley, "Vampire Dance." Maurice Levi & Band, & Consul. IN THEATRE—Every night, beginning Monday, "THE ONLY LAW." SEATS SELLING. Seat Coupons admit to both shows.

BELASCO THEATRE. W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15. First Matinee To-day at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. Bayes & Norworth; Russell Bros., Rajah; Porter J. White & Co.; Bernard, others.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE Gould & Surratt, "At the Waldorf"; Jones, Grants & Jones; Dewitt, Burns & Torrance, Estelle Wordette & Co., others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S OPENS TO-NIGHT. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. People Talked About, World's Heroes.

GRAND—Mat. To-day. The Girl From Rector's Next Week—POLLY OF THE CIRCUS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF. Evenings at 8:15. Daily Mats. In Victoria GERTRUDE HOFFMANN as Radha, "PETER," 10 others.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY, 25c. Julius Steger & Co., M

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909. 12 PAGES.

A SUN-DAY HYMN.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

LORD of all being! throned afar,
Thy glory flames from sun and star;
Centre and soul of every sphere,
Yet to each loving heart how near!

Sun of our life, thy quickening ray
Sheds on our path the glow of day;
Star of our hope, thy softened light
Cheers the long watches of the night.

Our midnight is thy smile withdrawn;
Our noontide is thy gracious dawn;
Our rainbow arch thy mercy's sign;
All, save the clouds of sin, are thine!

Lord of all life, below, above,
Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love,
Before thy ever-blazing throne
We ask no lustre of our own.

Grant us thy truth to make us free,
And kindling hearts that burn for thee,
Till all thy living altars claim
One holy light, one heavenly flame!

—From "Holmes's Complete Poetical Works." Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MAETERLINCK'S VARIED OCCUPATIONS.

M. Gerard Harry has written a critical biography of M. Maeterlinck, in the course of which he is described as never idle, although sometimes for weeks refraining from the pen. He is a wide and careful reader; he carefully tends his bees, and works in his orchard and garden. He rides a bicycle, uses a motor car, fishes, and skates. He spends his Summers near Grasse, his Winters in the Norman Abbey of St. Wandrille, which he bought after it was taken from the Benedictines.

LONGEST ENGLISH WORDS.

The London Academy of a recent issue discusses "The longest word in the English language," adding that "this moot point has never been satisfactorily settled." The article gives a list of words of Gargantuan dimensions, with their authorities and instances of actual usage. Among other words which figure in the list are "velocipedistrianisticalistinarianologist," "ultradisestablishmentarianists," "antidisestablishmentarian," "ultrantidisestablishmentarianists," "antitranssubstantiationistically," "floccipaucinihilipilification," (used by Sir Walter Scott in his journal,) and "honorificabilitudinitatibus," (used by Shakespeare and several others.) Certain trifles such as "incircumscribtibleness" do not count, and the big word of Rabelais, "antipericametanarbeugedamphicribrationis" is apparently ruled out, for The Academy says:

"The Englishman's real jaw-breaker is a Welsh word over which Mr. Justice Lawrance once, at the Anglesey Assizes, asked an explanation from Mr. Bryn Roberts, M. P., 'What is the meaning of the letters "p g" after the name Llanfair? The answer was, 'It is an abbreviation for the village of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllogogerychwyrndrobwllandysiliogogoch.' How is this pronounced? It will take some beating. This word of fifty-four letters, if repeated often enough, is said to be an excellent cure for the toothache."

MARIA PARLOA AND HER COOK BOOKS.

Miss Maria Parloa, who died last Saturday at her Connecticut home, would hardly have called her cook books literature, but some of her papers on home and home making combined excellent form with their sound common sense, and her work was extraordinarily remunerative. Like thousands of New England women compelled to maintain themselves, she first turned to teaching, but, dissatisfied with its meagre rewards and its still more meagre prospects of giving her opportunities for travel and study, she made cookery her stepping stone to affluence. She took charge of a hotel kitchen in order to master methods; she studied chemistry and physiology; she put herself in the hands of the best available teacher of elocution, and with Low tiles and Morris draperies and all the characteristic decorations of the aesthetic school in high favor in 1877, she transformed the upper floor of an old Colonnade Row house into such a combination of kitchen and lecture room as Boston never saw before, and proceeded to capture the town with its first demonstration lectures on cooking. How many editions of her cook books were sold before she ceased to lecture is beyond reckoning, and special editions continue to appear, and her later and more ambitious work is equally in demand. She crossed the Atlantic many times, visiting all the places that she had desired to see in her girlhood, and she made a pretty home for herself in more than one city, and was an excellent example of what a woman may make herself, yet neither starve nor cry. In private she was an honest, faithful friend, kindly fostering the endeavors of her younger imitators, and speaking well of her own contemporaries. Cheerfulness was her most evident characteristic, and although she had sorrows she so bore them that only those very near her ever guessed their existence. "She was so pleasant."

GEORGE MEREDITH'S PARENTAGE.

According to The Spectator, the late George Meredith's father, Augustus Urmston Meredith, emigrated to Cape Town in the middle of the nineteenth century, kept a shop at the corner of St. George's and Hout Streets, and returned to England after a stay of some years. The Cape Times has published letters from several persons who remember him and knew that he was the novelist's father. His fine presence and dignified reserve, his fondness for walking and his readiness at the age of 66 to make the ascent of Table Mountain, are among the things recorded, and also his pride in his son's "Farina," published in 1857. Meredith was not wont to talk expansively of his parentage, says The Spectator writer. Considering the quality of English wit on the subject of tailors; who blames him? One cannot pass one's days in knocking men down for repeating ancient jokes at the expense of one's father.

CLASSICAL WRITERS OF PROSE.

Dr. Eliot as arbiter of literary values has a rival in Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, "the scholar in politics," to give him a designation with which his name has been frequently associated. Senator Lodge, it appears, has just selected what he considers "the best of the world's classics," in quantity sufficient to fill ten octavo volumes, which will be issued some time this Fall. Poetry is excluded from Senator Lodge's list, which is, so far, of a more restricted field than that chosen by Dr. Eliot. In the introduction to his work Senator Lodge says that he has attempted "to give examples from all periods and languages of Western civilization of what is best and most memorable in their prose literature." As a result his collection of "best literature" contains selections from the work of about 240 authors, ancient and modern, arranged chronologically by countries, beginning with Greece, and then taking up Rome, Great Britain, Continental Europe, and America. Of course there are many more names in Senator Lodge's list than in that made out by Dr. Eliot; but it is interesting to note that all the prose writers appearing in the latter appear also in the former—all except William Penn and the much-discussed John Woolman. In the preparation of this work, which includes considerable biographical and explanatory matter, Senator Lodge is associated with Francis W. Halsey.

NEW EDITION OF THE BRITANNICA.

A new edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica is promised for next year, a simple announcement that will be of more than usual interest to the publishing and reading fraternity. This famous encyclopedia first appeared in Great Britain in 1768, and has since then been issued in various revised editions, as occasion has demanded them, the last, or ninth edition, appearing in 1875-89. The great problem for all encyclopedia makers is, necessarily, to keep their work up to date in all matters of information, scientific progress, &c. No matter how scholarly such a work may be, one would hardly think of appealing to it to-day on such matters as telegraphy, aeronautics, biology, or any subject of science whatever, if it is more than a decade old. Hence, a tenth edition of The Britannica seems, of all things, a timely and necessary undertaking. But, when it is published, what will become of the ninth edition and the luckless possessors thereof? Clement K. Shorter, writing in The Sphere this month, remarks: "I am informed, although this seems hard to believe, that purchasers of the last edition will be allowed to possess the new form upon exceedingly moderate terms, which are to include the return of the older work to the publishers." There could be no bit of news in regard to books better calculated to please the owner of an old edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica than that; but, as Mr. Shorter remarks, it "seems hard to believe."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

An Appreciative Note Upon the Life and Work of the Genial "Autocrat" Rendered Timely by the Centenary of His Birth on Aug. 29.

WRITINGS REVEAL A LOVABLE MAN.

His Unusual Versatility and Long and Honorable Career as Professor, Philosopher, and Poet—Some Interesting Letters.

By GEORGE S. HELLMAN, M. A.

THE year 1709 was made ponderous and illustrious in English biography by his birth." Thus wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes of Samuel Johnson. The year 1809 was made delightful and notable in American biography by his birth. Thus writes posterity of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Far greater Americans were born in that year, and greater Englishmen: Lincoln and Poe, Darwin and Tennyson, these be names of loftier pinnacles in the mountain range of fame. But even if on a lower summit, the Autocrat holds a sweet and enviable place of his own.

His career of distinction may be said to have begun shortly after his graduation from Harvard in 1829, with his well-known poem which saved the old frigate Constitution from being broken up. His unusual versatility was manifested first in the study of law, and then of medicine, with occasional verse writing during this period of professional preparation. In 1836, the year of his attainment of the medical degree, his first book of poems was published in Boston, and three years later he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth. The same post in the medical school at Harvard was obtained in 1847; and from then on until his death in 1894 private practice, classroom work, lyceum lecturing, and authorship in various fields made his life a very busy one.

Holmes has little claim on universal fame, but in the development of American culture he must yield precedence to very few, while, in a more peculiarly local way, his name is inextricably associated with the greatness of Boston and with the enduring traditions of Harvard. He it was who gave its name to The Atlantic Monthly, whose pages were the treasure house of our literature, and whose immediate influence and popularity were largely due to the wisdom and the charm of "The Autocrat of the Breakfst Table." He it was who for many decades served Boston in the representative capacity of poet laureate, welcoming the city's guests and toasting them in the sparkling wine of his verse. In his veins pulsed the very blood of his city's life. The urbane philosopher, in a kindly way self-centred, conscious of his heritage of culture, sensitive yet cheerful and gay, and ever receptive of the deeper emotions and the more intense thoughts, while certainly not representing the highest New England type, still represents a certain New England type at its highest. All his writings reveal him a lovable man, lacking the constructive ability of prime greatness and the magic inspiration of genius, but truly and wisely and sweetly human, brave intellectually, philosophically observant, tender and true. His foibles were those of an innocent vanity; and he was ever for all his generation "dear Dr. Holmes."

In his career as a medical man the world is no longer greatly interested. Yet, like Weir Mitchell at present, his name was one to evoke admiration in the world of science as well as of letters. Among his numerous medical pamphlets that on "Puerperal Fever" is still read by students. Collectors vie for some of these pamphlets, and a copy of one that was privately printed in 1863 fetched last year at auction the fabulous sum of $745.

A useful contribution to medicine was Holmes's coinage of the word "anaesthesia." Apropos of this, it seems worth while to quote his reference to vivisection as "a mode of acquiring knowledge justified in its proper use, odious beyond measure in its abuse." Prof. Thomas Dwight, once his student and later his successor at Harvard, who is our authority for this quotation, bears witness to Holmes's faculty of letting his fancy play even in physiological fields, and relates how once he heard him, in the lecture room, compare the microscopical coiled tube of a sweat gland to a fairy's intestine. Holmes, it seems, who was the student's friend first of all, and only secondarily the scientist, would character-

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—HIS PERSONALITY AND WRITINGS

istically lecture to the lower half of his class, rather than devote himself to the superior minds and let the laggards shift for themselves.

For us his most memorable sentence in connection with medicine is that which he thought of displaying on the door of his office when he first took up practice: "The smallest fever gratefully received."

His scientific vocation enters into direct relation with his literary work in connection with his novels. In "Elsie Venner" he builds his theme around the doctrine of dual personality. Let us consider the basis of its familiar plot. Elsie's mother has, during pregnancy, been stung by a snake, and the poison of the serpent is made to taint the nature of the child. She has all the magnetic fascination of the animal, and with this its evil traits. Only in death does she throw off the lower nature, and the woman reasserts herself in her true unpolluted purity. The book has fine passages, and well-drawn characters, but it fails fundamentally, and just because Holmes sought to establish a scientific basis for a story that is never made convincing. It is his best-known romance, and its essential error is worthy of analysis. We find, on closer critical approach, that the author sought to combine two very difficult themes: the one of dual personality, the other of the translation or transfusion of animal nature into a human being. If these themes could be well interwoven the resultant possibility of effective psychological application is obvious.

Now in recent literature the supreme instance of the successful depicting of dual personality is Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The transformation is brought about by the use of drugs, a method entirely acceptable to the reasoning mind, even though Dr. Jekyll's drugs are more powerful than those to be found in any pharmacy. The animal nature presented is the obverse side of the human shield—the beast in man, not the beast outside of him. The book thus has no dubious element to interfere with its dramatic sweep, or to lessen the force of its deep undercurrent of essential truth for the soul. If, on the other hand, we compare Holmes's theme with its only close parallels in literature—the legends of the were-wolf—we note at once the difference between Elsie Venner and those characters who, bitten by the were-wolf, were supposed to have assumed the fierce animal nature of the monstrous beast. These latter were really the victims of delusion, while the heroine of Holmes is depicted as the victim of actual and scientific consequences.

In "The Guardian Angel" the plot is based on another scientific principle, that of heredity. Here the author is on safer ground, for the conception of limited responsibility, as a consequence of hereditary taint, is valid for the moral if not for the legal judgment. The impossibility of defining the extent of hereditary influence must, however, eternally negative the value of this accepted theory as far as regards exact application in the world of action.

The scientific side of Holmes again comes to the fore in "The Mortal Antipathy." We not infrequently hear of paralytic persons who, caught in a conflagration, are restored to normal activity in the hour of crisis, shocked into the escape not only from imminent death, but also from their chronic malady. Similar is the theme of this book, which has certain melodramatic qualities in it not to be found in any other of the writings of Holmes.

None of these three are great romances. Their author lacked the sustained creative power which carries a long novel to success, nor did he have that even rarer gift of making every word count, either for the characters, the plot, or the setting, which is the secret of short story writing, as in Bret Harte, in the world of deeds, or Poe, primarily in the world of mind. The quality of his defects barred Holmes from the rank of great novelists; but the very defects of his qualities did not interfere with, indeed even added to, the interest of his most famous work.

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" cannot be for the present generation all that it was for its own, mainly because the free ideas, the liberal discussion, the scientific and philosophic themes introduced in those days when the United States were still provincial, and Darwin and Spencer not yet classic names, evoke now not the least ripple of surprise. But the charm of these papers endures; the discursive manner, the desultory interludes, the witty monologues and dialogues, the kindly vein of feeling flowing under the assumed cynicism, the penetrating thoughts of an inquisitive and logical mind with its convincing analyses, the aggressive but never iconoclastic temperament, are all combined into a graceful and sparkling work, wherein student and governess, business man and clerk, have their being in a picturesque world of reality, that is every now and then alluringly tinged with the subtle touch of mysticism. The Professor and the Poet continue in the manner of the Autocrat, forming a trio of books that, even if social and intellectual circumstances were again to parallel those of half a century ago, could never be written without just such another Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A separate paper could well be devoted to a study of his poetry. Contrary to what is recorded of the majority of authors, Holmes's judgment as to his best poem is in accord with the verdict of posterity. We are thereby reminded of an anecdote that has probably never before found its way into print. It seems that one evening Holmes, Bret Harte, Mr. Howells, and, possibly, Lowell, were the guests of Mr. John S. Clark, formerly the treasurer of The Atlantic Monthly, and the gentleman to whose suggestion the world of letters owes the second series of "The Biglow Papers." When, during the course of the evening, Bret Harte spoke in the most laudatory terms of "The Chambered Nautilus," Holmes, much pleased at this praise of his favorite poem, said in regard to the inspiration which was his when he wrote it: "We are like small children playing in the sands, when suddenly a great wave rolls in from the mighty ocean, raising us from our feet, and lifting us to heights to which we, of ourselves, could never attain." (We are quoting from memory, but Mr. Clark can correct us if the words be inexact.)

Holmes's metaphor is peculiarly happy; and not less so in view of the fact that no other of his poems, not even "The Voiceless," is comparable with "The Chambered Nautilus." In conception, in metre, in phrasing, it is easily his masterpiece, and few verses in American literature are loftier in thought or sound than its concluding stanza:

> Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll!
> Leave thy low-vaulted past!
> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free
> Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

With this exception the verses of Holmes ripple melodiously, but seldom surge. His are the placid streams of song, never the rush of the torrent or the unleashed spirit of the sea. The freedom, strength, richness of the nineteenth century poetry, with its Shelley and Byron and Tennyson and Swinburne, are foreign to his muse; rather is he an acolyte of Pope and Goldsmith, using the eighteenth century form and displaying the eighteenth century qualities of wit and wisdom. Among the most amusing of his poems are "A Farewell to Agassiz" and "A Poem Served to Order," while his lines "For Whittier's Seventieth Birthday" contain one of his best puns:

> I believe that the copies of verses I've spun,
> Like Scheherazade's tales, are a thousand and one—
> You remember the story—those mornings in bed,
> 'T was the turn of a copper—a tale or a head.

His occasional poems probably exceed in number those of any other poet since the invention of letters. Holmes knew all the famous authors, scientists, and men of affairs of his day, and a very considerable proportion of these provided the occasion for some appropriate poem. He celebrated the arrival of distinguished foreigners, the inception of important commercial enterprises, the birthdays and the deaths of great or dear friends. Never an Abolitionist, he contributed nothing to the anti-slavery literature prior to the civil war; but the fight once on, he wrote several stirring war-poems. As a body of verse, his poems written for the Harvard Class of 1829 form his most beautiful memorial. For over fifty years he was called upon to celebrate the class reunions, and that he should ever have responded tenderly and wittily, evoking new music from the unchanging chords of loyalty, is an accomplishment that attests the marvelous facility of the poet's pen and the enduring freshness of his heart.

The general level of these Harvard poems is so high that particularization seems almost invidious. Yet let us quote a few stanzas from "Bill and Joe":

> Come, dear old comrade, you and I
> Will steal an hour from days gone by,
> The shining days when life was new,
> And all was bright with morning dew,
> The lusty days of long ago,
> When you were Bill and I was Joe.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
> While Joe sits smiling at his side;
> How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
> Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
> Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
> As Joe looks fondly up at Bill,
>
> Ah! pensive scholar, what is fame?
> A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
> A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
> That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
> A few swift years, and who can show
> Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> No matter; while our home is here
> No sounding name is half so dear;
> When fades at length our lingering day,
> Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
> Read on the hearts that love us still,
> Hic jacet Joe. Hic jacet Bill.

Ex uno disce omnes, at least as far as the motif is concerned. The metre changes; here wit, there pathos predominates; the cry of battle enters into the poem of 1861; and other allusions as time or place calls forth—but ever there remains the consciousness of the days of old, the ties of Alma Mater, the resolution to win the best from the present, and the half sorrowful, altogether brave attitude toward death. One has but to quote the first and last stanzas of "The Boys" to get almost all of this:

> Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
> If there has, take him out without making a noise.
> Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
> Old time is a liar! We're twenty to-night!
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
> The stars of its Winter, the dews of its May!
> And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,
> Dear Father, take care of Thy children, the Boys!

We have thus entered, even if only a little way, into various fields of Holmes's literary activities. There still remains his voluminous correspondence, revealing, like all his other work, the charm of this wise and kindly lover of life. From a considerable number of letters of Holmes that lie before us we choose two that have probably never before been published. First, then, this one, of special biographical interest, in which Holmes gives the record of his birth:

Boston, Dec. 29, 1879.

Dear Mrs. Stoddard: I have been and am so overwhelmed with an avalanche of letters from all over creation that I find the only way is to answer them as they come, for if they accumulate it is despair. I remember meeting you at Woodstock very well, and recognizing certain family features with much pleasure. I went, after seeing you, to call on my cousin, Mrs. Almira Child, a very worthy lady, with whom I had a very agreeable talk. I wish I could do more in the way of answering your correspondent's questions. I think she has written to me, or some friend for her, before. (Here came in two letters for autograph—both now answered and ready for the mail—one deaf colored man with a subscription look—didn't subscribe—one lady, young, not bad looking, left fifty (50) sheets of paper to be autographed on and put in books to be sold for the "Old South" fund. These last I shall write at odd minutes.) I take up my letter where I left it, having given you an idea of my interruptions.

The best information I have with regard to my father's family was gathered from the graveyard on the Nile at Woodstock, which I have visited three times in all, copying all the epitaphs. From one of these I learned that Dr. Lathrop Holmes and Sarah, his wife, were drowned in their passage from Georgia in April, 1801. Then a note in an old Almanack for 1796 I find that he was born May 7, 1768, five years, that is, after my father. All this you know, doubtless, already.

In the same old Almanack I find this note in my father's handwriting:

"My grandfather, David Holmes, came from Roxbury, Mass., with his father, John Holmes, who was one of the earliest settlers of Woodstock. My grandfather died at Woodstock about A. D. 1742 (the gravestone says 1745) at 52. He married Bathshua Sanford, who was born in Bellingham in July, 1700, and died Jan. 1, 1790, at 90. About three years after my grandfather's death, she married Deacon Joseph Edmund of Dudley."

I find also this note:

"I married Mary Stiles Aug. 20, 1788. Mrs. Holmes died Aug. 28, 1795. I married Sarah Wendall March 29, 1801."

In another Almanack opposite Aug. 29, 1809:

I find a note as shown:

> 27
> 28
> *29
> 30
> 31

*29. Son b. (orn).

That was the brief record of my birth. I don't know that I have anything important about my uncles that is not on their gravestones.

The sons of David Holmes, my father's grandfather, were, according to the old Almanack:

1. David (father of A. H.).
2. Josiah died in 1793, at 63.
3. Moses was living, at 90, in 1799.
4. A son died in infancy.
5. Stephen 4½ years younger than Moses.

"This information from my uncle Moses Holmes."

I cannot say who were the ancestors of John Holmes, the Woodstock settler. The materials must be scanty for our genealogy, as my father would have got them together.

This is all I can do, and I doubt if my brother John, 2½ younger than I am, has any important additions to make to what I send you. If anything more is asked I must refer you to him, as my hands are overfilled, and family researchers take much time and patience. What I have written you are most welcome to, and I am glad I have been able to serve.

Believe me, very sincerely
Your friend and relative
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The next letter, written not so very long before the termination of his fruitful life, has in it many evidences of the sentiment, the grace, and the wit that characterized both his prose and his poetry:

Boston, Dec. 14, 1892.

My Dear Mrs. Kellogg: Thanks once more for your very pleasant and welcome letter. I always like to know what is going on at Pittsfield, and you have a way of telling it that makes its details doubly interesting. You don't expect much from me in return. I live very much by myself. My daily routine grows more and more mechanical. Up at 7:30, breakfast at 8:30, newspapers and pamphlets to look over, a lot of them every morning; letters to open and glance at—by that time Miss Gaudelet, my invaluable and charming secretary, comes. She reads all my illegible ladies' letters—I need not say that yours are not illegible and that I read them myself. Then I dictate answers. She packs books to be sent away, parcels, &c., and if there is time left before 1 o'clock I do some dictation of reminiscences. Then walk and ride in cab or car—lunch at 2, receive in the afternoon, and get time enough in p. m. and evening for reading. I write as few letters as possible except to old friends, and I am afraid I am more economical of these than I ought to be, for I have some few of them, old friends who are very generous, and do all they can to keep me from intellectual starvation. There is something in a live letter fresh from the mail like a hot cake just from the griddle. A book can give much, but the hot cake and warm letter have a charm all their own.

Dear old Pittsfield! I wonder if I shall ever have spunk enough to take another look at it. It would have a keen pleasure and a poignant ache, for the old outlines would be there—the trees I planted would look kindly down on me, but oh! how much would be missing of all that I remember! Perhaps it is as well to leave my old remembrances and my ideals undisturbed. I think I may get you to order me some photographs of my old place one of these days, but not at present, for I want to look up those I have and be guided in choosing the points of view by consulting them. Pittsfield is getting so grand and so New Yorky that I feel as if I should find myself lost in its wealth and splendor.

Please never mind whether I write or not—cramps and cataracts are far from incentives to letter writing, but you see I can do pretty well on occasion. Write and never mind whether I do or not. Always faithfully yours

O. W. HOLMES.

How manifest it is that his ripe mind and the sweetness of his nature were superior to the ills and tribulations of advancing years. Equally certain it is that the gracious wisdom of his writings will long withstand the onslaught of time's effacing waves.

"THE END OF THE ROAD."

As vivid a picture of life in a distant land as one often finds in a novel fills the pages of Stanley Portal Hyatt's "The End of the Road." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.) Its scene is laid in Rhodesia, on the road and in great mining camps, and it deals with the "new and naked lands" and the men who make them over into civilized countries with the frankness and straightforwardness of an author who knows his subject thoroughly and is not afraid to write of things as they are. The hero has been a mining engineer who, loving the open, takes up the work of hauling supplies to the distant mines—"riding transport," in Afrikanese. The things that befall him in work and love and play, through a number of years, form the basis of the story. But its chief interest lies in its extraordinary realism and in the strong character depiction of the many varied types of men and women, who people the pages of the book. There are also many interesting suggestions, and sometimes brief discussion of the problems of British Africa, social and economic.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE PAPACY

Prof. Krueger, Within Narrow Self-Imposed Litmits, Discusses Forces Rather Than Events—Luther's Movement, Rebellion.

By EDWARD S. DROWN, D. D.

THIS book* attempts a difficult task. It is to give in less than 300 short pages an outline history of the Papacy. Such space is too short to do justice to the facts or to give an intelligible account of events. Thus the reader who is not already fairly well informed as to the course of events will sometimes find the treatment unintelligible. History written in outline is not nearly so interesting as history which goes more fully into details. Considered, therefore, as a history of events, the book is too short to be effective.

The author, however, evidently intends the work to be a discussion of the forces that produced the Papacy rather than a history of events. And it is in regard to this aim that the book is to be judged. Yet he attempts at the same time to give a sufficient background of events to supply material for his criticism. Thus he tries to kill two birds with one stone, and, to change the metaphor, is in some danger of falling between two stools. For the reader who does not know the facts the historical background is insufficient. For one who does know the facts they are unnecessary.

Yet, within these self-imposed limits, Dr. Krüger has well performed his task. He clearly brings out the fact, known to every student, but not always popularly appreciated, that the power of the Papacy has never been a definite matter, but that it has undergone almost every conceivable change, and that even within the limits of strict Catholic orthodoxy it has been the subject of violent struggle and of the most heated controversy. He clearly shows the early political causes of its rise until the firm foundations of religious and political power were laid by Hildebrand and the full fruits reaped by Innocent III. No less vividly is represented the course of the fall from power. From the time of Boniface VIII. comes the beginning of the end. The removal of the seat of the Papacy from Rome to Avignon, the twofold and the threefold schism, shook the popular confidence. The reforming Councils of Pisa, of Constance, and of Bâle introduced democratic tendencies irreconcilable with the absolute power of Rome. The Renaissance introduced a sense of the value of this world, with which sense the Popes tried to reconcile themselves by becoming patrons of the fine arts. But the old power was gone, and everything was ripe for the destruction brought about by the Reformation of the sixteenth century.

Of special interest is Dr. Krüger's treatment of the Papacy from this time on. He strongly emphasizes the impossibility of reconciliation between the principles of Luther and those of the Roman Church. The movement headed by Luther stood for no mere inward "reformation," such as had been previously demanded. "It was a 'rebellio,' as Leo XIII. rightly said. * * * Luther raised the standard of revolt against the one salvation-giving Church, and it would not be in harmony with his spirit to gloss over the fact." No matter how much is emphasized the failure of Leo X. and his successors to deal wisely with the situation, yet a new era had begun with which the power and spirit of the Papacy could not be reconciled. New forces were needed if that power were to be reinstated in anything like its old form. Those new forces were given in Jesuitism, pledged to serve the power of Rome, and yet at the same time setting up a rival power, until the "Black Pope" became the true master. Then Jesuitism fell, and in 1773 the order was dissolved by Clement XIV.

The remainder of the story, bringing us into contact with our own time, gives us the account of the re-growth of the Papal power. Once again Jesuitism is the most effective instrument. Restored by Pius VII. in 1814, its steady development keeps pace with that of the theory of the Papacy. Though shorn of temporal power under Pius IX., yet the Papacy makes under him its most exalted claims, until in 1870 the doctrine of Papal infallibility received for the first time a formal enunciation.

Of much interest is Prof. Krüger's discussion of Leo. XIII. Full justice is done to his personal character and to the facile power of his pen. He desired strongly to be a mediator, and yet he never modified the claims of the Church. With all his desire to reconcile the Church and existing governments, he yet clearly held that the Church was supreme over the State. He felt in America the danger from new ideas and "the danger of a withdrawal of the Catholic Church in America from the centre in Rome," and therefore he condemned the so-called Americanism. "The attitude of Leo to the American question showed with special clearness that even so sagacious and far-seeing a Pope as he was unable to adapt himself to the requirements of a new age. But the same was true on all sides. In spite of his honest attempts, the Pope could not free himself of the old idea that the Church must keep men in leading-strings. * * * All his writings exhale the atmosphere of the Middle Ages; it was only in that air that the Pope could breathe freely; the climate of modern times was too bracing for him." And at the present day, although many thoughtful Catholics recognize that the temporal power of the Pope is at an end, yet it still remains as an essential part of the Papal idea. "For the Papacy, religion and politics are indissolubly united. That Pius the Good has succeeded Leo the Wise is no proof to the contrary."

What, then, is the source of the marvelous growth and the enduring power of this institution? "Its explanation is to be found in the imperative craving of the human soul to see and grasp amid the flux of history one thing at least that is firm, enduring, eternal. Therein lies its significance, since history is the outcome of human souls and their needs. And yet, at the same time, the idea is only a result of our human point of view." We cannot thus reckon on the permanence of any outward institution. Jesus "told his disciples a parable concerning all those who count upon abiding existence and a never-failing future in this world—the parable of the rich man. The ground had brought forth plentifully, and he pulled down his barns and built greater, and said to his soul: 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.' But God said unto him, 'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?' This is a prophecy which is eternally and universally true. It will be fulfilled even in the Papacy."

*THE PAPACY. The Idea and Its Exponents. By Gustav Krueger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Giessen. Translated by F. M. S. Batchelor and C. A. Miles. Pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"JUDGE FRITZNOODLE."

A story in which the author has apparently made endeavor to get out of the beaten track of story telling is "Judge Fritznoodle," (Roxburgh Publishing Company, Boston. $1.25,) by Martyn W. Strouse. It purports to be a true account of the doings of a colony of German immigrants fifty years ago, who made an exclusive settlement in a Western State. They were very serious and earnest, both in their politics, in which they espoused the Free Soil Party, and in their growing of cabbages, and also, funny to others if not to themselves, and the author has endeavored to bring out all the humor of the various situations. His style is one of extreme facetiousness, and, either from ignorance or intention, his use of English is frequently surprising.

George Meredith's Letters.

Concerning the correspondence of the late George Meredith, Edward L. Burlingame, editor of Scribner's Magazine, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as follows:

> Supplementing the announcement recently made in England and widely copied here that a collection of George Meredith's letters is in preparation under the supervision of Lord Morley, William Meredith desires me to ask that any American correspondents possessing letters who may kindly be willing to place them in his hands will forward them to me at this address, where careful copies will be made at once and forwarded to Mr. Meredith, the originals being returned immediately to their owners without the delay of transmission to England.

The letters should be addressed to Mr. Burlingame, care Scribner's Magazine, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A BRUTAL FORM OF HEART HUNGER

David Graham Phillips's New Novel Tells an Unattractive Story—A Delicate Theme Rudely Handled.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS'S new novel, "The Hungry Heart," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50,) is a somewhat startling affair. It should, perhaps, be said at the outset of any consideration of the book that only the author's obvious sincerity of purpose raises it above the level of a yellow-back boulevard tale. Granting this sincerity, and warning the prospective reader that the story is not meat for babes, it still remains to be proved that the mature person of average intelligence can derive either benefit or amusement from the book.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the story of "The Hungry Heart" is merely the history of a rather distasteful liaison between a "neglected" wife and a man whose inherent weakness of character is tacitly admitted by the author. Richard Vaughn, the husband in the case, is a chemist in search of the universal fuel which is to revolutionize economic conditions. Immediately after the waning of the honeymoon he immures himself in his laboratory, and his attentions to his wife become rather primitive than social. The couple live in a sort of English manor house, transplanted into a shadowy Indiana environment. Courtney, the wife, is anxious to assist her husband in his researches; he laughs at her knowledge of chemistry and declares that a woman's place is in "the home." His views of woman are those of his grandfather, and he has, besides, a decided priggishness of his own. Enter the villain.

The villain is a young Philadelphian with a fancy for silk pajamas and monogramed underwear. His name is Basil Gallatin. He promptly falls in love with Courtney, who desires to be "understood." When the husband finally discovers the true state of affairs he very amiably permits Courtney to secure a divorce. But Basil has been attracted by another woman, and, blind to her duplicity in leading him on, eventually marries her. Courtney, in the meantime, is, though conventionally and legally divorced, assisting her ex-husband in the laboratory. The foregone conclusion is a remarkable change in the character of the husband, and a last-chapter discovery that Richard and Courtney are in love with each other. Forgiveness, "equality," and—a quick curtain.

Mr. Phillips handles his theme with the delicate touch of a sledge hammer. He introduces episodes which are at least not suggestive; they are merely coarse. His characters speak an English which is notable for its lack of evidence of culture or refinement. It is not the theme which is in itself repellant; it is the lack of artistic balance, the insistence on details which have no value, moral or artistic, to the working out of the story, and that fixed idea which is becoming an unpleasantly prominent feature in Mr. Phillips's work, which render the book unattractive. The sudden change in the character of the husband is improbable, and the woman's nature is unsympathetic to the reader. Yet it is impossible to deny that Mr. Phillips is sincere, and that he strikes from the shoulder in defense of his ideas in regard to the education of women, and their proper position in society. He is mistaken in his method of presenting his ideas, which are often well worth while.

"THE YOUNG MAN'S AFFAIRS."

It will pay any young man who wishes to make the most of himself to read Charles Reynolds Brown's book, "The Young Man's Affairs," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1,) for in it the author delivers himself of some sound, practical talks to young men about matters which greatly concern them and their future. There are six chapters in the book, and the general nature of their contents easily may be inferred from their titles, which are: "His Main Purpose," "His Intimates," "His Books," "His Money," "His Recreations," "His Wife," and "His Church." A strong religious flavor manifests itself in these talks, but their really distinguishing characteristics are the clear understanding they exhibit of young-man life, and the quaint, picturesque forcefulness with which the advice they contain is presented. A strong vein of humor runs through them which cannot fail to make an appeal to young men.

Not an Irish Egan.

Maurice Egan, the author of "The Wiles of Sexton Maginnis," is not an Irishman, as many infer from his name. He was born in Philadelphia in 1852, and is the grand-nephew of Don Juan MacMullen, who founded the colonies of San Patricio and San Antonio, in Texas, late in the eighteenth century.

True Tilda

By

A. T. Quiller-Couch

"Q"

Quiller-Couch has written a number of delightful novels and stories, but in this fascinating new novel he has produced his great book, a masterpiece of fun and adventure, which is already gaining for him in this country the fame and popularity which he possesses in England.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ON SALE SEPTEMBER FIRST

A NEW NOVEL BY

George Cary Eggleston

THE PEERLESS WRITER OF SOUTHERN ROMANCES

Irene of the Mountains

A ROMANCE OF OLD VIRGINIA

Not for years has Mr. Eggleston, with all his successes in the field of Southern Fiction, written a story so lively in its movement and of such descriptive charms. There is excellent variety in this story, and the author is equally happy in describing the rough sports of the mountaineers around the cabin of "Judy Peters" and scenes at the Executive Mansion in Richmond.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES. $1.50

LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD CO., BOSTON

JAMES BUCHANAN'S CHANGE OF MIND

Repeatedly Wrote That He Had No Desire to Become President—The "Court-Dress" Episode Explained.

THE ninth volume of the "Works of James Buchanan" (J. B. Lippincott Company) deals with the period in his life during which he served as our Minister to Great Britain, and it pictures him an admirable diplomat and a stalwart American. Considering his subsequent career solely with reference to contemporary reputation and historical rating, and ignoring altogether all questions as to the value to his country of his work in the Presidential office, it seems a pity he did not retire permanently to private life on his return from London to America. In that case he would have passed into history an enviable personage; for at the time of his retirement from his diplomatic post he was regarded with great respect and admiration by his fellow-countrymen and unquestionably was deserving of high commendation for the manner in which he had discharged himself of his ministerial duties.

He repeatedly declared in letters he wrote while he was in London that he no longer aspired to the Presidency, and that his great desire was to become and remain a private citizen. "The office no longer has any charms for me," he wrote one of his friends. "I am now as anxious to pass into the shades of private life and enjoy peace and tranquillity during the remnant of my days as I ever was to reach that high distinction. I have written in this spirit to every friend who has addressed me on the subject."

But he changed his mind, and it is manifest from letters he wrote that even before he left London he had become at least a "receptive candidate." Writing to Mr. Slidell in December, 1855, he said:

> To the question which has been repeatedly asked me: What will you decide should the Cincinnati Convention, without your agency, offer you the nomination?—to this I have uniformly answered that it would evince an extravagant degree of vanity for me to assume the possibility of an event so improbable, but if it should occur, then "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This is the precise ground upon which I stand, and, for the present, at least, I cannot depart from it.
>
> No desire lurks in my bosom to become President. This you may think strange, knowing that I was anxious to be nominated by the last Baltimore Convention, if this could have been accomplished by honorable principles. I can now leave public life, I trust, with credit. Should I become President the case may be very different, after I shall have worn myself out with the toil and anxiety of the office. Still, I do not believe that the next President, should he really be the man for the place, would encounter insuperable difficulties. Unchangeable firmness, tempered by prudent discretion, would, I think, in a great degree put down the slavery agitation.

Only one construction can be put upon these words. They indicate that Mr. Buchanan regarded it as a good possibility that the Presidential nomination might be tendered him, and that he had determined to accept the nomination if he should have the chance.

No doubt Mr. Buchanan's success in London was an influential factor in securing for him the nomination for the Presidency. That success consisted not so much in what he obtained by diplomatic negotiation with respect to matters in controversy between the two countries as in what he did to move England toward a proper appreciation of America. He was suave and tactful, but he also was firm and outspoken whenever he was called upon to discuss with the British Foreign Office matters in which the rights and honor of his own country were involved. With him for our representative we negotiated with England on even terms. There was no bluster on our behalf, and there was no assumption of superiority on the part of England, and all the while there was a steady growth in the respect exhibited by the British officials for the new American Republic.

They tried to get Mr. Buchanan to wear Court dress, but he wouldn't do it. Sir Edward Cust, the Queen's Master of Ceremonies, told him he would not be invited to Court balls nor Court dinners if he declined to wear Court dress, but would be relegated to the same class as the Bishops and get nothing better than occasional invitations to Court concerts.

"He [Sir Edward] grew warm by talking," Mr. Buchanan writes, "and said that while the Queen would make no objection to my appearance at Court in any dress I thought proper, yet the people of England would consider it presumption."

This made Mr. Buchanan angry, and he promptly told Sir Edward that, although he entertained the highest respect for her Majesty and desired to treat her with the deference which was eminently her due, it could not make the slightest difference to him whether he ever appeared at Court.

There was a great hullabaloo in London when, a short time after this conversation, Mr. Buchanan absented himself from the House of Lords at the opening of the Parliament rather than put on embroidery and gold lace. Eventually it became understood that Mr. Buchanan must be allowed to wear what he liked, and he thereafter appeared at the Queen's levees in the very dress he was accustomed to wear at the President's levees, "with the exception of a very plain, black-handled, black-hilted dress sword." The American people applauded Mr. Buchanan for the stand he had taken, and it can easily be believed that in England his manly independence was in no respect to the disadvantage of the country he represented.

It cost Mr. Buchanan several thousand dollars to serve his country at the Court of St. James's, notwithstanding he lived simply. He went abroad with the understanding he should stay away about two years. Writing to his niece, just after he had rented his house, he said he expected to spend during the first year all that he was to receive from the Government and to live at his own expense the second year. He found everything expensive, he said; he had to spend £700 a year for his house, and that he regarded as a very large sum to put into rent. Writing to Secretary of State Marcy, Mr. Buchanan spoke of a matter about which we hear a great deal in these days.

"If," said he, "any addition should be made to the compensation of Foreign Ministers—which I would not ask if I were sure this would obtain it—a house ought to be provided. This could be done at a much cheaper rate on a long lease than it now costs a Minister. Besides, like all other Governments of any consequence, we should have a fixed place for the legation, and the papers would not be tossed about on the arrival of every new Minister."

It was over fifty years ago that these words were written and though the "fixed place" has been provided for the legation, the official residence is still a thing of the future.

TRUE DETECTIVE STORIES.

A TOO keen perception of the romantic aspects of one's profession is seldom a quantity that makes for improvement. This observation is more or less pertinent according to the profession involved, but if we regard the calling of a secret service agent as a profession, we have an apt illustration of the point.

The sleuth who stops to think how his actions could be put into a story had better turn his attention to melodrama, in which he may run any number of criminals to their lair every night—besides two matinées a week—and be sure of applause at the proper time.

A. L. Drummond, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service, has collected a number of his experiences under the title, "True Detective Stories," (New York, G. W. Dillingham Company.) There is no doubt that Mr. Drummond has been and is an expert and successful detective. It is probable that in his most active days he paid little attention to the romantic color of his work, and now that he has set himself to writing of what he has done, he has had to supply the deficiency.

The tales which he relates are of counterfeiters, murderers, swindlers, and bank robbers. Shots are fired, stilettos are wielded, and there are various hand-to-hand conflicts with the law-breakers; but, although these stories are "true," there is lacking the literary craftsmanship which is as necessary to the success of detective stories as of psychological novels. It needs a story-teller to tell even a true story.

LOVE AND LUNGS.

There are a number of more cheerful subjects than tuberculosis for the novelist to use as themes. We wish that Edith Nicholl Ellison had created an outdoor atmosphere in her story, "The Burnt Offering," (New York, Broadway Publishing Company,) rather than that of a sanitarium. It is related how young Dr. Michael Wilmer loved Lucy Carter. The doctor, a splendid fellow, with all the virtues that a story-book doctor could have, was about twelve years older than Lucy, and combined an almost fatherly interest with his devotion. Lucy, it is said, "could lay claim to something exceptional in her style." She had flaxen hair, eyes of forget-me-not blue, and other desirable qualities; but she was willful, and caught a bad cold because she did not heed Michael's advice about wearing a décolleté gown to a party. The cold developed into consumption, and that is where the problematic part of the story begins. Dr. Wilmer has decided that there should be no marriage between tubercular people, and, relying on this conviction, announces his intention of not marrying Lucy. Situations arising from his misinterpreted action form the remainder of the story. The reader is not allowed to forget that he is being preached to on the subject of tuberculosis, but he can't help wondering why lungs and love are mixed up in a novel.

SOME TRAPPINGS OF ARISTOCRACY

Mr. Fox-Davies Writes an Interesting Book on "Heraldry"—Ludicrous Armorial Pretensions of Americans.

A CERTAIN invincible disposition of the citizens of democracies to assume the trappings of aristocracy has, at times, made stern republicans weep. Also there have been those who laughed because, when plain Americans grew rich, they placed crests upon their notepaper and coats of arms upon their carriage panels. The tears and the laughter have been equally vain. However, because of the lack of proper heraldic authorities in a republic and a not unnatural vagueness of knowledge about the elaborate etiquette which governs the use of these embellishments, the indulgence of a harmless vanity has sometimes caused real embarrassment.

Therefore all Americans who are, or expect to be, rich should welcome a really modern authority on this very complicated and delicate subject. Such is "A Complete Guide to Heraldry," (Dodge Publishing Company,) by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, elaborately illustrated with plates in color by Graham Johnston, Herald Painter to the Lyon Court, and decorated on the outside with the arms of Mr. Fox-Davies himself.

The author, who has written much already on heraldry and kindred subjects, and whose fascinating volume on "Arms and Armor" was lately reviewed in these columns, undertakes first of all to destroy the accepted notion in America of what constitutes a gentleman. A gentleman is not, he says, a gentleman because he is gentle—but gentle because he is a gentleman. And he is a gentleman, because he bears arms of right duly granted or confirmed by the Crown, which is the fountain of honor. Since there is no Crown in America there is obviously no fountain of honor and equally obviously no gentleman.

That, to be sure, is a detail. The awkward cofollary would appear to be that no American is entitled to bear arms. This, patently, is absurd. All Americans are entitled to bear arms. Nor need any American, before assuming them, pay something like $400 to the Herald's College as the Englishman who becomes armiger de novo is required to do—to say nothing of contributing a guinea to the inland revenue. The fact is, of course, that the American who has not somewhere back of him an armigerous ancestor either British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish—or what you will—is at least as much of a rarity as the Briton who can prove his sixteen quarterings. Mr. Fox-Davies says such individuals are rare indeed, and he knows of only one who has actually proved his possession of the still more coveted distinction of thirty-two quarterings. This should be no small comfort to the American aristocrat, whose ancestral delvings do not lead to the peerage in every line.

Our author likewise explains—once more—the superstition of the bar sinister. First, of course, that it is not a "bar" at all, in the heraldic sense, but a bend, a bendlet, or even a baton, and second that in its origin at least it did not necessarily carry the reproach of illegitimacy, merely showing, like the bordure and the other marks of cadency, that the bearer was not in the line of succession to the family estates and titles. The bordure, in fact, has served at times as a sign of irregular origin. By the way, Mr. Fox-Davies's chapter on this subject and his exposition of the standing of the irregularly born in the eyes of the English law are very clear and emphatic.

Perhaps the most important chapter of all, however, is that which deals with the "armorial bearings of a lady." Mr. Fox-Davies is uncompromising.

"No woman save a sovereign," he says, can inherit, use, or transmit crest or motto, nor may she use a helmet or mantling." All daughters, however, "if unmarried, bear upon a lozenge the paternal arms and quarterings of their father, while if their mother were an heiress they quarter her arms with those of her father." This, of course, we have been told before, but he goes on: "It is not considered correct for a widow to make use of the true lover's knot of blue ribbon which is sometimes used in the case of an unmarried lady surmounting the lozenge. A divorce puts matters in statu quo ante."

Clearly the American woman enjoys a great advantage over her English cousin in the matter of armorial privileges. It actually appears that while there is ample provision for a husband to bear his wife's arms there is none for the wife to bear his. The book naturally contains a vast deal of curious information as to the pictorial side of heraldry, and much about the Garter King of Arms and the Lyon and the Ulster and the rest who have charge in such matters in the United Kingdom under the Crown.

Great American Fortunes.

The "History of the Great American Fortunes" is the appealing title of a work, which Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago will issue this Fall. The author is Gustavus Myers, who divides his subject into three volumes. The first deals with "Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times, and the Great Land Fortunes," while Volumes II. and III. treat of "Great Railroad Fortunes."

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ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON

MEXICO AS SEEN BY ENGLISH EYES

Our Nearest Latin-American Neighbor Exhaustively Studied and Described by Mr. C. Reginald Enock.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

IT is a well-known trait in human nature to go far afield for what might have been found at home, to overlook nearby beauty for more distant loveliness, to seek elsewhere for that which lies at hand. It is probably owing to this factor that we of the United States have singularly neglected our neighboring republic of Mexico. We know precious little about her beyond the facts that her mountains have unpronounceable names, that Cortes killed multitudes of her original inhabitants in an amiable desire to save them from hell, that her present citizens wear pointed hats and coins sewn to their clothes, and that the capital city is situated on a lake on a high plateau. Possibly we are also aware that her President is a sort of perennial affair, and that he is habitually engaged in building railroads and in improving things generally.

It is time we knew more in regard to a truly remarkable country, of peculiar historic interest, full of prehistoric relics, of amazing natural resources and beauty, possessing within its millions of square miles every sort of climate and a population as charming, picturesque, and old-worldly as are the haciendas, villages and towns they inhabit. Here is color, here is movement, here is that "foreign" which so strongly appeals to every one whom it does not frighten or disgust. Five days from New York on a Pullman, and behold us in the midst of it.

But really to see and know it one should follow Mr. Enock's example and climb aboard a horse, scrambling up the high Sierras, fording the wild rivers, and moving through the tropic forests, to stop at night at lonely hacienda or mountain town or primitive Indian village. But if it be impossible to engage in this most wise and delightful occupation, the next best thing will be to buy Mr. Enock's book* and read it from cover to cover. It is a bulky volume, but it is light in the hand and excellent as to type and makeup. Its photographic illustrations are numerous and enticing, giving glimpses of strange streets, of columns in long perspective, of wonderful valley and mountain, of interesting Indian and Spanish types. As to the material itself, it has been written by an enthusiast, nor, having read, do we blame the enthusiasm. Perhaps we might spare the occasional spurts of fine writing into which Mr. Enock is betrayed, yet they have their charming; videlicet:

> Let us halt a moment * * * before the happy, if simple, scene. The rays of the Mexican moon shine through the branches of the feathery palms and glitter on the broad, elegant leaves of the platanos, * * * whilst the scent of orange blossoms falls softly through the balmy air, as in ceaseless promenade fair maidens and chatting youths, with coquetry and stolen glance, pass round the square untiringly. White dresses and black eyes and raven tresses—the olive-complexioned beauties of the Mexican uplands take their fill of passing joy. The moment is sweet, peaceful, even romantic; let us daily a moment, nor chafe our cold northern blood for more energetic scenes. Do we ask bright glances? Here are such. Shall we refuse to be their recipient? And moonlight, palms, and music, and evening breeze, and convent tolling bell, and happy crowd—no, it is not a scene from some dream of opera, but a phase of everyday life in Mexico.

And this is not a passage from "The Children of the Abbey," but the lighter moment of a grave historian and traveler, bulky with facts and statistics, who thinks it necessary to lay in a little color.

Mr. Enock tells not only the story of modern Mexico, but retails the ancient history of its strange beginnings, when, wave on wave, the migrating tribes "from the north" swept over its valleys and plateaus, settling here and there, founding wonderful empires and building cities as beautiful and fantastic as any of the Arabian Nights. Culture and learning flourished, dynasties rose and fell. Came then the Conquistadores and began a new era, the old setting in a bloody sea of death and torture. For three centuries Spain ruled in Mexico, and Mr. Enock gives us a fair and full account of both her virtues and her sins, and she was no niggard of either. During these centuries the old Aztec civilization was utterly swept away; modern Mexico owes it nothing. Her foundation is entirely Spanish, although much of her blood is Indian, pure as in the ancient times, for the races have not mixed freely. The hatred engendered by the holocausts and massacres of old has had its undying effect, and though some of Mexico's greatest men, among them President Diaz, are half breeds, the Indian tribes in general hold to their own people. There is, however, no distinction made between the races, Indians holding office equally with the whites.

Some of the discarded Aztec laws were superior to the code of the invaders, we are informed, "especially those relating to land holding and the payment of taxes and distribution of wealth. Under these primitive civilizations of America (the Peruvian and Aztecan) poverty and starvation were impossible, as every citizen was provided for." Such being the case, there seems to be room for us all to learn from these ancient statutes, and Socialism evidently has an elder parentage than is commonly supposed.

At the end of the third century Mexico became an independent country. This result followed ten years of bitter warfare, beginning with the efforts of the monk Hidalgo, a lofty patriot and a great man. This decade was one of alternating triumph and failure for either side, and of plenteous executions. Mr. Enock draws us a vivid picture of this phase of Mexico's life, and of the stirring events which supervened, until, in the latter part of Diaz's government, the wars have ceased and the distracted country has settled down to the work of developing its resources and building up its industries. They are but on the threshold of their possibilities, says their biographer. "The people are lovers of progress, art, and science, with strongly developed literary and artistic perceptions, and idealistic gims."

Mr. Enock discusses the peons and the labor situation very fully, and has much of interest to say on the subject. It is a bad system, no doubt about that, but it does not yet press as heavily on the people as it might. This partly because the sufferers under it have never known a better condition, and also because living is extremely cheap and the peon's demands few. They have enough to eat, a hut to sleep in, "the poor man's cloak," as they call the sun, to keep them warm, and festas and bullfights, with the fiery pulque, for relaxations. But they are to all intents and purposes the slaves of their masters, particularly on the haciendas, where they are forced to buy at the owner's stores, and are ingeniously kept in a hopeless state of debt, which robs them even of the privilege of changing their servitude.

Mr. Enock grows rather enthusiastic over the tortillas, chili con carne, and frijoles that form the staple food of the peasants, and intimates that they might be a blessing introduced into England and America. "In the United States," he says, "the frijole, or bean, is used in the form of Boston baked beans, but they are considered a delicacy rather than an article of ordinary diet."

The volume is really amazing. There is nothing about Mexico that seems to have been left out, and it is as interesting as it is comprehensive. The land and the people are put before us with the most careful detail and understanding sympathy. Mr. Enock is by profession a civil and mining engineer, and his chapters on these subjects are especially valuable. He thinks Mexico a coming power and one which English and American capital will do well to consider. He deplores the present tendency to welcome Asiatic immigration, but says that Mexico needs more population, and that it should be recruited from Europe. The tropics are becoming, with increasing knowledge of hygiene and therapeutics, more and more safe for the white races, and Mexico, with her spirit of progress, her courage and determination, is sure of taking the lead among Latin-American countries. Mr. Enock has done both her and the rest of the world excellent service in this important work, whose usefulness is further increased by a fine map and index.

*MEXICO. Its Ancient and Modern Civilisation, History and Political Conditions, Topography and Natural Resources, Industries and General Development. By C. Reginald Enock, F. R. G. S. With an Introduction by Martin Hume. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher-Unwin. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

FIRE INSURANCE FORMS.

Agents, brokers, and others in the employ of fire insurance companies will find the revised edition of "Hine's Book of Forms," (New York: C. C. Hine's Sons Company,) a useful guide to the preparation of policies. There are 351 forms included in the volume, covering dwellings, barns, stores, factories, lumber yards, warehouses, the contents of these buildings, ships, and automobiles. The book is interspersed with explanatory notes, and concludes with some advice to policy writers.

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The novel, consisting of upwards of 600 closely printed pages, is illustrated by Caton Woodville, and may be secured from any bookseller or from the publishers.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
—OF—
BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1909.

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DR. HOLMES AGAIN.

WE are glad to see that the doctors are going to have a special observance of the centenary of the Harvard Professor of Medicine whom all the poets and critics and writers generally are remembering so pleasantly and zealously. Dr. Holmes fully deserves it at their hands, for he was not only a faithful lover of the science he taught with success, but possessed in rare degree and kind the qualities of mind and character we call scientific. His zeal and efficiency in his own profession have been recognized by his colleagues, and the service he rendered as a teacher was sound and substantial. How far his scientific bent influenced the writing to which chiefly he owes his fame has not so clearly been seen.

For one thing, note the firm hold the mind of Dr. Holmes had on the material side of life. He dwelt in a society in which lofty aspirations found earnest but vague expression and the attention of thinkers was turned pretty well away from substance toward the spirit. It was a time when all sorts of experiments in joint or several existence were eagerly and rather conspicuously made, and in nearly all these the body was treated as a negligible quantity, or, at least, a quantity to be neglected as much as possible and made quite subservient to the higher aims of the soul. When it was considered, it was after a curiously fantastic fashion, as by that Concord philosopher who advised feeding it with the fruits of tall trees, that so it might be led away from influences of the earth earthy—a philosopher, by the way, who escaped the sordid cares of daily life by letting them pile on the shoulders of a devoted daughter. With this prevailing temper among "the intellectuals" of his day Dr. Holmes had no sympathy. By nature and by training he felt the sustaining and inspiring guidance of the ancient rule of a sound mind in a sound body. The prevention of disease, the development of the physical powers, the avoidance of errors and vice, the sensible and faithful performance of the tasks and duties of every-day existence enlisted his energies more than any moral or spiritual or social "get-rich-quick" device, however nobly impelled or eloquently advocated. His scientific bent made him suspicious of rapid roads to eccentric aims. He saw life as a whole and felt how complex and slow are its effective processes for the attainment of enduring ends.

His humor, which is the gift by which he was best known and is most generally and admiringly remembered, bore the impress of his scientific temper. It was the fruit of keen observation of differences and analogies, often delicate and remote. Analysis, discrimination, open-mindedness were essential to it. He took the facts that lie under our ordinary instruments of examination blurred and confused, brought them to the focus of his finer microscope, or telescope, and lo! they glowed with new significance, revealed new relations, and life was brighter and richer for the revelation. At times he ventured on the obscure fields of psychology and peered beyond the boundaries of his usual discussion, but always with a loyal reserve. What he saw dim and mysterious he did not undertake to define, did not evade or deny, or try hastily to dispel the mystery. Speculation had its attraction for him, as it must have for every inquiring mind, but he recognized its speculative nature and never took or gave its results at a fictitious or anticipated value. He respected the limitations of relatively exact knowledge, and, indeed, spent a good part of his life in teaching respect for them by a long line of apt illustrations.

One of the charming features of his humor is the manner in which its lambent light discloses to his readers the vague, mistaken, unreal character of much they have taken as knowledge. We have referred to his happy gift of bringing out new values theretofore hidden from our unseeing eyes. It is the positive side of his scientific temperament, guided by warm sympathy and adorned by delicate fancy. But the negative side gave results even more telling. The talk especially of the "Professor at the Breakfast Table" abounds in the subtle play of his wisdom and humor upon our general ignorance and purblindness. The disclosures are generally kindly. The author knew too well the pitfalls that beset the path of even the most careful thinker in the upper strata of observation and inference not to be pitiful toward those who stumbled into them in every-day matters. For pretense and vanity he had scant mercy, but for mere lack of knowledge and training, for the multitude represented by "the young man called John," he was always gracious, and often gave that gentleman the better of the little contests in which he engaged him. The better, that is, with the audience provided. But the reader is left with ample notion of the Professor's real vantage. In these essays, as in the great body of Dr. Holmes's work, one retains the impression of a sound, well-poised, active, and loyal mind, the kind of mind science inspires and rewards.

"IN NATURE'S SCHOOL."

A guarantee goes with Lilian Gask's "In Nature's School," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50,) which is designed for the instruction of young children as to the habits of the world's wild beasts and birds. We are assured that all of the natural history in the book is "true to facts," so far as they are known from observation and from the best authorities. The instruction is administered in the form of a story about a little boy who ran away from an orphan asylum and fell in with Nature and was by her conducted all over the world and introduced to the companionship of a lot of interesting fur-bearing and feather-bedecked creatures. Sixteen full-page illustrations, reproducing drawings by Dorothy Hardy, add greatly to the attractiveness of the book.

LATEST GOSSIP OF PARIS BOOKS

An Important History of the Jesuits Forthcoming—Histories and Biographies—Some New Novels.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—An exhaustive history in eight to ten octavo volumes of the Company of Jesus in France from its organization to its suppression in 1762, is being prepared from the Jesuit archives. The first volume by P. Fouqueray, S. J., covering the years 1520-1575, is announced for October or November.

In "Napoleon III. devant l'Histoire," Pierre Gérard develops the thesis that Napoleon III. was a great "méconnu." He claims that the Second Empire was a period of prosperity and progress, and that the greater part of the acts for which the Emperor is blamed was not only inspired by a sense of justice, but resulted happily for France. The book is worth reading, but is scarcely of a calibre to reverse a verdict of history.

"La Belle Tallien," (Notre-Dame de Septembre,) by L. Gastine, portrays the childhood, girlhood, and womanhood of Thérèsa Cabarrus-Fontenay-Tallien, and, incidentally, gives a capital idea of what went on behind the scenes during a highly troubled period. "La Vie Parisienne sous le Consulat et l'Empire," by Henri d'Alméras, is the second volume of a series designed to present the anecdotic and picturesque features of history. In "La Vie aux Bains," Dr. Cabanès, author of "Les Indiscrétions de l'Histoire," studies the bathing customs of many peoples and many epochs.

In a book intended more particularly for boys, but which may be read with pleasure by all the members of the family, "Le Canon de Sommeil," Paul d'Ivoi, following in the trail blazed by Jules Verne, H. G. Wells, and their ilk, imagines the consequences of the use of abuses charged with soporific and poisonous gases.

Among the new novels are: J. Joseph Renaud's "L'Enlisé du Mont-Saint-Michel," a tragic but proper love story likely to appeal to admirers of the famous mediaeval abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel; Alice Pépin's "Justice Paternelle," a portrayal of the hesitations and sufferings of a man who was forced to decide the harrowing question of whether a father has a right to judge his own son; Michel Corday's "Les Révélées," an audacious study of the relations between conjugal tact and conjugal morality; M. de Neuvardier's "Les Soutiens de l'Orrdre," a satire upon the nobility, the army, the civil authorities, and the church: and Hélène Vacaresco's "Amor Vincit," a lyrical (even overlyrical) glorification of passion.

"Tuteur," by Charles Foley, belongs (as do most of this author's books) to the literature which may be read by young girls. In this eminently proper novel, the orphan, Francine d'Albaic, is given for a guardian (in consequence of an amusing mistake of identity) a handsome young man. Francine and her tutor fall in love; but the French law prohibits marriage between a guardian and his ward. How the lovers marry in the end, in spite of this seemingly insuperable obstacle, makes the story.

In "Tu Seras Roi," Charles-Edouard, Prince of Silleria, appalled at the idea of ultimately becoming a King, flees to Paris. During his stay in the French capital, his associates are mainly with journalists, anarchists, and filles de joie. Recalled to Silleria to mount the throne, he blows up himself and all his court with a bomb on the day appointed for his coronation. The author of this curious novel is René Fraudet.

The musical critic, Henri Lichtenberger, author of "Wagner, Poète et Penseur," has published a new work upon Wagner, in which he has attempted (notwithstanding the fact that he is an ardent Wagnerite) to shake himself free from the trammels of the Wagner cult and to judge the work and influence of the great musician from a purely objective and impartial point of view—to present in other words the Wagner of history.

The interest aroused throughout the world by the unmasking of the Russian police spies, Father Gapon, Azoff, and Landing, lends a peculiar timeliness to the volume by Jean Longuet and Georges Silber entitled "Terroristes et Policiers," the introduction to which is furnished by W. L. Bourtzeff, currently known as "the Sherlock Holmes of the Russian revolution."

Leon Bloy, in whose temperament and writing the spiritual and the carnal are as strangely blended as they were in Huysmans and Verlaine, has been publishing at irregular intervals since 1892 a sort of "journal intime." The fourth volume of this journal, which has just appeared and which covers the years 1904-07, is entitled "L'Invendable."

Robert Duquesne's "Vie et Aventures Galantes de la Belle Sorel" is announced as the first work since those of the chroniclers of the fifteenth century to give the complete story of the life of the favorite of Charles VII., Agnes Sorel. A. P. S.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, who sailed for Europe early in the month, will remain in Carlsbad for the major part of his sojourn abroad. Mr. Howells usually goes to Europe at about this period of the year. The Howells cottage at Kittery Point has not been closed, and this leads to the possibility that Mr. Howells may return there before coming back, as is his custom, to New York for the Winter.

A. T. Quiller-Couch lives on his native Cornish coast, where he is engrossed to an unusual degree in literary activity. He is said to average from one to two volumes a year. His new novel, "True Tilda," appearing this week, is the twenty-fifth from his pen to be issued by his American publishers—and this notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Quiller-Couch still lacks some four or five years of being 50.

Louise Closser Hale, author of "The Actress," has returned from the European motor trip which she and her husband, Walter Hale, have been making through Spain, France, and Italy. The tour was shortened in order to permit Mrs. Hale to begin rehearsals for a part which she is to play this Autumn in "The Sins of Society."

Hamlin Garland, who announced in the early part of the year that he expected to devote himself exclusively hereafter to the writing of plays instead of to novels, has modified his resolution, and a new book by him is expected some time next month.

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, author of "Seventy Years Young," spends her Summers at Chautauqua, but she is occupied throughout the season with lectures, classes, and readings. Her vacation begins when the Chautauqua season closes.

Ramsey Benson, whose new novel, "Melchisedec," is just published, is a newspaper man of varied experience, who now lives in Anoka, a town not far from Minneapolis.

H. Addington Bruce is spending the Summer in the Catskills, completing his "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road," on which he has been at work for the past two years.

Frederick W. Stack, author of "Wild Flowers Every Child Should Know," has been studying the flora in the neighborhood of Lake George.

Harry Leon Wilson is at present in New York. He and Booth Tarkington have lately finished a play which will be produced by Liebler.

Francis W. Halsey has just returned from a five weeks' vacation, spent, for the most part, in a motor trip through Brittany and Normandy.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tarkington have just arrived in New York from their home in Indianapolis.

Will Irwin is one of a literary colony at Scituate, Mass.

LONDON BOOK CHAT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A new anthology intended to meet a popular want is "The Pageant of English Poetry," prepared by Henry Frowde, as an addition to the Oxford series of authors and poets. More than eleven hundred specimens from upward of three hundred poets are given, and the text is said to have been very carefully edited, to insure accuracy.

Versions of the great fiction stories for children are to be published by Jack. Miss Alice B. Jackson is the paraphraser. "Little Nell," "David Copperfield," "Ivanhoe," and "The Talisman" will appear shortly, each in a separate volume. The same house announces "The Romance of Texico," by Mrs. Coxhead, illustrated in colors, an addition to a series entitled "The Romance of History."

A book of serious value is entitled "Among the Danes," by Miss F. M. Butlin, giving descriptive information about the people, institutions, customs, and scenery of Denmark. It is to be published soon, with illustrations in colors.

Results of a scientific inquiry into the obscure passages of Dr. Johnson's life are embodied in a book of which the first part is to be published by Aleyn Lyell Reade at the end of this month under the title "Johnsonian Gleanings." It will contain seven hitherto unpublished portraits of persons who were more or less associated with Johnson at Lichfield.

R. B. D.

Mr. Camp's Athletic Series.

Walter Camp, "the father of football in America," and a recognized authority on athletics, will write an important series of articles for the Century Magazine during the coming year, treating of football, baseball, rowing, track athletics, golf, and tennis, with special reference to sports in colleges.

THEORIES REGARDING THE MOON.

Various Strange Conjectures Concerning the Earth's Nearest Celestial Neighbor Fully Set Forth in an Important Volume by Prof. Philip Fauth—The Orb as Known to Modern Science —A Ramble Over Its Surface.

By MARY PROCTOR.

IN early ages men advanced strange theories regarding the illumination of the moon's surface, supposing that it was made of glass and reflected light like a mirror. The dark markings were apparently the reflections of the oceans and continents of our planet.

The softer light of its surface allowed even the savage to see spots on it, and the slightest attention will show that these are permanent. They led the imaginative child of nature into speculations that were partly connected with his worship of the gods, partly framed on the experiences of daily life. Just as the Greeks read whole legends into the groups of stars to which they gave corresponding names, so the lively fancy of ancient races saw the outline of a hare in the full moon. The Sanscrit tongue calls it the "hare-bearer." It is a familiar practice to speak of the "face" or the "man" or "man and woman" in the moon, and of late the suggestion of a "kiss" has been humorously and not ineptly made. All these things are only indications of the habit of reading some expression or other into the unknown.

It was only after the invention of the telescope that the true nature of the moon's surface was revealed. When Galileo, in 1608, turned the first telescope ever made in the direction of the moon, he found it was sculptured with mountains, valleys, and so-called seas and oceans. He could perceive bright points of light separated by dark spaces from the edge of the crescent moon, and he recognized the fact that these points are the tops of mountains illuminated by sunlight, while the surrounding valleys are in darkness.

Those who have watched the sun rising from the top of a lofty mountain know that when the mountain is in the full glory of sunlight the sides of the mountain are still in shadow, and that the neighboring valleys are plunged in a yet deeper gloom. Then, again, when the sun is setting, long before the mountain tops are darkened, the level country around is in twilight shadow, and the obscurity of night has already settled over ravines and passes.

The only difference which Galileo perceived in the phenomenon of sunrise and sunset on the lunar mountains from that observed in a terrestrial mountain scene was that no half lights were visible, only the bright blaze of sunlight on the mountain tops and intense blackness in the valleys. This proved the absence of any atmosphere, for the faint light which illuminates the valleys of a mountainous region, while as yet the mountain tops are in sunlight, comes from the sky, and the light of the sky is due to the existence of an atmosphere.

Since the days of Galileo we have learned that not only does the moon lack air, but the so-called seas and oceans on its surface are in reality vast plains. At some remote period life and vegetation may have been possible on the moon, and the plains may have been actual seas and oceans. But now the surface of the moon is furrowed and scarred with the marks of age. It is not only wrinkled and old, but a dead world that has run its course. All the beauty the moon may have had in the days of its youth has long since disappeared, and distance alone "lends enchantment to the view." Even its light is borrowed from the sun, endowing the moon with seeming loveliness.

Let us accompany the author of the present work* in a ramble over the rugged surface of the moon, and watch the strange effects of light and shade at the time of sunrise. The black shadows of the lunar mountains, many of which equal in height the highest mountains on the earth, at first fall to a great distance across the vast plains below. These shadows slowly decrease in length, and their outline gradually creeps up the sides of the mountains as the sun approaches the point overhead. When the sun begins to set, the shadows fall in the opposite direction across the plain until the mountain summits alone are illuminated by its rays. The best time to observe the shadows creeping over the plain, and the advancing line of lunar sunrise painting the peaks of the mountains with golden hue, is when the moon is crescent-shaped. The observation can be made with an ordinary opera glass.

The author, however, at his observatory at Landsteehl, has made his study of the moon's surface during the last twenty years, with refracting telescopes of 6½ or 7 inches aperture. The greater the magnifying power of the telescope, the nearer we are able to approach the moon, lessening its actual mean distance of 238,840 miles to 120,000 miles "if we take an opera glass that magnifies two times," while the workers who are able to use the largest instruments, indulging "in the luxury of a power of 4,000," can then see the moon at an apparent distance of 60 miles.

"It must be remembered," as the author remarks, "that when we make these comfortable journeyings towards our distant planetary neighbor, we really penetrate very far into the mysteries of its interior. Those who have not themselves enjoyed the experience, sometimes shake their heads incredulously, and point out that this extreme approximation is impossible, and that Snowdon, for instance, would make a very poor and hazy appearance at a distance of 60 miles. It may be urged in reply that Mont Blanc can be seen at a distance of 153 miles, yet the mountains of Corsica can be seen from Monte Viso, a distance of 160 miles. Moreover, seeing things in a horizontal direction, through the thickest and least pure layers of the atmosphere, is a very different thing from seeing things at an altitude. It is true that the height of the atmosphere is considerable, but it decreases rapidly in density, and therefore increases in clearness."

The author generally works with a power of 200, and can therefore perceive things 200 times smaller than such an object. He has watched the gigantic shadows of the lunar mountains creeping over the plains. The most conspicuous of these mountain ranges, as Mr. J. Ellard Gore points out in his introduction to the book, is that known as the Apennines, which extends some 460 miles, and contains a peak 21,000 feet high. The range known as the Alps is an exceedingly steep and lofty chain of mountains rising into separate peaks. One of these, which reaches a height of 12,000 feet, has been named Mont Blanc. "Cutting across this chain of mountains is a marvelous valley nearly 100 miles long and several miles wide, in which our terrestrial Mont Perdu would be literally lost!"

Probably the most interesting chapter in the book is that in which the author invites us to wander with him across the mighty plains, which one might almost say have been erroneously termed craters or vast extinct volcanoes resembling those on our planet. In reality the so-called "craters" are vast walled plains, such as Tycho, which is a perfect specimen of these curious objects. It has a diameter of over fifty miles, with a depth of nearly 17,000 feet, and a central hill about 6,000 feet in height. Imagine standing on the brink of the precipice surrounding this crater, with its sheer depth of three miles!

But Tycho is by no means the largest lunar crater, for Clavius has a diameter of 142 miles, while the surrounding wall has a peak to the west of a little more than three miles. On the east the altitude is generally greater than on the opposite side of the slope, also reaching more than three miles. The author draws our attention to the fact that these walled plains or craters are in many cases so incredibly shallow "that the eye of an observer on the crest would hardly be able to see the crest on the opposite side, because the depression is so slight that the curvature of the moon's surface covers the opposite wall. As an illustration of this, the author remarks, that "a dessert dish five inches in diameter (without the border) and less than a quarter of an inch in depth, has twice as deep a cavity proportionately as the deepest of these depressions."

In the systematic investigations the author has made regarding the slopes of the crater walls, he has observed that the slopes are in proportion to the depth of the crater. "Isolated mountains, such as Pico and many similar ones, are about as steep as terrestrial volcanoes, but frequently enough they are less steep. There are no vertical precipices or crater walls on the moon," according to Julius Schmidt, one of the greatest authorities we have on the subject.

M. Fauth favors the idea that the moon is covered with a thick layer of ice. This hypothesis has also been advocated by Andries and Ericson, and there seems to be some ground for the idea, as the temperature of the moon's surface must be very low. "The thick layer of atmosphere on the level ground (of our planet) amounts to a sort of reservoir for the solar radiation, which is converted from light into heat. On the summits of the Alps, or at a great height in a balloon, the air can no longer retain this heat, so that ice and snow remain unmelted in spite of an increased solar radiation in the purer air that burns the skin. If we go a step further in imagination, and fancy ourselves at the indefinable limit of the atmosphere, we shall be exposed to the unmitigated ardor of the sun, yet surrounded on all sides by the appalling cold or space. This cold, the so-called absolute zero, lies 273 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point of water. Now, as the moon has no atmosphere, there will be no mitigation of radiation, or storing up of heat on it, and its surface must possess in the highest degree the conditions of our loftiest glacier-covered peaks. The moon is covered with a thick layer of ice, and exposed to the intense cold of space—273 degrees Centigrade."

Further on the author remarks that an objection will be raised to this theory, for if the moon has no water, it cannot have any ice. "The objection is quite wrong," writes M. Fauth. "Many terrestrial phenomena, especially the dreaded heavy hailstorms with blocks of ice four inches thick, which still puzzle meteorologists, point to an accession of ice from outer space; and the moon with its coat of pure ice is an eloquent witness to the existence of ice in the solar system."

The reader who wishes to learn the meaning of the peculiar riddles scientists are gradually solving regarding the cuneiform writings on the moon's surface, will welcome this book as a popular exposition of the science of the moon. For twenty years the author has pursued his task of exploring the rugged surface of the earth's attendant orb, finding it in truth "a foreign world," and within the pages of this book, which apart from its literary and scientific value is a marvel of excellent printing and clearly defined illustrations, the reader will find a wealth of detail, the result of hours of strenuous work.

*THE MOON IN MODERN ASTRONOMY. Summary of Twenty Years Selenographic Work, and a Study of Recent Problems. By Philip Fauth. Translated by Joseph McCabe. Introduction by J. Ellard Gore, F. R. A. S. With sixty-six illustrations and 6 frontispiece. One volume. Pp. 400. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. Price, $3 net.

HALL CAINE'S REJOINDER.

THE extraordinary amount of criticism that has been heaped upon his new novel, "The White Prophet," coupled with the fact that the British Government has exerted its influence to prevent a dramatization of the book from appearing upon the stage, has goaded Mr. Hall Caine to a bitter rejoinder, which has been made public by his publishers, D. Appleton & Co. It is as follows:

I have no intention of answering my critics either here or anywhere. That would be a long and fruitless task quite beyond my possibilities. Writers who tell me that my book is not literature, who call me a sensational novelist and sneer at the theatre in which I make part of my living, may be right or may be wrong, but in either case I have nothing to say to them and I do not think they have much to say to me. It is difficult to be angry with adverse critics (they represent seventy-five per cent. of the whole number) who betray the fact that they have not read one-fifth of my book by ascribing the title to the wrong character. The literary deadhead has every characteristic of the theatrical deadhead. He comes in late, and goes out early, rarely listens and never applauds.

But happily there are always critics who, however hostile, are able to deal with a serious effort seriously, and among them is an eminent churchman, who protests that I have outraged one of the sanctities of the religious soul by making my White Prophet a close imitation of the founder of Christianity. My answer to that is (a) that my object in writing the novel was to show the corrupting influence of the greed of wealth and the lust of empire, with the repaganization of the Christian world, which in the hourly increase of armaments is (as Sir Edward Grey has finely said) threatening to submerge society; (b) that in order to do this I painted with what vividness I could a portrait of the most Christlike man I could conceive and then confronted him with the corruptions of the civilization that calls itself Christian, and (c) that this is just what every churchman is doing in a different way every Sunday from the pulpit.

A very distinguished Englishman, whose name I must not mention, tells me that I have incurred, both by my novel and these articles, a very heavy responsibility, inasmuch as they may increase the danger of riot and insurrection in the ill-conditioned country I have written about. My answer to that is (a) that this is not by any means the first time that I have thought deeply and anxiously about the possibility of the Egyptians thinking that I have infinitely more influence with my countrymen than I really possess, (b) that no writer whatever has more frankly exposed to the Mohammedans the evils of their social and religious system, and (c) that I do not think and I do not say that it would be well for the British occupation to be removed, but only that it should be maintained in a more generous spirit for the good of the people governed and not the people governing.

Finally, there is Sir Edward Russell, whose chief objection I feel bound to answer. Sir Edward objects to the novel on the ground that it is irresponsible alike in a literary and in a political sense, because it assumes error and malfeasance on the part of the British supreme authority in Egypt, and because the ostensible secret history which I present as fiction is irreconcilable with known and inexpungable facts, the personal details depicted never having occurred to the persons who in high office had charge of the country at the time written of. My answer to this is (a) that my object, so far as concerns the scene of my story, was to present not a history of the British occupation in Egypt, but a picture of British methods of goverance in Eastern countries; (b) that in composing the picture I used as material the public actions, but never the private lives, of the leading officials who have represented England in the East, whether Egypt or India; (c) that in this broader sense of my function, not as a historian but a novelist, I have never, so far as I know, employed a single incident that has not somewhere or at sometime had its counterpart or equivalent in fact.

As a last word I have to thank the correspondents, Moslem as well as Christian, who have written letters of warm encouragement, telling me that the book has broadened their love of their fellowmen. To have touched thousands of hearts is reward enough for me. H. C.

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VIEWS OF READERS.

A Correspondent from Far-Away Calcutta Writes of Rose Aylmer and Walter Savage Landor—Is Literary Taste Declining?—Peopling a House with Books—The Centenary of Dr. Holmes—Other Timely Topics Discussed.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN your SATURDAY REVIEW of June 19 you publish the poem, "Rose Aylmer." As the subject of that beautiful elegy lies buried in Calcutta, perhaps it may interest H. W. H. and your other numerous readers to know something of her life and the circumstances under which the poem came to be written.

The Hon. Rose Whitworth Aylmer was the daughter of Henry, fourth Baron of Aylmer, and niece of that Earl Whitworth who in 1806 was British Ambassador to Paris, and, after the Peace of Amiens, was insulted by Napoleon. Her fame rests on the fact that she was loved by Walter Savage Landor, that she indirectly inspired his first important poem, and, after death, was the subject of the touching lines you have quoted.

It was about 1797, on the Welsh Coast, near Swansea, that they first met, he a student of 21, she a maiden of 17; and their friendship ripened in many a ramble and excursion, to which the poet alludes with tenderness in his poem, "Abertawy." She lent him a book which suggested the theme of "Gebir," a poem now little read, but of which Southey wrote that it contained "miraculous beauties."

On the death of her father and her mother's remarriage with Mr. Howell Price, Rose Aylmer went out to Calcutta to join her aunt, Lady Russell, wife of Sir Henry Russell, one of the puisne Judges of the old Supreme Court. They lived in a street still called after the Judge, Russell Street. It was here Rose Aylmer spent her short Indian life, and from here that she was carried to her grave in the South Park Street Cemetery. She died of cholera on March 3, 1800, at the age of 19, and The Calcutta Gazette thus recorded the sad event:

> On Sunday last at the house of her uncle, Sir Henry Russell, in the bloom of youth and possession of every accomplishment that could gladden or embellish life, deplored by her relatives and regretted by a society of which she was the brightest ornament, the Hon. Miss Aylmer.

When the news of her death reached Landor he wrote the elegy, on which Charles Lamb "lived upon for weeks," and which the Calcutta Historical Society, at the request of Rose Aylmer's niece, Lady Graves Sawle, will shortly cause to be inscribed on her grave.

Among the monuments in South Park Street Cemetery commemorating the English men and women who lived and toiled and died in old Calcutta, there is not one that attracts more romantic interest than the fluted column with reversed torches that marks the last resting place of Landor's early love.

May I conclude these remarks by quoting Landor's lines in "Abertawy," which touchingly allude to Rose Aylmer's early death:

> Where is she now? Call'd far away,
> By one she dared not disobey,
> To those proud halls, for youth unfit,
> Where princes stand and judges sit.
> Where Ganges rolls his widest wave
> She dropped her blossom in the grave;
> Her noble name she never changed,
> Nor was her nobler heart estranged.

An interesting account of Rose Aylmer will be found in that delightful work, "Echoes of Old Calcutta," by Dr. H. E. Busteed, M. D., C. I. E., now in its fourth edition.

A. LEHNRAUX.

Calcutta, India, July 22.

Is Literary Taste Declining?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Is the taste for good literature on the wane? Like every other subject this question has two sides, and for the answer one must turn to statistics, studious young people, and types of the general reader. These are willing to attest that the general appreciation of literary masterpieces is as large as ever, measured by figures. In five circulating libraries of the five leading cities the standard historians, poets, and novelists have a large and constant popularity.

On the other hand, the readers who stand behind these figures are not just those whom we would expect, or wish to discover in the interests of real intellectual progress. They cannot be depended upon in staying power. A large proportion of them are those to whom books are novelties, and are representatives of the self-improving classes. They read them for a fortnight or longer, in leisure moments, but do not "know" their Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, or Hawthorne.

The children in well-to-do homes, where the best books would naturally constitute a prime source of entertainment, are not readers of standard literature in proportion to their opportunities. They are not familiar enough with the Bable, "Pilgrim's Progress" or even "Aesop's Fables" to interpret without effort the allusions that occur in their school work. They prefer Henty and Oliver Optic, and know only the best writers through condensed editions. The old-time habit of reading aloud is seldom a feature of modern home life, and when it does occur is limited to magazines, or "books of the day."

The overproduction of so-called juvenile literature, the vast mass of magazines and illustrated weeklies, and Sunday newspapers, that combine reading for every class of readers, unite to crowd out the classics from the ordinary home. The effort to keep up with the output of the popular press induces too much hasty reading, the mind becomes enervated, and reading about classical works comes to satisfy many of the people who buy them in fine editions, and leave them in lonely grandeur on the book-case shelves.

The rage for illustrations and personal affairs is another force working against a fruitful perusal of serious literature. It is a fear expressed by lovers of standard works that, from present tendencies, the middle of the twentieth century will find few well-to-do, well-educated people who think it worth while to indite well-rounded letters, practice the art of rational sustained conversation, or read, for genuine pleasure, books printed in solid columns without illustrations and unheralded by noisy advertisements.

The influx of modern novels has had much to do in forming popular taste. The literary style, sustained interest, and the tingling story of many superior later tales of fiction have almost reached perfection. When we have leisure to re-read authors like Dickens for the sake of the traditions which belong to them, we find this renewal of acquaintance dull by the side of the brilliant Kipling, Allen, Churchill, or Johnston that lies at our elbow, and to which we feel akin. It is not, therefore, strange that younger readers, accustomed to modern writing, do not find Thackeray and Dickens so enthralling, and we have the authority of so eminent a critic as Mr. Howells for the disparagement of Dickens.

Still, there is the tendency to a swinging back of the pendulum. "The Endicotts" has had a sudden and increased sale. Jane Austen's stories have enjoyed a revived interest. Critics predict a near period when a real literary taste for standard writing will reassert itself, and Irving, Bulwer, Trollope, Lamb, Montaigne, Carlyle, Poe, and the rest will be read again.

On the other hand, there is much in current literature that we cannot afford to lose—much of the virility of the century. Those who have had their taste formed for the best in books will find it ineradicable. It is the young who need advice. Not to make the book of the hour or fiction of the day their only reading. If novels are the only mental food, then mental growth is checked. The poets and novelists are for relaxation, solid reading for growth.

A. DAY ROBINSON.

Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 25.

Peopling a House with Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Dr. Eliot's five-foot shelf suggests what one could do in the way of education, with small space and other demands on his time, the books one would go home to after his day's work. I think if I had an empty, lonesome little house to furnish to which my mind hied while the tasks of the day were being done, I would bring in first Webster's Dictionary, both large and small, and learn, as Dr. McMaster recommends in the Aug. 7 number of your paper, ten words a day, with definitions. This is an old plan of my own, not carried out.

Next would come the Bible for great literature and such belief as could be reached. The Old Testament, old translation, with its splendid scenery, "splendid marching passages," splendid climbing roads; and the New Testament, so simple, so sincere, with the story of a genuine life.

Then Shakespeare. One must read his Shakespeare with individual interpretation. And Milton, the blind poet, groping his way into you from himself. Chaucer, "The Morning Star"; Spenser, "The Poet's Poet"; Fitzgerald's "Omar"; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"; "Robinson Crusoe," Emerson, and Hawthorne, and Goldsmith. Do not use translations unless you must. Learn to make your own as far as possible. There must be Bulfinch's "Age of Fable," (Hale's,) a Rand & McNally atlas and a Proctor atlas to guide among the stars and read lantern in hand.

The vocabulary gained by this learning of definitions, discrimination of reading, and study will be a lamp for your own thoughts, and the little house will cease to be empty in its hospitality and words and ideas. Then there must be a larger house forthwith, that the man shall inhabit, a larger soul. And one must be young and just beginning.

MARY ALLEN.

Marion, Mass., Aug. 23.

Dr. Holmes's Centenary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Can we not have a little more variety in the present appreciation of the poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes? The centenary reviews and criticisms speak of "The Last Leaf," "The Deacon's Masterpiece," and "The Chambered Nautilus" to the exclusion of any of the other poems. Not for an instant would we detract from the admiration so rightfully bestowed, especially upon the last—the author's favorite—but are there not many others equally appealing in humor and sentiment that have gone practically unnoticed?

"The Ballad of the Oysterman," "The Stethoscope Song," and some of the earlier poems, such as "My Aunt," "The Music Grinders," and the "Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian," seem to me close rivals to the "Wonderful One-Hoss Shay." How few realize that the same hand that wrote these pleasant jingles gave us one of the most uplifting of our hymns: "Lord of All Being, Throned Afar." Holmes's great diversity of style is again seen in the pretty verses "The Old Man Dreams," and in one of the most beautiful poems in any language, "The Voiceless."

JUSTINE BAYARD ERVING.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 21.

Tens Versus Eights.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was very much interested in your editorial notice of Mr. Buckman's pamphlet upon the "Octaval System" of notation. Of course this is nothing new, although very many intelligent and otherwise fairly well educated people whom I have met have an idea that there is no other system by which we can add and multiply figures as we do now, except with a scale of notation having ten as a radix, or root. Indeed, there was published recently a somewhat pretentious book on popular science, in which the author actually asserts that we owe our zero point to the decimal notation! On the contrary, any number may be taken as the radix, or root, of the scale of notation and that our present radix (10) will be eventually discarded and either eight or sixteen (probably the latter) adopted in its place is a foregone conclusion. But I am afraid that to accomplish this will take centuries.

If the subject were a suitable one for discussion in your pages it would be extremely interesting to allow the suggestions which have been made in regard to different scales of notation starting with the sexagesimal system of the Eastern astronomers, part of which is still retained in our division of the circle and of time (sixty seconds to the minute, sixty minutes to the hour, &c.,) down to the vinary system of Leibnitz, with its wonderful results, the duodecimal system of the carpenters and many others. About twenty years ago I edited a small "Pocket Cyclopaedia," (now out of print) in which, when discussing "Weights and Measures," I said:

> The objection to this (the decimal system) is that it is not in accordance with the physiological constitution of man. Man is physiologically and anatomically bilateral, and as a consequence he thinks and speaks of halves, quarters, eighths, &c., and not of fifths and its multiples. If we have a pound of anything it is easy to divide it with considerable accuracy into halves, but not into fifths, and a foot is easily divided by the eye into halves, but not so easily into thirds or fifths. Even with the decimal notation applied to our money, when ten mills make a cent, ten cents a dime, and ten dimes a dollar, we speak of halves and quarters and never of fifths or tenths. And the education of centuries in the use of the decimal system of notation has not been able to root this tendency out of the human mind. * * * No intelligent person who has studied the subject can doubt that the twenty-third century will dawn upon a world in which there will be but one language, one supreme Government, one system of weights, measures, and monies, and one system of notation, and that the latter will not be decimal, for of all the unfortunate things that could have happened in this connection, the adoption of the decimal system by our prehistoric ancestors was the most unfortunate. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 24.

"Put Yourself in His Place."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In all the suggestions for the five-foot book shelf no one seems to mention Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," which in my opinion is one of the most valuable books ever written. It cannot fail to have a splendid influence on the mind of a child, making him considerate, tolerant, and just. I would give it to every boy and girl on their sixteenth birthday. If more young boys had read this book we would read fewer harrowing tales of the ill-treatment given the insane, the epileptic, the helpless in institutions. From the day I read the book it is second nature to me to "put myself in his place." W.

New York, Aug. 24.

Robert Grau's Observations.

"Forty Years' Observation of Music and the Drama," a volume by Robert Grau, which is awaited with keen interest in musical and theatrical circles, will be issued during the second week in September.

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"TONO-BUNGAY"

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

A New Volume of James Freeman Clarke's Sermons in Preparation—Lombroso's Work—Some New Fiction.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—When Dr. Samuel G. Howe changed his place of worship from Music Hall to the Church of the Disciples, he frankly told Theodore Parker that he did not think the unconventional behavior of his hearers, who read newspapers and talked until he arose to speak, gave the best possible example to little children. He might have added that the eager vehemence of Parker was less suggestive of Christianity than Dr. James Freeman Clarke's benignant tranquillity, for the two men were the opposite poles of the Unitarian expression of their time, but on the printed page they are equals today. The American Unitarian Association, having completed its new edition of Parker, is now issuing a volume containing seven of Dr. Clarke's uncollected sermons, never before printed except in a newspaper, and twelve others, hitherto published only in a pamphlet entitled "The Transformation of the Years Into Life," taking its name from Dr. Clarke's last New Year's discourse. The present title is "The Transfiguration of Life," the name which he gave to the last sermon in the book. Its fitness for use in the book was suggested by the very evident increase in faith, hope, and love which irradiated his later years, and seemed to his loving friends actually to transfigure him.

The book which the Unitarian Association now has in hand is "Church Councils and Their Decrees," by the Rev. Ambrose Blatchford, M. A., brief historical accounts well summarized, and making a useful little book of reference, containing in its preface an uncommonly succinct statement of the grounds for the different opinions held by the Catholic Church and the Church of England as to the authority of councils.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company are making a holiday edition of John Muir's "Our National Parks," giving it thirty-two pictures from photographs by Herbert W. Gleason, whom Mr. Muir guided through the country, thus assuring his seeing the best views. New maps and a new binding have been given to the volume.

One of the first books to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will be "Priscilla of the Good Intent," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, one of those English authors who keep to one field in their scenery. The West Yorkshire fells and moors are his chosen ground, and his subject in this book is the development of a typical Yorkshire man.

A book which is meant for the small folk is "Wigwam Evenings," written by Charles A. Eastman and his wife, formerly Miss Elaine Goodale, poet. The book contains twenty-seven Indian myths, and coming directly from the mind of Dr. Eastman, who is a Sioux Indian, they differ much from myths taken down from the lips of an interpreter, and a second time transformed by being put into literary English. Further, the stories will clear the American reader's mind of the theory that his red brethren envy his white face, and lead him to see that he must prove his superiority before his colored brethren of any shade or tint will dream of it.

The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company is preparing for September issue "The Coming of Hester," the first volume of a series by Miss Jean K. Baird. Its foundation is the story of a waif adopted by an ignorant but kind woman, and living to become a blessing to her. Its novelty is that the woman making the adoption pursues the same studies as her ward, and gradually develops into a fine creature, growing with the girl's growth.

The W. A. Wilde Company will this year give Miss Mary Knight Potter's "How Richard Won Out," a companion, in "Richard in Camp," a story in which the scene is easily imagined, but in which Richard's fine manliness is the great merit.

The subtitle of Prof. Lombroso's "After Death—What?" is making trouble, as was the way of subtitles before the day of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and as it ever will be. To this day librarians are asked for "Mrs. Stowe's Life Among the Lowly," which the borrower has "heard is so good," but would-be purchasers from Messrs. Small & Maynard, misled by the initial announcement of the book, begin by demanding two at once, and make it evident that, had the author wished, he might have sold two as easily as one. The title is "After Death—What?," and the book is Signor Lombroso's first contribution to the literature of spiritualistic research. The apparently detached phrase about spiritistic phenomena seen in the first announcement is a subtitle, and will appear as such when the book comes in October.

Mrs. Henry Dudeney, whose "Trespass" will be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. in September, is so possessed with the passion for gardens, now rife in England, that her lastest photographs have a garden background. She is a lover of china, and some time ago used some of her treasures as accessories in a portrait. The late Miss Parloa collected pitchers, and especially small copper lustre pitchers, of which she had a fabulous number. Mr. William Lindsey, the author of "The Severed Mantle," is devoted to making picturesque photographs, and has a picture of all the places mentioned in his book. The author, without his "third," as Dr. Hale used to call these fancies, is very rare.

The sudden and unforeseen death of George Cabot Lodge removes one of the chief names from the brief list of Massachusetts poets, and the name best known among those not given to the production of rimed commonplace and didactics. He was a faithful and hard-working secretary to his father, the Senator, and his loss will be felt almost as much in higher political circles as in literature. His last work, fully completed before his death, was the preparation of "Speeches and Addresses, 1884-1900," his father's volume to be published this Autumn. This year has taken away many of the elders in literature, but Mr. Lodge is first of the younger generation to depart.

The Mayor of Tokio, husband of Mme. Ozaki, the author of "Warriors of Old Japan," has written to the President offering twenty thousand cherry trees for the new park in Washington, and after the customary circumlocutions have been observed the National capital will have two blossoming Birnam woods for its annual delectation, and the Virginia Mayflowers in the markets will have dangerous rivals. Mme. Ozaki's book is to be illustrated by Japanese artists, and the correctness of its pictures is assured.

Mr. Warren E. Comstock, whose "Days of Long Ago" was illustrated by Mr. William E. Livesey with a picture of the "old oaken bucket" and the well so unlike those described by Woodworth as to elicit unfavorable comment, writes to say that both he and the artist were reared "on the farm," that the bucket, the well, and the position of the drinker are absolutely correct, and that similar wells and buckets may still be seen in Missouri and in the South. This is very interesting to know, for almost all of us are too ready to believe that types familiar in our own neighborhood are universal. The "plantation" of Woodworth's father, by the way, was a Scituate farm, and in early manhood he migrated to Charlestown, then a region of pumps sunk to springs of sweet "hard" water of icy coldness, but now furnished with diluted sewage coming through pipes, as is the city fashion. He probably never saw a Missouri well.

Mr. Comstock's book was issued by Mr. Richard G. Badger, who has already attacked his Autumn list and begins with "Toleration," by Mr. A. Nygaard, a story of rustic New York before and during the civil war, with the underground railway as part of its machinery, and an educated Indian as its hero. Tony, as he is called, accidentally killed a man while living with his tribe, and came East bound by a promise to return whensoever summoned to be executed. This piece of extraordinary good faith is actually on record in more cases than one.

The Rev. Henry Losch's "The God Man" is an illustrated second edition, somewhat enlarged, of a rhymed version in fifteen parts of the New Testament narrative, accompanied by explanatory comments. Its author's intention is evidently pious, and the work involved by its system of textual references is immense, and any remarks on its literary merit are respectfully omitted. Its paged lists of the miracles and of names mentioned in the story are features that would be very useful in a Bible meant for Sunday schools.

A third volume, "Folded Meanings," by Miss Susan C. Hosmer, contains 125 charades and 57 "Folded Sentiments." The charades are uneven in quality, but some are very good.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The John C. Winston Company has under way for Fall publication a book which will appeal to all lovers of biography and contemporary history. It will have for its full title, "The Court of Alexander III. Letters of Mrs. Lothrop, wife of the late Hon. George Van Ness Lothrop, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Russia." The book has been edited by the Rev. Dr. William Prall and will give an intimate picture of the Court at St. Petersburg and of the chief figures in Russian political and social life in the years 1885-'86-'87. There will be several portraits and the book will be handsomely printed.

Preparations are going forward for the printing of the American edition of Lieut. Shackleton's book descriptive of his Antarctic Expedition. The Lippincotts received this week from London the proofs of the illustrations which are to form an important feature of the work. There will be a dozen colored plates of great artistic beauty as well as scientific interest, and more than 300 full page photographic plates. The latter, from the specimens which have been seen, will be of an unusual excellence, and the views will include every phase of life and scenery in the South Polor regions, not the least unique among them being a picture of Mount Erebus in full eruption, while the views of the ice covered mountain ranges and plateaus are most interesting and instructive.

There has been a slight delay in the preparation of Robert Hitchens's new story, "The Knock on the Door." It was to have been ready in September, but the publication date has been moved along to the first week in October. The first two novels of the Fall season to be put forth by the Lippincott Company will be by Philadelphia authors. One will be Mrs. Grace Livingston Hill Lutz's novel, "Phoebe Deane." Readers of Mrs. Lutz's story of last year, "Marcia Schuyler," will be interested to know that the new tale introduces that lovable character in a later stage of her life, the scene of the story being laid in the same locality as that which preceded it, in New York State, in the first half of the last century. The other tale will be "The Man in the Tower," by Rupert S. Holland, a well-known young Philadelphia lawyer. It is based upon the legend of the "invisible prince," and, being laid in the Balkans, is filled with mystery, intrigue, conspiracy, rebellion, fast fighting, and all the elements of an exciting romance.

A rather pathetic interest will attach to the last tale of Rosa Nouchette Carey, who died in July last, and who, by a singular coincidence, gave to the story the strange title, "The Key of the Unknown." The book, which will be brought out by the Lippincotts in September, will contain as a frontispiece a new portrait of Miss Carey, which has been sent to this country for this express purpose.

One of the more notable of the Lippincott books, to be ready about the middle of the coming month, will be Edith Tunis Sale's "Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times." The work, which is to be in a limited edition, will open the door to many of the finest of the old Virginia mansions, and illustrations will include a number of famous portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Van Dyck, and Sir Peter Lely, still treasured in the homes of Old Virginia.

A LIVELY EYE.

Now and then one reads in fiction of a lady's "lively eyes," but the heroine of Fergus Hume's "The Disappearing Eye," (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.25,) certainly has the liveliest eye on record, although she is a dead woman and the eye is a glass one. The narrator finds her dead in the back room of her little general shop in a small English town. The eye has already disappeared. It is soon disclosed that on the back of this eye is information as to the hiding place of a legacy of $250,000, which has been left to a beautiful young woman. Thereafter the eye pops up, every now and then, in the possession of first one and then another of the characters, fastening suspicion upon each one in turn. And, of course, the murderer turns out to be somebody else, who has never been suspected. The tale is as lively as the eye and contains no end of ingeniously contrived and unexpected incident. It is written with all of Fergus Hume's usual skill in mechanical construction, and with no more of literary art than his readers are accustomed to find in his books—which apparently is as much as they want.

A WHALING YARN.

A real, old-time whaling yarn, full of life and go and color, is "There She Blows," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.20,) by James Cooper Wheeler. There can't be too many of this sort now, for there are left very few men who can write about those days from their own experiences, and soon there will be none at all who shared in the alternate excitement and monotony of those long cruises. Whoever can make a contribution to the history and romance of the whaling industry ought to feel it his duty to do so, for each individual experience adds its own separate bit of color to make the complete picture the more vivid for later generations. Mr. Wheeler makes his contribution in the form of a narrative of personal experience upon a long whaling cruise from New Bedford, down the coast of Africa, and across the Indian Ocean, which resulted in much wealth for all concerned in the "lay." The frame of the story, he explains, is mainly fictitious, but all the incidents and most of the people are true to life, when they are not taken from actual observation. And the whole story is told with enough snap and vigor and whaling-bark color to have been the bona fide experience of yesterday.

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Autumn Books

The Autumn Book Number of The New York Times Saturday Review, to be issued in two sections forming supplements to The New York Times of Friday, Oct. 22d, and Saturday, Oct. 23d, will contain a list of books published, or announced for publication, between Sept. 1st, 1909, and Jan. 1st, 1910. This will be most valuable information of books to be read during the Fall and Winter.

Each section of the Autumn Book Number will be printed as a part of the daily issue, and the two sections will be combined in one publication for distribution on Saturday morning, Oct. 23d, to mail subscribers and to booksellers who furnish copies to their customers.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Commodore John Manly of the Revolutionary Navy—Who Was "Mrs. Grundy"?—"Miss Kilmansegg and Her Precious Leg"—Charles Mackay's Poem "Cleon and I"—Value of William Hogarth's Works—Answers from and Appeals to Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

C. M. C.—In what magazine of 1907 or 1908 was published a series of colored pictures by Jessie Wilcox Smith, illustrating "The Five Senses"? Where can I learn something about Commodore John Manly of the Revolutionary Navy?

Jessie Wilcox Smith's drawings, illustrative of "The Five Senses," were published in the October, 1907, number of McClure's Magazine.

John Manly, or Manley, was born at Torbay, England, in 1733; died in Boston in 1793. He early in life became a seaman, settled at Marblehead, Mass., and previous to the American Revolution commanded a vessel in the merchant service. He was commissioned Captain in the naval service by Washington in the Fall of 1775. On Nov. 29 of that year, in command of the schooner Lee, he captured the brigantine Nancy as she entered Massachusetts Bay laden with military stores for Howe. Her cargo, it is said, amounted to £32,500, and included in it were 2,000 muskets, 1,500 flints, 60 reams of cartridge paper, 31 tons of musket shot, 3,000 round shot for twelve-pounders, and 4,000 round shot for six-pounders. Soon afterward the Continental Congress ordered that five ships of thirty-two guns, five of twenty-eight guns, and three of twenty-four guns should be built. It was the beginning of the American Navy. Manly was put in command of one of these, the frigate Hancock, thirty-two guns. On Oct. 10, 1776, Congress fixed the rank of Captains in the navy. James Nicholson was first, Manly second, and Paul Jones eighteenth on the list of twenty-four Captains. In command of the Hancock Manly captured the British man-of-war Fox. The Hancock was captured off Halifax in July, 1777, and Manly was a prisoner during most of the war. In September, 1782, he commanded the frigate Hague.

Consult Sparks's "Washington," Vol. III., Pages 286-271; "The Massachusetts Historical Society's Proceedings," Second Series, Vol. II., Page 158; Thomas Clark's "Naval History of the United States," Charles W. Goldsborough's "United States Naval Chronicle," James Fenimore Cooper's "Naval History of the United States," Lossing's "Field Book of the American Revolution," and G. F. Emmons's "Navy of the United States."

W. J. B.—Kindly tell me who or what is Mrs. Grundy?

"Mrs. Grundy" is a person whose opinions on social topics are deemed of such importance that when anything happens the question is asked, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" In Thomas Morton's popular comedy, "Speed the Plough," originally produced Feb. 8, 1798, at Covent Garden, there is a reference to Mrs. Grundy, although she is not one of the dramatis personæ. She is a farmer's wife and near neighbor to Dame Ashfield, also a farmer's wife, who is jealous of the good fortune of the Grundys. She says to her husband: "If our Nellie were to marry a great Baronet I wonder what Mrs. Grundy would say?" To which he replies: "Why don't thee letten Mrs. Grundy alone? I do verily think, when thee goest to t'other world, the vurst thee'll ax 'll be if Mrs. Grundy's there."

It has also been said that the use of the phrase followed the appearance in Washington of Felix Grundy and his wife. Grundy was first a member of the House of Representatives and later a United States Senator. He was a loyal supporter of President Jackson and opponent of Henry Clay. Mrs. Grundy became a leader of the social set, and her opinions carried great weight. Hence arose the comment, "Mrs. Grundy says (or said) so and so."

OSBOURN H. McKEE.—Will you give me the name of any paper or collection of poetry containing the following lines:

Gold, gold, gold, gold;
Bright, yellow, hard, and cold;
Molten, graven, hammered, rolled.
Lost by the feeble and won by the bold:
Spurned by the young and hugged by the old.
And held by the rich with a tighter hold,
To the very verge of the churchyard mold.
Price of many a crime untold.
Who can its good and ill unfold!
Gold, gold, gold, gold!

They are the concluding lines of Thomas Hood's poem "Miss Kilmansegg and Her Precious Leg." Our correspondent does not quote them fully nor correctly. They are as follows:

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammer'd, and roll'd;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrow'd, squander'd, doled;
Spurn'd by the young, but hugg'd by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mould;
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousand-fold!
How widely its agencies vary;
To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—
As even its minted coins express,
Now stamp'd with the image of Good Queen Bess,
And now of a Bloody Mary.

The complete poem will be found in any good edition of Hood's poems. A lengthy extract from it is published in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Pages 117-119.

A. B. McCULLOUGH.—Can you furnish a copy of poem entitled "Cleon," the first line of which is, as I recollect, "Cleon hath a thousand acres."

The poem is by Charles Mackay, and is entitled, "Cleon and I." It is as follows:

Cleon hath a million acres, ne'er a one have I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace, in a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes, not a penny I;
Yet the poorer of the twain is Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres, but the landscape I;
Half the charms to me it yieldeth money cannot buy.
Cleon harbors sloth and dulness, freshening vigor I.
He in velvet, I in fustian, richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur, free as thought am I;
Cleon sees a score of doctors, need of none have I;
Wealth-surrounded, care-environed, Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready—happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charms in nature, in a daisy I.
Cleon hears no anthems ringing in the sea and sky;
Nature sings to me forever, earnest listener I;
State for state, with all attendants, who would change? Not I.

B. G. JOHNSON.—Kindly inform me as to the value, if any, of "The Works of William Hogarth, from the Original Plates, Restored by James Heath, Esq., R. A.," published in 1821 by Baldwin & Cradock of London.

William Hogarth died in 1764. His widow died in 1789. She left her property to Mary Lewis, her cousin, who, in consideration of a life annuity of £250, transferred her right in the plates to Alderman John Boydell. He reissued them in 1790. The Baldwin & Cradock reissue was in 1822. A copy of this edition realized $23.50 at the Lighthipe sale in 1906.

NEDDAH.—Be kind enough to inform me where I can get a copy, new or second hand, of Mrs. Oliphant's "Old Lady Mary." I have applied to numerous concerns, which tell me it is out of print.

Mrs. Oliphant died in 1897. "Old Lady Mary" was published in 1884. An edition of this work, by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, was in print in 1902. They may be able to give the desired information. A copy may be found in a store that has second-hand books, or it may turn up at an auction sale.

F. H.—Would you kindly tell me from what play of Shakespeare these lines are taken:

I have a speech of fire that fain would blaze,
* * * * * * *
One that was a woman, Sir, but rest her soul, she's dead.

Both the above quotations are from "Hamlet." The first is found in Act IV., Scene 7, and the second is in Act V., Scene 1.

M. GARWIT.—Have the following books any value?

"The Annual Register; or, A View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year 1782." London.

"Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellanies from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson." Vols. I. and II. 1829.

The Annual Register, 1758 to 1872, with two indexes, 117 volumes, brought $73.13 at an auction sale in Boston in 1905.

The Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson, edited by T. J. Randolph, four volumes, London, 1829, realized $17.50 at the Menzies sale. Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellanies, from the Papers of Thomas Jefferson, four volumes, Boston, 1830, brought $7 at auction in this city in 1901. Our correspondent evidently has only half of the set.

GEORGE MURRAY.—I have a copy in full leather of Joseph Bouchette's "Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada, with Remarks Upon Upper Canada, and on the Relative Connexion of Both with the United States of America." Illustrated with a portrait of the author, views, and plans. I would be glad to know what this book may be sold for.

A copy of Joseph Bouchette's "Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada," published in London in 1815, was in the Boudinot sale in this city in 1906, and brought $4.

A. W. P.—Will you kindly tell me the value of this book, "Life in Paris; or, Dick Wildfire," (paper,) with twenty-one colored engravings, by George Cruikshank. London, 1828?

A copy in half Russia binding brought $15 at the Daubus sale, and a calf-bound copy realized $11.25 at the Johnson sale. The work was written by David Carey. The first edition was published in London in 1822.

Answers from Readers.

L. Y. F.—I am sending the song asked for by "M. A. F." in Queries of July 10. I know nothing of the origin of the song. It came to us through a friend, who learned it while on a visit in Michigan. That was about sixty-five years ago, and we were never able to find any one who knew about it. I have always thought it worth preserving, and hope this discussion may prompt some one competent to give us its origin.

TO-MORROW.

In the downhill of life, when I find I'm declining,
May my fate no less fortunate be,
Than a snug elbow chair can afford for reclining,
And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea;
An ambling pad pony to pace o'er the lawn,
While I carol away idle sorrow,
And blithe as the lark, that each day hails the dawn,
Look forward with hope for to-morrow.

With a porch at my door, both for shelter and shade, too,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail,
And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade, too,
And a barn for the use of the flail,
A cart for my dairy, a dog for my sheep,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow,
I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Nor the honors that await him to-morrow.

From the bleak northern blast may my cot be completely
Screened by a neighboring hill,
And at night may repose steal on me more sweetly
By the sound of a murmuring rill;
And while peace and plenty I find at my board,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
With my friends will I share what to-day may afford,
And let heaven spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering
Which I've worn for years threescore and ten,
On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to keep hovering,
Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again.
But my face in the glass I'll serenely survey,
And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow,
That this worn-out old frame, that is threadbare to-day,
May become everlasting to-morrow.

In response to the inquiry S. L. Clary writes: "John Collins, an English actor and poet, was the author of the poem. He was born in Bath, England, in 1742. He obtained great popularity at the close of the eighteenth century for his musical entertainments. He very early in life made his appearance on the Bath stage, playing in a great variety of parts. He died at Birmingham on May 2, 1808. The best of the poems written by Mr. Collins are 'To-morrow,' 'The Golden Days of Good Queen Bess,' 'Date Obolum Belisario,' and 'Ben Block.'"

R. L. C. White writes: "The poem was written by John Collins, of whom Palgrave says: 'Very little except his name appears recoverable with regard to the author of this truly noble poem, which appeared in the "Scripscrapologia; or, Collins's Doggerel Dish of All Sorts," with three or four other pieces of merit, Birmingham, 1804.' Collins is not mentioned by Allibone. The poem is included in the first series of Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' and in the 'Year Book of Famous Lyrics,' under the title 'To-morrow.' Coates's 'Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry' gives it with the caption 'In the Downhill of Life.'"

In addition to the above, information about the poem was furnished us by "F. W. C." Long Island City; R. A. Wilson, Brooklyn; W. E. Parmenter, Orange Park, Fla.; T. Rhys Smith, Cos Cob, Conn.; Ananias Dusenberry, Yonkers, N. Y.; F. J. Sayres, East Dulwich, London, England, and "E. M.," Brooklyn.

B. M.—It may be that the following is the poem, "Heartsease," for which Madeleine Ramee inquired in your issue of July 17. I do not know the author:

HEARTSEASE.

Of all the bonny buds that bloom
In fair or cloudy weather,
Of all the flowers that come and go
The whole twelve months together,
This little purple pansy brings
Thoughts of sweetest, saddest things.

I had a little lover once
Who used to bring me posies;
His eyes were blue as hyacinths,
His cheeks as red as roses,
And everybody loved to praise
His winsome looks and boyish ways.

The girls who went to school with me
Made little jealous speeches,
Because he brought me loyally
His biggest plums and peaches,
And always at the door would wait
To carry home my books and slate.

They couldn't see with pout and fling
The mighty fascination
About that little snub-nosed thing
To win such admiration!
As if there weren't a dozen girls
With nicer eyes and longer curls.

And this I knew as well as they,
And never could see clearly
Why more than Marion or May
I was beloved so dearly:
So when I asked him "Why is this?"
He only answered with a kiss.

Until I teased him—"Tell me why,
I want to know the reason."
When from the garden bed close by
(The pansies were in season)
He plucked and gave a flower to me
With sweet and simple gravity.

"The garden is in bloom," he said,
"With lilies tall and slender,
With violets, verbenas red,
And fuschia's crimson splendor,
But over and above the rest
This little heartsease suits me best."

"And am I your little heartsease, then?"
I asked with blushing pleasure,
He answered "yes" and "yes" again,
"Heartsease and dearest treasure
That the whole earth and all the sea
Hold nothing half so dear to me."

Ah, but I was happy then,
Too happy for words to capture;
Nor could I dream that Death's cold hand
So soon would shift my rapture.
Could I foresee the afterbloom
Of pansies round a little tomb?

Life holds some stern experiences
As most of us discover,
And I have had other losses
Since I lost my little lover;
But still, this little purple pansy brings
Thought of the sweetest, saddest things.

G. H. P.—The couplet quoted by your correspondent, "F. C.," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of July 17,

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much after all.

is part of some verses entitled "Katie Lee and Willie Grey." I do not know the name of the author, but I inclose a copy of the poem, which I found in an old scrapbook.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet, white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little girl and boy were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks
Of willow fringed its banks;
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They had cheeks like cherries red;
He was taller, 'most a head;
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro
As she loitered, half in play,
Chattering to Willie Grey.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said—
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek—
"Boys are strong, and girls are weak.
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh,
"You shall only carry half";

Answers from and Appeals to Readers.

And then, tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much, after all;
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey
Stood again beside the brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook—

Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek,
"I am strong and you are weak;
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep.

"Will you trust me, Katie dear—
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered, with a laugh,
"No, but you may carry half."

Close beside a little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing with its silver hands
Late and early at the sands,
Stands a cottage, where to-day
Katie lives with Willie Grey.

In the porch she sits and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone.
This is long and deep and wide,
And has—rockers at the side!

J. F. Stephenson writes that the poem was printed in an old school song book, "Songs for To-day," published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., about 1872. Katherine Duer Stubbs writes that the poem is by Josie S. Hunt, while Helen S. Burton gives J. H. Pixley as the author. Copies of the verses have also been sent by "E. C. L.," New York; Harriet A. Evans, Paterson, N. J.; "E. M. K.," West Summit, N. J.; Isabel Shirley, Bethel, Me.; "E. W. P.," New York; Mrs. H. S. Dunning, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise Loring, N. Y., "F. W. H.," New York.

JOSEPHINE SHARKEY.—The poem asked for by Constance Morgan in THE REVIEW of July 10 is from the third series of Emily Dickinson's poems, published by Little, Brown & Co. The following is the poem in full:

There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!

Copies of the poem have been sent us by R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; "S.," Morristown, N. J.; E. G. Aitch, West Point, N. Y.; Esther Searing, Tomkins Cove, N. Y.; H. G. Sabler, New York; C. J. Gilman, Norwich, Conn.; H. W. Greene, Brooklyn; Alice D. Seabrook, Highlands, N. J., and J. D. Bailey, New York.

THOMAS WORRALL.—The poem asked for in your issue of July 24 by L. Baltimore is from "Songs of Experience," by William Blake, and is entitled:

INFANT SORROW.

My mother groaned, my father wept,
Into the dangerous world I lept;
Helpless, naked, piping loud,
Like a fiend hid in a cloud.

Struggling in my father's hands,
Striving against my swaddling bands,
Bound and weary, I thought best
To sulk upon my mother's breast.

The "Rossetti MS." contains seven additional stanzas.

H. Binsse contributes the following memoranda of the poet Blake: William Blake, mystic, poet, engraver, and artist, most rare genius. He engraved and printed his poems, using copper plates and colored them, and these booklets are today among the rarest and choicest treasures of the booklover. Recently one sold for over $3,000. As a man his life was as pure, as perfect, and lovely as his wonderful, inspired drawings. In appearance he resembled Goethe, the German poet.

WALTER WESLEY WINANS.—In your issue of July 24 R. L. C. White quotes the verses beginning:

I said, Let me walk in the fields,

and asks for the name of the author. The author is George MacDonald. The verses are published with the title "What Christ Said."

Similar information in regard to the verses has been received from M. P. Wheeler, New Haven, Conn.; "G.," New York, and Oliver Hart Bronson, New York.

HELEN W. RAYMOND.—In the July 24th issue "J. F." asks about the lines:

The mystery dimly understood
That love of God is love of good.

They are from Whittier's poem "The Meeting," in the ninth section, beginning:

So, to the calmly gathered thought
The innermost of truth is taught
The mystery dimly understood,
That love of God is love of good;
And, chiefly, its divinest trace
In Him of Nazareth's holy face.

A. D. ALDEN.—The poem asked for by "N. P. S." is in Chapter XX. of "Sintram and His Companions," by La Motte Fouque. It has no title. The poem is as follows:

When death is coming near,
When thy heart shrinks in fear,
And thy limbs fail,
Then raise thy hands and pray
To Him who smooths thy way
Through the dark vale.

Seest thou the eastern dawn?
Hear'st thou in the red morn
The angel's song?
Oh, raise thy drooping head,
Thou who in gloom and dread
Hast lain so long.

Death comes to set thee free,
Oh, meet him cheerily
As thy true friend.
And all thy fears shall cease,
And in eternal peace
Thy penance end.

The translation of "Sintram," from which the poem is copied, is that in Cassell's National Library.

Information about this poem and copies of the verses have also been received from L. S. Griffith, Brooklyn; "V. W.," New York; M. H. Sayre, New York; "E. Z.," Newport, R. I.; Adelaide E. Smith, North Carolina; "E. R. W.," Cold Spring, N. Y.; "M. N. D.," New York; Mary Hubbard Howell, Riverhead, L. I.; Frances Russell, New York; "C. M. T.," Stowe, Vt., and Helen W. Raymond, Iowa City, Iowa.

G. W. LANDON.—Replying to query of Elbridge H. Sabin on July 17, the book in question is "Fantasma Land," by Charles Raymond Macauley, the cartoonist of The New York World. I do not know by whom it is published.

PRISCILLA MASON.—Inclosed are the lines asked for by "B. H." in your issue of July 17. The author is H. F. Frasse.

PLUCK NOT LUCK.

There are men who do and men who don't,
Some men they will and others won't,
But Pluck will win in every line,
Pluck and Effort make strong combine.

Pluck makes the man to win success,
Otherwise he'll not progress,
Luck and Chance form but little part
In World's Programme. Take this to heart.

Lincoln said, "Keep pegging away,"
For Pluck not Luck will gain the day,
And he who will not he who won't
Will go ahead and reach the front.

Appeals to Readers.

R. H. L.—I should be glad if any of your numerous readers can tell me where I can get an old song that was very popular in "Christy Minstrel Entertainments" many years ago, "The Last of the Mohicans."

JOHN PHIN.—There is a poem, beginning

"I think 'till I'm weary of thinking,"
Said the saa-eyed Hindoo King."

It is said to be by Barry Cornwall, (B. W. Proctor,) but I do not find it in any collection of his writings that I have access to. Can any of your readers tell me where it may be found?

W. J. RYAN.—Would be glad if some of your readers could give me the words of the song, "There Are Moments When One Wants to be Alone."

E. J. M.—Can any one give me the first lines of this verse?

And so I turn my clouds about
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining.

E. S. M.—I should feel obliged if any reader could give the rest of this poem. It was sent to me on my marriage, forty-seven years ago. It was entitled "Lines to a Young Lady on Her Marriage," and the first two verses, if I remember rightly, are as follows:

Let not my friend,
When she's a wife,
Bid all her troubles flee,
For there are pleasures in a married life
But there are crosses, too.

I do not wish to mar your mirth
By an unwelcome sound,
But, oh remember, bliss on earth
No mortal ever found.

I. M. VEGA.—I should be glad if any of your readers would kindly furnish me the poem of which these are the first lines:

When years have passed and time has flown
And each of us within our zone
Has played a part,
And the name of the author.

B. D.—I want to ask your readers if any of them ever have seen a legend of "Why the Birch Trees Are White." The story goes that the trees were bidden to keep awake, and when the Lord came the birch was the only tree that had obeyed. Several large libraries have been consulted, but it has not been found.

E. P.—Who is the author of the following lines, from what poem are they taken, and where can I find them:

The pall has settled
He who slept beneath was straightened for the tomb.

HENRY TOWNSEND WILSON.—Will any of your readers give me the author of the following poem, entitled "Gram," which is German for "contentment"?

The friends of our youth may desert us,
Our loves prove inconstant and coy,
"Carpe diem," that once beloved motto,
We bequeath to the restless "pollo."
The kindly fruits of the earth,
Each particular sort,
May not be preserved to our use,
But when daylight has failed
Sometimes fencer are scaled,
"Il faut," as the French say, "s'amuse."
Tho' long past are the hours in clubdom,
With much talk about dinners and cooks,
Contentment may still be our portion
With a pipe, and a tankard, and books!

S. L. S.—In childhood I used to hear a sweet song, very popular at the time, beginning:

What fairy like music steals over the sea,
Entrancing the senses with charming melody?
'Tis the voice of the mermaid, as she floats
o'er the main,
As she mingles her song with the gondola's strain.

It is many years since I have heard it sung, and it may be forgotten. Can any of your readers give the author and the rest of the song?

"J. PLUMBRIDGE."—Can your readers tell me who is the author of the charming sonnet written in fourteen syllables:

Fort
Belle,
Elle
Don't
Sont
Frele;
Quelle
Mont!
Rose
Close.
La
Prise
L'a
Prise.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Aug. 28.

General Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, Drama, and Art.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A GENTLEMAN? Some Questions in Shakespeare's Biography Determined. By Samuel A. Tannenbaum. New York: The Tenny Press.

THE MASTER PAINTERS OF BRITAIN. Edited by Gleeson White. New York: The International Studio. John Lane Company. $3.

SONGS AND POETS: Old and New. By William Sharp (Fiona Macleod.) New York: Duffield & Co.

History and Biography.

HUGO WOLF. By Ernest Newman. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

WITS, BEAUX, AND BEAUTIES OF THE GEORGIAN ERA. By John Fyvie. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $4.

FAMOUS MEN OF MODERN TIMES. By John H. Haaren and A. B. Poland. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

THE LIFE OF MIRABEAU. By S. G. Tallentyre. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $3.

Travel and Description.

LEAVES FROM A MADEIRA GARDEN. By Charles Thomas-Stanford. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

CONFESSIONS OF A MACEDONIAN BANDIT. By Albert Sonnichsen. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE ISLE OF MAN. Described by Agnes Herbert, with a Foreword by A. W. Moore and 32 color plates by Donald Maxwell. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

Religion.

THE NEW SCHAFF-HERZOG ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE. Edited by Samuel Macauley Jackson, with the assistance of Charles Colebrook Sherman and George William Gilmore. Volume IV., Draeseke-Goa. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE CANDLE AS A SYMBOL AND SACRAMENTAL IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. From the German of the Rev. Henry Theiler by the Rev. J. F. Lang. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. 50 cents.

THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. With an Introductory Essay on the Influence of the Bible on English Literature. By the Rev. Samuel McComb. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

FORWARD MISSION STUDY COURSES. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada. Korea in Transition. By James S. Gale. South America: Its Missionary Problems. By Bishop Thomas B. Neely. The Upward Path: The Evolution of a Race. By Mary Helm.

Fiction.

AS IT HAPPENED. By Ashton Hilliers. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

SIR GUY AND LADY RANNARD. A Novel. By H. N. Dickinson. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE SON OF MARY BETHEL. By Elsa Barker. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

THE MEDICI VIOLA. A Legend. By Mario Malanotte. 16mo. New York: Privately printed by the author.

A TRAITOR'S WOOING. By Headon Hill. 16mo. New York: John E. Kearney. $1.50.

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE. By Fred M. White. 16mo. New York: John E. Kearney. $1.50.

THE UTTERMOST FARTHING. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

Including New Editions and Juveniles.

ON THE TRACK OF LIFE. The Immorality of Morality. Translated from the Italian of Leo G. Sera by J. M. Kennedy. With an introduction by Oscar Levy. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

AMERICANS. An Impression. By Alexander Francis. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ETIQUETTE FOR AMERICANS. By a Woman of Fashion. New and revised edition. New York: Duffield & Co.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY. New Series. Volume IX: Containing the Papers Read Before the Society During the Thirtieth Session, 1908-1909. London: Williams & Norgate. 10s 6d.

A PRIMER OF HEBREW HISTORY. A Manual for Popular Use. By Wallace N. Stearns. With an Introduction by Edward P. Robertson. New York: Eaton & Mains. 40 cents.

NUMBER PRIMER. By Middlesex A. Bailey and George G. Germann. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

TRUST COMPANIES. Their Organization, Growth, and Management. By Clay Herrick. 16mo. New York: Bankers' Publishing Company.

MARRIAGE AS A TRADE. By Cicely Hamilton. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

PARENTHOOD AND RACE CULTURE. An Outline of Eugenics. By Caleb Williams Saleeby. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50.

THIRD REPORT OF THE WELCOME RESEARCH LABORATORIES AT THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE, KHARTOUM. By Andrew Balfour, Director. 16mo. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. New York: Toga Publishing Company.

A COURSE IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR COLLEGES. By Lyman C. Newell. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNUAL. Incorporating the Figures, Facts, and Formulae of Photography. Edited by H. Snowden Ward. Fifth edition. 16mo. London: Dawbarn & Ward. New York: Tennant & Ward.

FINGER PLAY READER. By John W. Davis and Fanny Julien. Two parts. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

The Favor of Punishment.

Two of this Summer's novels, "The Infamous John Friend," and "A Certain Rich Man," have a hero beloved by a woman whose hatred of his sin is so intense that she is not only willing, but desirous that he should receive punishment. And now comes President Hyde's "Sin and Its Forgiveness," with a chapter entitled "Punishment as a Favor," insisting that punishment is a beneficent revelation to the sinner, showing him the evil of his selfishness. Evidently, the doctrine is to be thoroughly impressed upon the American reader of the present moment, but who would believe such a coincidence possible if it were presented to him in fiction?

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of The New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended Aug. 24: Adult fiction—Crawford's "White Sister," "Inner Shrine," and Ward's "Marriage à la Mode." Juvenile fiction—Clemens's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," Stevenson's "Treasure Island," and Harbour's "Four Afloat." Non-fiction—Shakespeare's Plays, Devine's "Misery and Its Causes," and Saleeby's "Health, Strength, and Happiness."

Book Exchange

Advertising rate, 40 cents per line.

AUTHORS' AND WRITERS' NAMES AND addresses wanted in quantities, such as those answering ads. relating to writing as a profession, those submitting MSS. to magazines, &c. Write full particulars and proof of confidential and legitimate use. Will pay cash for good lists. I 141 Times Downtown.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES DEALING with conditions, customs, events, patents, &c., of 60 years ago. Travels and personal narratives especially desired. W. G. Snow, Box 619, Meriden, Conn.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Forthcoming Works on Science and Art—New Books of Poetry—Fiction by Authors, Old and New.

FROM among their works of fiction promised for this Fall the Frederick A. Stokes Company has selected a volume of short stories by Arthur Morrison for initial publication. This book, which is entitled "Green Ginger," and which makes its appearance to-day, is quite unlike, in the character of its contents, the kind of fiction usually associated with the name of Mr. Morrison. The latter is known for a certain sombre quality that marks his stories, such, for instance, as "The Hole in the Wall," "Tales of Mean Streets," &c. "Green Ginger," however, is a collection of amusing tales, not unlike those of W. W. Jacobs, centred about some original characters drawn from the author's knowledge of the lower classes of England.

Next week Stokes will publish a new story by Harold Bindloss, entitled "The Greater Power." Like most of this author's fiction, the scene for this novel is laid in the Canadian Northwest, and it can be characterized as being distinctly "an outdoor tale." It deals with the regeneration to health and power of a man who had failed in London. His engineering defeat of a great waterfall and his conflict with a syndicate of land thieves furnish him with the trials through which he ultimately issues in triumph. Another novel promised for the early part of September is by a new author, Ethel Stefana Stevens, and is entitled "The Veil." This book has just appeared in England, where it is said to have run through six editions in a few weeks after publication. It is described as a romance of Tunis, in which "a young Sicilian becomes involved in a political intrigue," and in which "an unconventional woman is the heroine and a strange Mohammedan saint plays a leading part."

Other books that are just being published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company are a work by James L. Caw on "Scottish Painting, Past and Present." This large quarto has been for years in preparation, and contains seventy full-page half-tone reproductions of paintings. Another book calculated to appeal to those who are interested in special art features is "Chats on Old Earthenware," by Arthur Hayden, the English author of other books in the same series. The book contains full tables of over 200 manufacturers' marks, lists of prices, bibliography, and indices. The volume is copiously illustrated, and has a frontispiece in color. A book by Anne Macdonnell is also being published. It is entitled "In the Abruzzi," and comprises the journal of a traveler, in which is given a description of the Abruzzi mountain country in Italy, in a style that aims to be informal as well as accurate. There are twelve illustrations in full color by Amy Atkinson.

Socialism, Psychology.

A revised edition of Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States" is being published this Fall by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The first edition of this work appeared ten years ago, and has passed through four printings since then. This new edition will contain such revisions by the author as are deemed necessary to put the reader en rapport with the most recent occurences and tendencies in the Socialistic movement.

Among their forthcoming Fall books, Funk & Wagnalls expect to publish a translation from the French of Jules Payot's "Education of the Will." This work, in the original French, first appeared fifteen years ago. Since then it has gone through thirty editions, and translations of it have been made into German, Spanish, Polish, Swedish, Russian, and Bulgarian. In character and content the work is both practical and theoretical, and addresses itself to those who are interested in psychology and mental therapeutics. The translation for the forthcoming American edition has been made by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M. D., Visiting Neurologist to City Hospital, Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Columbia University, and translator of Dubois's "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," &c.

Another book to be issued this Fall by Mitchell Kennerley is by Van Wyck Brooks and will be entitled "The Wine of the Puritans," in which the author gives the results of a study of present-day America. Thus, in discussing the development of the national temperament, he traces the displacement of the English idea, and the growth in its stead of what is termed the distinctively American idea, showing, also, how the earlier conditions of pioneering and Puritanism produced the later, but still not final, characteristics.

A new volume of verse by John G. Neihardt, author of "A Bundle of Myrrh," is promised for Fall publication by Mitchell Kennerley. This collection, which will bear the title "Man-Song," contains those poems of the author in which he "sings of the strivings of the race, in love and in labor, of coal and steam, molten and metal, ships and cities, and the endless onward march."

Ben Jonson's Grammar.

Next week Sturgis & Walton will publish a literary curiosity, which has long been buried in collected editions of the collected works of Ben Jonson, "Ben Jonson's English Grammar." In this little volume the learned Elisabethan dramatist has brought together, with characteristic industry and scholarship, a series of grammatical principles, which are invaluable now as contributing to our knowledge of the usage in such matters in the age of Shakespeare. The work of editing has been sparingly done in this forthcoming volume, with only such notes, &c., as should bring the reader directly to an easy understanding of the book "made by Ben Johnson for the benefit of all strangers, out of his observation of the English language, now spoken and in use."

Another book, to be published at the same time, and having to do with the intricacies of grammar and language, is "French Verbs and Verbal Idioms," by B. and E. Jules Meras. In this book, described as "a vade mecum for French teachers," some seventy-five verbs in common use, most of them irregular, are given, and over 250 verbal idioms, formed with these verbs.

A novel by Ramsey Benson entitled "Melchisedec" is published to-day by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Benson's first novel, "A Lord of Lands," published last year, dealt with the experiences of a wage-earning city man who tried his fortune at farming in the Far West. His new story is on a somewhat different line. It gives the experiences of a quarter-blood Indian waif, who is something of a mystic. He leaves his native northern wilds, experiences various singular adventures among the "palefaces," and finally discovers his "mission," which is to recall the Christian ministry to the way in which he believes it was originally intended to save the world.

The Chinaman in America.

Two other books published to-day by the Holts are "Helias and Hesperia," by Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, and "Chinese Immigration," by Mary Roberts Coolidge. The first of these comprises three lectures given at the University of Virginia under the auspices of the Barbour-Page Foundation, originated two years ago through the generosity of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page. As a sub-title to the volume informs the reader, its contents are devoted to a discussion of "the vitality of Greek studies in America." The author is Francis White, Professor of Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, and formerly professor in the University of Virginia. The book by Mrs. Coolidge, who was formerly Assistant Professor in Sociology in Stanford University, appears in the American Public Problem Series, along with Hall's "Immigration" and Haynes's "The Election of Senators." It gives the record of the Chinaman in the United States. Such questions are discussed as, what the Chinese have really wrought as social and economic factors in this country, what their influence has been and is likely to be in the future, their business methods and home life, their ideals and moral values, besides the legislation, State and National, that has been framed respecting them in this country since the days when they first came here as an apparently welcome solution of some of the labor problems of the Pacific Coast.

New editions are just being published by Henry Holt & Co. as follows: The third edition of George H. Haynes's "The Election of Senators," the fourth of Alice Calhoun Haines's "The Luck of the Dudley Grahams," and the twenty-fifth of Jessie Fothergill's "First Violin."

The John Lane Company publishes this week a work by Dr. Leo G. Sera entitled "On the Tracks of Life," in which the author discusses such subjects as love, the origin of society, works and morals, modesty and shyness, the creation of genius, and such other matters as are calculated to interest the student of human nature. Dr. Sera takes issue with the conventional morality of the day on the ground that it is really immoral, and declares, furthermore, that "the aristocratic ideal, in its triple aspiration toward leisure, power, and love, is manifested to us as a perpetual struggle toward natural conditions of life; a healthy, strong, and vigorous nature."

A special extra number of The International Studio, entitled "Master Painters of Britain," is published this week by the John Lane Company. This volume will contain 165 full-page illustrations, with an account of the painting illustrated on the page opposite the reproduction. The text is contributed by Gleeson White, at one time editor of The Studio, and, besides the description of the paintings, contains four short critical and historical essays on the four periods of British painting from Hogarth to Byam Shaw.

A New Crockett Story.

A new novel by S. R. Crockett, entitled "The Men of the Mountain," is announced for immediate publication by the Harpers. At the same time that an author so well known as the man who has "The Stickit Minister," "The Dark o' the Moon," &c., on his list of productions, addresses the public in still another work of fiction, the publishers are bringing out the first book of an altogether new writer, "Pa Flickinger's Folks," by Bessie R. Hoover. Miss Hoover is a Michigan girl of the Lake section, and is said to be thoroughly familiar with the little Michigan town where she discovered the characters and scenes which she has impressed for service in her story.

A book of camping and trout fishing in Nova Scotia, entitled, "The Tent-Dwellers," by Albert Bigelow Paine, is just being published by the Harpers. A dramatization by Miss Lucille La Verne has just been made of Will N. Harben's "Ann Boyd," a novel published a few years ago by the Harpers. Miss La Verne, it is said, will take the title rôle in a production of the play to be made this Winter.

A Macedonian Bandit's Confessions.

A book of adventurous travel, which has at the same time the quality of timely historic interest, is published to-day by Duffield & Co. under the title "Confessions of a Macedonian Bandit." Albert Sonnichsen, the author, who has also written "Ten Months a Prisoner Among the Filipinos," "Deep Sea Vagabonds," &c., went to Macedonia as a member of the Committee of Revolution, thus seeing things as they are seen from the very turbulent Balkan inside. His volume aims not only to explain the recent events in Turkey, but to furnish the general reader with an interesting book of travel in unbeaten paths. There are sixteen illustrations from pictures taken by the author.

Another book just published by Duffield & Co. is an edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," which appears in the Rubric Series. Three other titles promised for this series this year are Emerson's "Nature," Robert Browning's "Pippa Passes," and Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Among the books in preparation by the Grafton Press for early publication are: "Staten Island and Staten Islanders," illustrated, edited by Margaret L. Lynd; "Diary of the Rev. Enos Hitchcock," edited by William B. Weeden; "The Tories of Chippeny Hill, Connecticut," a brief account of the loyalists of Bristol, Plymouth, and Harwinton, who founded St. Matthew's Church in East Plymouth in 1791, illustrated, by E. Le Roy Pond; "A Cruise on the S. P. Chase," with many illustrations and portraits, by Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, U. S., and "Ancestry of the Members of the Colonial Dames of America," Chapter I., (Baltimore,) illustrated, limited edition, edited by the Grafton Press.

Biology and Astronomy.

Among their books on scientific subjects promised for publication this Fall the Macmillan Company will bring out a volume by Abbott H. and Gerald H. Thayer on "Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom." The book will be illustrated by numerous lithographs and is the result of investigations carried on for many years by Abbott Thayer with regard to concealing coloration in animals. Mr. Thayer's theory is presented in the book and is reinforced by numerous illustrations representing the exact coloration of animals in relation to their environment.

The third large edition of James Lane Allen's new book, "The Bride of the Mistletoe," has just been sent to the press by the Macmillan Company.

A new book by Carolyn Wells entitled "Pleasant Day Diversions," is just being published by Moffat, Yard & Co. The volume is issued uniformly with the author's "Rainy Day Diversions," and treats of such annual matters, according to its table of contents, as "January Diversions—Gifts for a Baby," "February Diversions—Valentines," "March Diversions—Making Candy," and so on through the calendar, besides various supplementary chapters devoted to descriptions of games, and giving suggestions for musical farces, operettas, monologues, &c.

AT CORNELL.

Alumni and students of Cornell University will doubtless find much that is interesting in a book of description and history of the college and its environs, called "At Cornell," by O. D. von Engeln. (Ithaca: The Artil Company.) The interest, owing rather to a provincial style of writing than to the restrictions imposed by the subject, is purely local. The illustrations, which include views in Ithaca and portraits of the Faculty, are for the most part excellent.

HARPER'S BOOKS

Pa Flickinger's Folks

By Bessie R. Hoover

Here is something new in the way of a story. There is no striving after great effects, but the tale is as sweet as the first dreams of young love, as simple as the unconscious caress of a little child; and one believes in it as one believes in the affection of his mother.

It has to do with the ordinary people of every day life—the people whom Lincoln said "God must have loved because He made so many of them." The fun they got out of life—fun spiced with little troubles—is all fine and wholesome. And the delicate humor and dewy freshness of it—that's what makes it so irresistibly delightful. It is a first book.

The Men of the Mountain

By S. R. Crockett

A sturdy soldier story, with straight soldier humor and a goodly share of soldier love. The chapters go by like a procession, when flags fly, and drums beat, and the hearts of all keep time.

"The Year Terrible"—of the Franco-Prussian War is the setting, with the fighting men covering the green Swiss valleys. The young hero sets his face against war and goes about unarmed—but always mysteriously protected. When the story opens he is about to be shot.

There is a double battle of hearts here too, with love the final victor. It is a rousing story, one that marches straight to your approval.

Jonathan and David

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

A story—of an old man and his dog—that swiftly appeals to the heart. The tears this book is sure to evoke will be happy ones, for Mrs. Phelps tells a story that is human and uplifting, and ends as it should end. Jonathan, very poor, has as his only possession a dog. One day the village collector comes to claim taxes for the dog, which his owner cannot pay. Heartbroken, old Jonathan knows that the crisis has come.

The rest is almost a personal experience in its tender reality. It involves a woman as wise as she is tender-hearted, and it brims over with the spirt of love and brotherhood.

Henry Hudson

A Brief Statement of his Aims and his Achievements, to which is added a Newly Discovered Partial Record, now first published, of the Trial of the Mutineers by whom He and Others were abandoned to their Fate.

By Thomas A. Janvier

These documents embody the latest testimony, hitherto unproduced, of six members of Hudson's crew. Neglected for three centuries, they were discovered by research, and are now reproduced in a complete historical narrative, delightfully prepared.

HARPERS MAGAZINE HARPERS BAZAR HARPERS WEEKLY